INDICES

WASHINGTON
REDSKINS
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The District of Columbia Government

Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

July 1988

INDICES

A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services

The District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry Jr.
Mayor

Prepared By:
Office of Policy

July 1988

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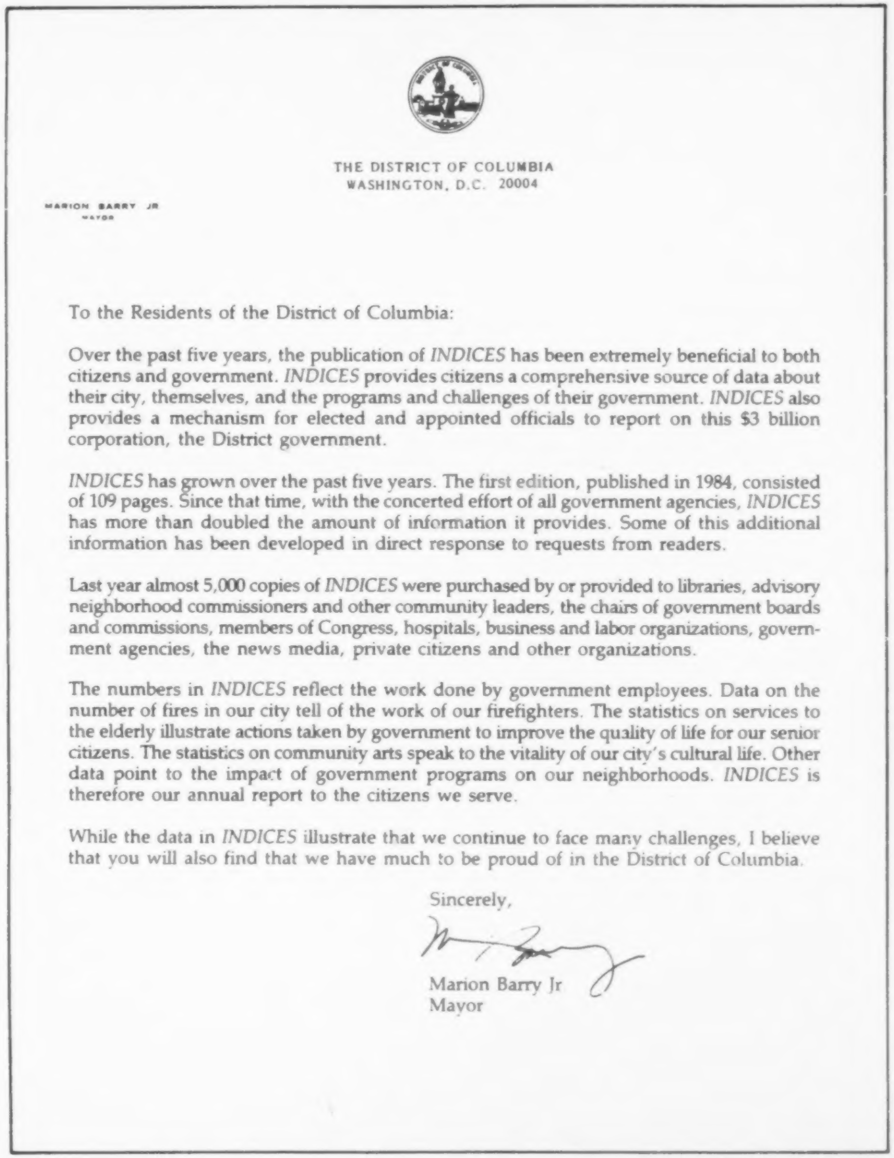


THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

MARION BARRY JR
MAYOR

To the Residents of the District of Columbia:

Over the past five years, the publication of *INDICES* has been extremely beneficial to both citizens and government. *INDICES* provides citizens a comprehensive source of data about their city, themselves, and the programs and challenges of their government. *INDICES* also provides a mechanism for elected and appointed officials to report on this $3 billion corporation, the District government.

INDICES has grown over the past five years. The first edition, published in 1984, consisted of 109 pages. Since that time, with the concerted effort of all government agencies, *INDICES* has more than doubled the amount of information it provides. Some of this additional information has been developed in direct response to requests from readers.

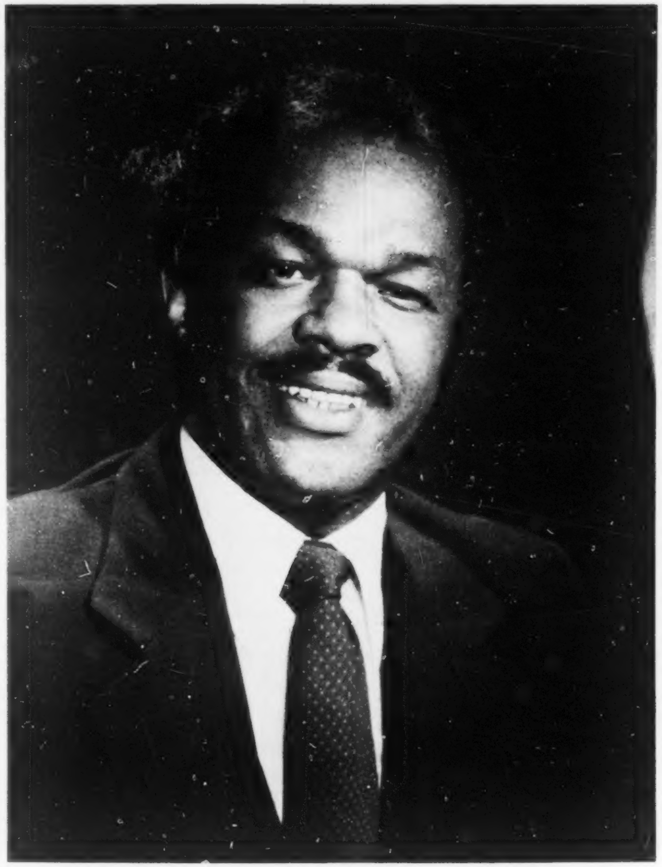
Last year almost 5,000 copies of *INDICES* were purchased by or provided to libraries, advisory neighborhood commissioners and other community leaders, the chairs of government boards and commissions, members of Congress, hospitals, business and labor organizations, government agencies, the news media, private citizens and other organizations.

The numbers in *INDICES* reflect the work done by government employees. Data on the number of fires in our city tell of the work of our firefighters. The statistics on services to the elderly illustrate actions taken by government to improve the quality of life for our senior citizens. The statistics on community arts speak to the vitality of our city's cultural life. Other data point to the impact of government programs on our neighborhoods. *INDICES* is therefore our annual report to the citizens we serve.

While the data in *INDICES* illustrate that we continue to face many challenges, I believe that you will also find that we have much to be proud of in the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,

Marion Barry Jr
Mayor



Reader's Guide

This fifth edition of *INDICES*, a comprehensive statistical index by the government of the District of Columbia, contains current and historical data about the people, the neighborhoods, the economy and the District of Columbia government. Key statistics for nearly all programs are provided for the past five years, 1983 through 1987, with projections for 1988. The first edition of *INDICES* was published in 1984 and *INDICES* has been published each year since then. Agencies of the District government, businesses and other private and public organizations, including the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, and federal agencies provide information contained in *INDICES*. The Mayor's Policy Office collaborates with these organizations to identify and present information that will help residents, students, businesses and nonprofit organizations gain insight into the District of Columbia. It also assists District government employees in doing their job. *INDICES* offers the reader a perspective on the range of services offered by the District government as well as the complexity of administering a jurisdiction that is simultaneously a state, county, and city.

We have provided several aids to help you conveniently locate information in *INDICES*:

- The **Index,** at the end of the book, provides a topical organization of the material, grouping the information by subject matter, for easy cross-referencing.
- **Footnotes** are provided at the bottom of tables as a guide to agencies that are the sources of data and publications.
- A **List of Tables**, located at the end of the book, provides a quick reference guide to data displayed in the tables.
- **Public Information Offices** and telephone numbers are listed following the **Index** so that source agencies can be contacted if you have additional questions.
- Some information in previous editions of *INDICES*, principally 1980 Census data, has not been republished this year. Earlier editions, which contain this information, can be purchased from the Mayor's Policy Office. They are also available at the D.C. Public Library.
- Some agencies collect and present data using fiscal year, others use calendar year, and some use tax year. *INDICES* displays whichever year is most frequently used by the agency.
- We report some statistical material in the narrative sections that is not referenced in tables. The statistics referred to in the narrative are listed in the **INDEX.**
- Revisions of data published in previous editions of *INDICES* are identified in the footnotes.
- The symbol ''NA'' means not available; the symbol ''—'' means not applicable.

In the event that *INDICES* does not answer the questions that you are seeking to address, please let us know. We are interested in making this document as useful as possible to you, the reader. An order form for *INDICES* is inside the back cover. *INDICES* is prepared by the Office of Policy, which is a part of the cluster of agencies in the Office of Intergovernmental Relations, Executive Office of the Mayor and is available from:

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Getting Help in the Mayor's Mobile City Hall

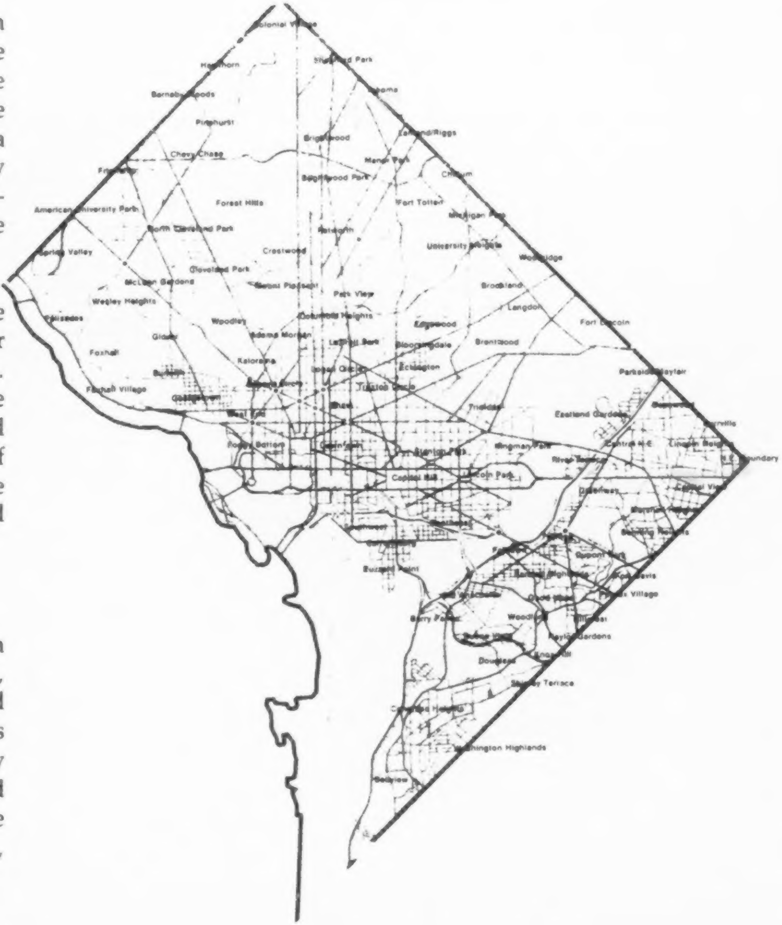
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, D.C. is a community of many neighborhoods and home for more than 628,500 residents. With sixty square miles of land area and nine square miles of water area, it is the nation's capital and seat of the federal government. As the so-called "capital of the free world," Washington has become a great international city. District residents, however, are the only citizens in the United States who do not have voting representation in Congress: "taxation without representation."

Washingtonians

The District of Columbia's resident population as of July 1986 was more than 54 percent female, 46 percent male. The age distribution showed that the District of Columbia had a smaller proportion of children and relatively the same percentage of aged as in the United States. This means that there were proportionately more working age adults living in the District of Columbia as compared with the nation as a whole. According to a household survey conducted by the Greater Washington Research Center in 1986, the population was 67 percent Black, 28 percent White and 5 percent other races; the population was 6 percent Latinos.

Washington, D.C. is a city of contrasts. According to the 1980 Census, more than 28 percent of the residents aged 25 years and older had attended four or more years of college, yet 16 percent had not completed elementary school. More than 14 percent of the households were living in poverty, yet the District had a per capita income that is second highest in the nation, second only to Connecticut. The average earnings of workers in the District of Columbia was 36 percent above the United States average in 1986, yet the youth unemployment rate in the District of Columbia (22 percent) exceeded the national average rate (16.9 percent) by 30 percent.


Colonial Village
Hawthorn
Shepherd Park
Barnaby Woods
Takoma
Pinehurst
Brightwood
Lamond/Riggs
Chevy Chase
Manor Park
Friendship
Brightwood Park
Chillum
American University Park
Forest Hills
Fort Totten
Michigan Park
North Cleveland Park
Petworth
Spring Valley
Crestwood
University Heights
Woodridge
Cleveland Park
McLean Gardens
Mount Pleasant
Brookland
Park View
Wesley Heights
Langdon
Palisades
Columbia Heights
Fort Lincoln
Woodley
Edgewood
Glover
Adams Morgan
LeDroit Park
Bloomingdale
Brentwood
Foxhall
Kalorama
Logan Circle
Eckington
Burleith
Dupont Circle
Truxton Circle
Parkside/Mayfair
Foxhall Village
Georgetown
Shaw
Trinidad
Eastland Gardens
West End
Deanwood
Foggy Bottom
Kingman Park
Central N.E.
Lincoln Heights
Stanton Park
River Terrace
N.E. Boundary
Capitol Hill
Lincoln Park
Capitol View
Buzzard Point
Dupont Park
Fort Davis
Barry Farms
Woodland
Hillcrest
Penn Village
Naylor Gardens
Douglass
Shipley Terrace
Congress Heights
Washington Highlands
Bellevue

Washington Neighborhoods

District residents live in 95 neighborhoods. These neighborhoods are rich in historic significance. They have such names as Buena Vista, Foggy Bottom, Georgetown, Shepherd Park, Trinidad, Eastland Gardens, Kalorama and Foxhall, names which have their origins in Washington's and the nation's early history. Each area is represented by one of the District's 37 Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (ANCs) comprised of representatives elected by registered voters in that neighborhood. Many neighborhoods have active civic associations. Community based organizations offer a range of health, recreational and social services.

Virtually every cuisine in the world is available in the ethnic restaurants. Residents of the District also enjoy the 8,559 acres of parks and gardens and the scenic views which are found throughout the city. The National Arboretum, the Aquatic Garden, the National Zoo, the National Cathedral, Glover Park, Rock Creek Park, Haines Point, Dunbarton Gardens, the C & O Canal and the Southwest Waterfront are among the many places providing enjoyment. Churches, synagogues, mosques and other places of worship of all faiths enrich the lives and traditions of District residents and play active roles in the community.

Washington neighborhoods are also the scene of a rich variety of community cultural events ranging from summer concerts at Fort DuPont to the Chinese New Year celebration in Chinatown. Many of these events reflect a neighborhood or ethnic tradition such as the El Salvadorean Heritage Festival, Ward 7 Family Day and Georgia Avenue Day. The Potomac Riverfest, an annual summer celebration of the river cleanup campaign is celebrated along the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. Coordinated by the District government, Riverfest has become a major event.

National and International Capital

For nearly two hundred years — since December 1, 1800 — Washington, D.C. has served as the nation's capital. Washington, D.C. is the seat of the federal government and has been home to every president since John Adams. The U.S. Capitol Building is situated at the center of a plan of streets designed by Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant and further refined by Major Andrew Ellicott and Benjamin Banneker.

The presence of a large diplomatic community, the world banking community and over 100 private foreign affairs institutes sets the stage for Washington as an international community. In its role as the nation's capital,the District of Columbia is host to 137 foreign embassies and 36 other recognized diplomatic missions with 2,700 diplomats and a total of more than 10,000 employees. Many international organizations have offices in Washington; the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Export-Import Bank, the Organization of American States and the World Health Organization are located here. Washington is also the location of the United States government's own foreign service organizations, the State Department, the U.S. Information Agency, the Commerce Department, the Agency for International Development and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. The presence of these organizations in Washington creates an information base on trade and world affairs unparalleled in the world. It, therefore, comes as no surprise that more than seven foreign banks have opened offices in Washington and 10 District-based domestic banks have international divisions. American, Georgetown and Howard universities have schools of international affairs and business programs which have developed expertise in international law and trade.

Cultural Capital

Washington, D.C. is home to many cultural institutions, famous nationally and internationally. There are more than 23 museums in Washington. The Smithsonian Institution, located in several buildings clustered on or near the Mall, houses the nation's world renowned collections of natural history, technology and air and space exploration. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, with two theaters, an opera house, film theater and concert hall, is home to the National Symphony Orchestra and hosts a variety of cultural programs. The National Gallery of Art is famous for its paintings by the old masters and by impressionist artists; its East Wing, designed by I.M. Pei, is a world class example of contemporary architecture.

The District government is a sister city to Beijing, China; Bangkok, Thailand and Dakar, Senegal; and has participated in a number of cultural exchange programs. In 1987, the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities sponsored the Beijing Photography Exhibition, a show of Washington photographs that were exhibited in Beijing.

The District is home to a variety of small theaters, dance companies and music groups, which offer exciting and innovative performances. Local theatre companies include the Home Theatre company, New Playwrights Theatre, Source Theatre, the Gala Hispanic Theatre and many others. Arena Stage is the recipient of numerous awards for theatrical excellence. The D.C. Public School's Duke Ellington High School for the Arts is a training center for future artists. Local artists exhibit their work in art galleries clustered near DuPont Circle and in the downtown area along 7th Street Northwest.

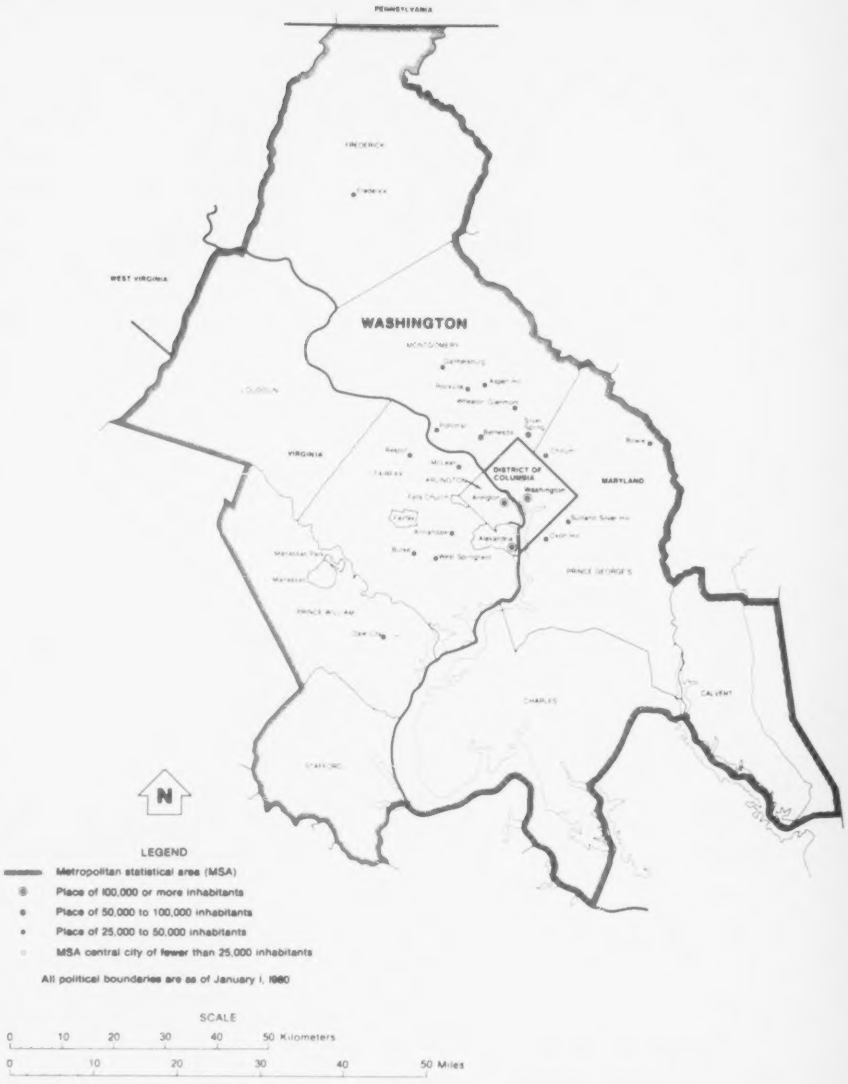
Washington, D.C Metropolitan Region

The Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is comprised of 16 jurisdictions. The District of Columbia is the hub of the metropolitan region, joined by Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland and Arlington County and the city of Alexandria in Virginia. Outlying jurisdictions included in the MSA are Calvert, Charles and Frederick Counties in Maryland and Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William and Stafford Counties in Virginia, and the cities of Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park in Virginia. Since the 1980 Census, Calvert, Frederick and Stafford counties have been included in this MSA.

The Washington region is the ninth largest metropolitan area in the country. The U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated that this metropolitan region had a population in 1984 of 3.4 million people. The eight metropolitan areas with more population than Washington are Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Washington, D.C. is unique as a metropolitan center. As of the 1980 Census, it had a higher proportion of females participating in the labor force than any of the 38 MSAs with over 1 million population. The region is wealthy. In 1980, with a per capita income of $10,300, it ranked first. This reflects the high percentage of the population aged 25 and over who have a college degree, 27 percent, and the high percentage of the civilian labor force, 34 percent, who are working in professional/managerial jobs.

The region is served by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) which operates under an interstate compact, authorized by an act of Congress and by legislation passed by the governments of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. Planning for a rapid rail system for the Washington metropolitan area began in 1960 when the National Capital Transportation Agency was established by the federal government. That agency was succeeded by WMATA in 1967. WMATA had its first groundbreaking ceremony for the rail system in 1969 at the Judiciary Square Station in the District. The planned 103-mile rail system is expected to cost $10.1 billion. At the end of 1987, nearly 70 miles of track and 64 stations were in operation in the Metrorail system, serving 126 million riders. The active bus system fleet numbered 1,373 vehicles and served 136.4 million riders in 1987.


PENNSYLVANIA
FREDERICK
Frederick
WEST VIRGINIA
WASHINGTON
MONTGOMERY
Gaithersburg
Rockville
Aspen Hill
Wheaton Glenmont
Potomac
Bethesda
Silver Spring
Bowie
LOUDOUN
VIRGINIA
Reston
McLean
FAIRFAX
ARLINGTON
Chillum
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington
MARYLAND
Falls Church
Arlington
Fairfax
Annandale
Suitland Silver Hill
Oxon Hill
Alexandria
Burke
West Springfield
Manassas Park
Manassas
PRINCE GEORGE'S
PRINCE WILLIAM
Dale City
CHARLES
CALVERT
STAFFORD
N
LEGEND
Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)
Place of 100,000 or more inhabitants
Place of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
Place of 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants
MSA central city of fewer than 25,000 inhabitants
All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980
SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

In April 1957, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) was established by the elected officials from the District of Columbia and major counties and cities in the Washington metropolitan area to address regional problems of transportation, housing, air and water pollution, water supply, economic development, public health, public safety, child care and the elderly. COG is a voluntary association of local governments funded through local contributions and federal grants.

A recent study by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, "Economic Trends in Metropolitan Washington 1980-87," concludes that the region is growing more rapidly than at any time since the 1960s. The study notes the following changes in the period 1980-1987:

- The population in the metropolitan area increased by 363,100 between 1980 and 1987 to 3,614,000 residents in 1987. This was a rate of slightly more than 1.6 percent a year, almost double the annual average increase of the last decade.
- By the year 2000, the COG region, excluding Stafford and Calvert counties, is expected to have a population of 4,199,400 persons.
- Jobs increased by almost 26 percent to 2,018,400. Public sector jobs declined in the federal, state and local government sectors from 35 percent of all jobs in 1980 to 27 percent of all jobs in 1987. In the private sector, job growth has been greatest in the services sector, with an increase of 218,300 jobs. In percentage terms, construction jobs registered the greatest growth, 50 percent.
- In 1987, the District of Columbia had 33 percent of all jobs in the region; Montgomery County had the second-highest share of jobs — 18 percent. During the 1980s, job growth was greatest in Fairfax County, where employment has increased 59 percent.
- The region's civilian labor force increased by 484,000 to 2,117,000, an increase of 30 percent in seven years.
- Construction was started on 3,640 commercial nonresidential projects in the region, totaling 171 million square feet. The value of these construction projects was $10 billion. Fairfax County had 944 of these projects, accounting for nearly 31 percent of the space constructed in the region. In the District, there were 462 construction projects accounting for 20 percent of the commercial space constructed in the region.
- Retail sales increased by $13.8 billion to $30.4 billion. When retail sales are adjusted for inflation and the growth of retail sales in the region is compared with the U.S. average, the growth in the region was 30 percent over the period, as compared with 13 percent in the nation.
- Cost of living as measured by the Consumer Price Index rose by 33.3 points to 116.2, or 40 percent. The U.S. index over the seven year period showed an increase of 31.2 points to 113.6, or 39 percent.

Following are examples of major areas of cooperation among the principal jurisdictions in the region.

Mayor's Regional Seven Point Employment Cooperation Program was established in August 1985. This program was initiated because the District has experienced higher unemployment than the surrounding suburbs and the suburbs had labor shortages. The program links unemployed District residents with suburban jobs. By March 1987, 5,088 had been employed. In March 1988, the number of District residents employed in the suburbs, as a result of this program, had reached 8,769.

The *Blue Plains Intermunicipal Agreement of 1985* (IMA) was signed on September 5, 1985 by the principal Blue Plains users (District of Columbia, Fairfax County in Virginia, Montgomery County, Prince George's County in Maryland and the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission). The agreement sets forth the wastewater treatment and sewer capacity for user jurisdictions through the year 2010. Further, it equitably allocates the capital and operating costs for both sludge management and wastewater treatment. The capacity of Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant was expanded from 309 million gallons a day to 370. The IMA established a formula for each jurisdiction to pay its share of the value of current Blue Plains facilities and improvements. Other features include the establishment of a locally funded program for Potomac River water quality monitoring.

The 1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement contains goals and priorities for improving the water quality and preserving the living resources of the Chesapeake Bay. The parties to this 1987 agreement are the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the District of Columbia, the state of Maryland and the commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Virginia and the Chesapeake Bay Commission. To achieve the goals of the agreement, the signators agreed to develop, adopt and begin implementation of a basin-wide strategy to reduce by the year 2000 at least 40 percent of the nitrogen and phosphorus entering the main stem of the Chesapeake Bay. In addition the signators agreed to implement plans to restore living resources, reduce toxic pollutants, increase public participation and provide better public access to this important resource.

Anacostia Watershed Restoration Agreement of 1987 contains goals and priorities for preserving the Anacostia River Basin. The goal of the agreement is to improve water quality. The District of Columbia, the state of Maryland and Prince George's County are parties to the agreement.

The *Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority* assumed control of the operations of Dulles and National on June 7, 1987. These airports were the only federally operated commercial airports in the country and were transferred to regional control. Their operation are now directed by the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority (MWAA) a newly created regional entity governed by a board of directors - three representing the District of Columbia, five representing Virginia, two representing Maryland and one presidential appointee representing the federal government. The primary goal of the MWAA is to finance major improvements at the airports. Over the next five to seven years, the MWAA will spend up to $1 billion on construction to accommodate the projected growth at Dulles and improve services at both airports.

District Government's Unique Status in the American Political System

The government of the District of Columbia holds a unique status in the American political system. It functions as a state, a county, a city, a school district and special districts combined. Elsewhere in the country, public service responsibility is shared by a number of separate governmental entities, states, counties, cities and special districts, each performing discrete service delivery functions.

The Executive Branch of District government, headed by the Mayor, is responsible for all service delivery except for education, which falls within the jurisdiction of the D.C. Board of Education; judicial responsibility is the jurisdiction of the courts of the District of Columbia; adult criminal prosecutions are the responsibility of the U.S. Justice Department; and public transportation is governed through an interstate compact of area jurisdictions and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

The complexity of the District government can be seen in the many different roles performed by agency heads. For example, the Superintendent of Schools performs state functions such as certifying teachers and licensing private schools, and running a local school system. The director of the Department of Corrections runs a municipal detention center and a state prison. Virtually all of the functions performed by the Departments of Employment Services and Consumer and Regulatory Affairs are state functions. Some of the functions that the District government provides normally performed by a state level government are listed below:

Armory/National Guard
State courts
State prisons
Probation & Parole
Drivers' licenses
Vehicle inspections
Vehicle licensure & registration
Occupational licenses
Professional licenses
Health care facilities licenses
Food & drug inspections

Insurance regulation
Securities regulation
Liquor control
Consumer affairs
Workers' Compensation
Unemployment Compensation
Disability determination
Weights & measures
Lottery
Designation of development zones
Utility regulation

Source: D.C. Office of Policy

Elected Officials

1988

Congressional Delegate	Mayor	Council Chairman
Walter E. Fauntroy, Democrat	Marion Barry Jr., Democrat	David A. Clarke, Democrat

Councilmembers Elected At-Large

Betty Ann Kane	Democrat
Hilda H.M. Mason	Statehood
John Ray	Democrat
Carol Schwartz	Republican

Councilmembers Representing Wards

Frank Smith Jr.	Democrat Ward 1
John A. Wilson	Democrat Ward 2
James E. Nathanson	Democrat Ward 3
Charlene Drew Jarvis	Democrat Ward 4
Harry L. Thomas Sr.	Democrat Ward 5
Nadine P. Winter	Democrat Ward 6
H.R. Crawford	Democrat Ward 7
Wilhelmina J. Rolark	Democrat Ward 8

District of Columbia Board of Education

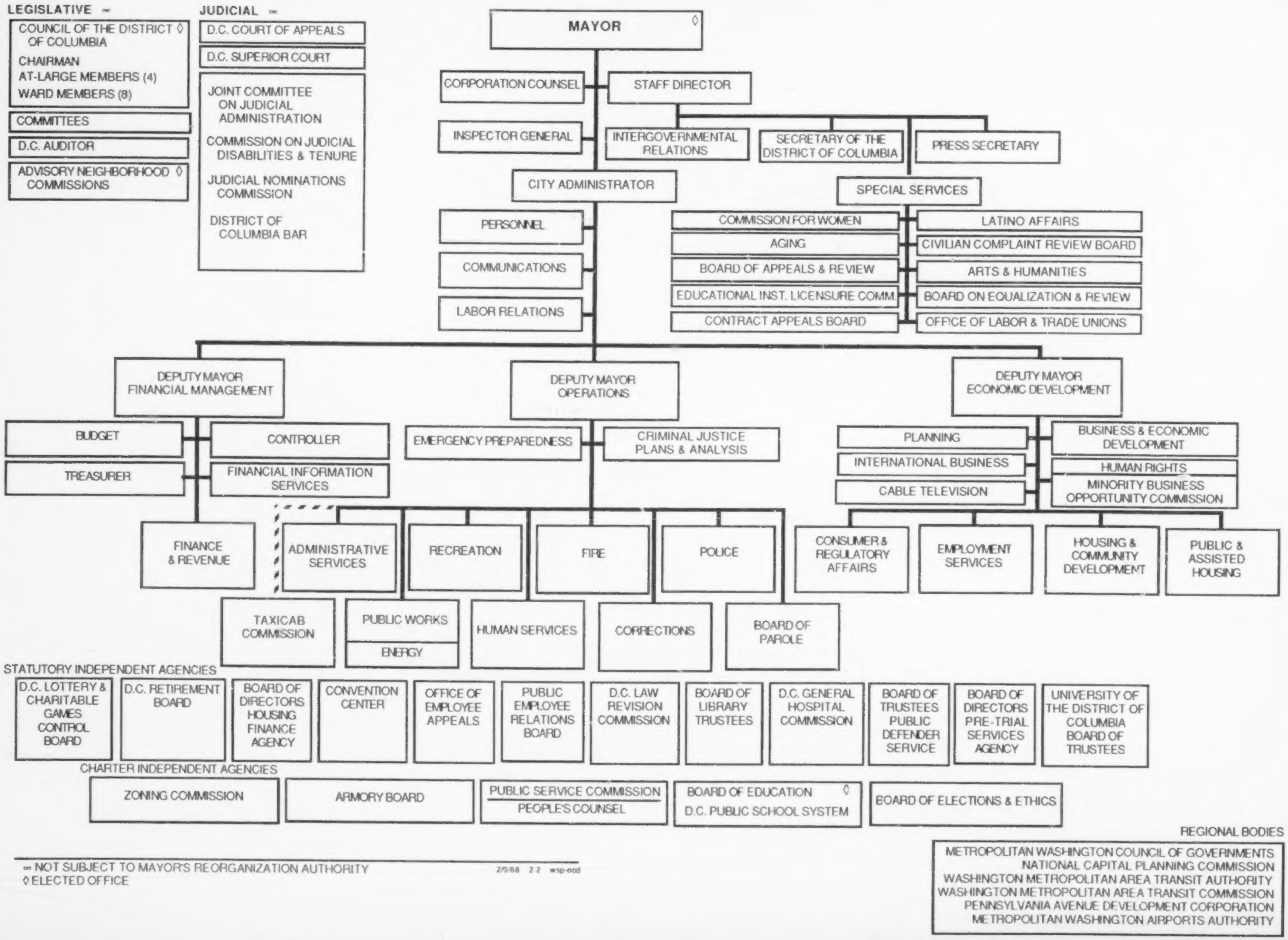
Rev. David H. Eaton	At-Large
Eugene Kinlow	At-Large
Phyllis Young	At-Large
Wilma Harvey	Ward 1
R. David Hall	Ward 2
Wanda Washburn, Vice President	Ward 3
Linda W. Cropp, President	Ward 4
Angie Corley	Ward 5
Bob Boyd	Ward 6
Nathaniel Bush	Ward 7
R. Calvin Lockridge	Ward 8
Kwanza Jones	Student*

*Elected by city-wide student vote

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions

Advisory neighborhood commissioners are elected in single member districts within each ward. The total number of commissioners elected is 323.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT


LEGISLATIVE ∞
COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ◊
CHAIRMAN
AT-LARGE MEMBERS (4)
WARD MEMBERS (8)
COMMITTEES
D.C. AUDITOR
ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS ◊
JUDICIAL ∞
D.C. COURT OF APPEALS
D.C. SUPERIOR COURT
JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL DISABILITIES & TENURE
JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS COMMISSION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR
MAYOR ◊
CORPORATION COUNSEL
STAFF DIRECTOR
INSPECTOR GENERAL
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
SECRETARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PRESS SECRETARY
CITY ADMINISTRATOR
SPECIAL SERVICES
PERSONNEL
COMMUNICATIONS
LABOR RELATIONS
COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
AGING
BOARD OF APPEALS & REVIEW
EDUCATIONAL INST. LICENSURE COMM.
CONTRACT APPEALS BOARD
LATINO AFFAIRS
CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD
ARTS & HUMANITIES
BOARD ON EQUALIZATION & REVIEW
OFFICE OF LABOR & TRADE UNIONS
DEPUTY MAYOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
BUDGET
CONTROLLER
TREASURER
FINANCIAL INFORMATION SERVICES
FINANCE & REVENUE
DEPUTY MAYOR OPERATIONS
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS & ANALYSIS
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
RECREATION
FIRE
POLICE
TAXICAB COMMISSION
PUBLIC WORKS
ENERGY
HUMAN SERVICES
CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PAROLE
DEPUTY MAYOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
CABLE TELEVISION
BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
HUMAN RIGHTS
MINORITY BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
CONSUMER & REGULATORY AFFAIRS
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PUBLIC & ASSISTED HOUSING
STATUTORY INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
D.C. LOTTERY & CHARITABLE GAMES CONTROL BOARD
D.C. RETIREMENT BOARD
BOARD OF DIRECTORS HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY
CONVENTION CENTER
OFFICE OF EMPLOYEE APPEALS
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RELATIONS BOARD
D.C. LAW REVISION COMMISSION
BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES
D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL COMMISSION
BOARD OF TRUSTEES PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS PRE-TRIAL SERVICES AGENCY
UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRUSTEES
CHARTER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
ZONING COMMISSION
ARMORY BOARD
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
PEOPLE'S COUNSEL
BOARD OF EDUCATION ◊
D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM
BOARD OF ELECTIONS & ETHICS
REGIONAL BODIES
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT COMMISSION
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

∞ NOT SUBJECT TO MAYOR'S REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY
◊ ELECTED OFFICE

2/9/88 2 2 wsp-ood

Government of the District of Columbia — Historic Highlights

When the United States Constitution was adopted in 1787, Congress included in Article I, Section 8, language authorizing the establishment of a federal district not to exceed ten miles square under the exclusive legislative authority of the United States Congress. In 1790, Congress authorized President George Washington to choose a site for the capital city and in 1800 the capital was moved from Philadelphia to an area along the Potomac River with 3,200 residents. Since that time, there have been several forms of appointed and elected governments in the District of Columbia: an appointed three-member commissioner system (1790-1801); an elected council and appointed mayor (1801-1820); an elected council and elected mayor (1820-1871); an appointed governor, a two house legislature, one appointed and the other elected, and an elected non-voting delegate to Congress (1871-1874); and an appointed three-member commissioner system (1874-1967). In 1967, following the defeat by Congress of a home rule effort, President Lyndon Johnson reorganized the District government to create an appointed mayor-commissioner and appointed council.

District residents won the right to vote for the President of the United States in 1961, to elect a Board of Education in 1968 and to elect a Delegate to the House of Representatives in 1970. In 1973, Congress approved a bill providing District residents with an elected government with considerable but limited home rule power. As a result in 1974, District residents voted for a mayor and council for the first time in over 100 years. Congress delegated to the District government the authority, functions and powers of a state, with some important exceptions. District residents do not control their government's budget, courts or prosecutor. Furthermore the laws of the District are reviewed by Congress. Revenue-raising authority is circumscribed by federal law. The residents of the District do not have a vote on the floor of either the Senate or the House of Representatives.

In 1980, District voters approved a statehood initiative by a majority of 60 percent; delegates to a statehood constitutional convention were elected in 1981 and in 1983 the District petitioned the Congress for statehood. The "Constitution for the State of New Columbia" is under active consideration today. With statehood, most of the land area of the District of Columbia would become the State of New Columbia. The District of Columbia would continue to exist, albeit reduced in size to an area consisting of the White House, the U.S. Capitol, the Supreme Court, the Mall, the federal monuments, and federal government buildings adjacent to the Mall. A brief chronology of significant events in the government of the District of Columbia follows:

1788 U.S. Constitution, which was adopted by the Constitutional Convention in 1787, is ratified by the states. Article I, Section 8 gives Congress authority "to exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Capitol seat of the Government of the United States...."

1790 *Residence Act of 1790* gives the President power to choose a site for the capital city on the Potomac River between the mouth of the Eastern Branch and the Conocoheague Creek (Hagerstown) nearly 70 miles upstream. President George Washington selects a site which includes portions of the states of Maryland and Virginia. Three commissioners were appointed by the President to the plan the capital city.

1800 The federal capital is transferred from Philadelphia to the site on the Potomac River, now called the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia.

1801 Congress divides the District into the counties of Washington and Alexandria.

1802 Congress grants the City of Washington its first municipal charter. Voters, defined as white males who pay taxes and have lived in the city for a year, receive the right to elect a 12-member council. The Mayor is appointed by the President.

1812 Congress amends the charter of the City of Washington providing for a eight-member Board of Aldermen and a 12-member Common Council. The Aldermen and Common Council elect the Mayor.

1820 Congress amends the Charter of the City of Washington to provide for a Mayor directly elected by the voters.

1846 Alexandria and Alexandria County are returned by Congress to the state of Virginia.

1848 Congress adopts a new charter for the City of Washington expanding the elected offices to include a board of assessors, surveyor, collector and registrar.

1862 Congress abolishes slavery in the federal district — City of Washington, Washington County and Georgetown, which predates both the Emancipation Proclamation and the adoption of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.

1867 Congress grants black males the right to vote in local elections, an action which is followed by the adoption of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

1871 The elected mayor and council of Washington City and Georgetown and County Levy Court are abolished by Congress and replaced by a governor and council appointed by the President. An elected House of Delegates and a non-voting delegate to Congress are created. In this act, the jurisdiction and territorial government came to be called the District of Columbia, thus combining the governments of the City of Washington and the County of Washington. A seal and a motto ''Justitia Omnibus,'' Justice for All, are adopted for the District of Columbia.

1874 The territorial government of the District of Columbia is abolished, including the non-voting delegate to Congress; three temporary commissioners and a subordinate military engineer are appointed by the President.

1878 *The Organic Act of 1878* establishes the District of Columbia government as a municipal corporation governed by three presidentially appointed commissioners — two citizen commissioners and a military-engineer commissioner. This form of government lasted until 1967.

1906 The District Building on Pennsylvania Avenue at 14th Street opens as ''City Hall.''

1925 The American Beauty rose is adopted as the official flower of the District of Columbia.

1938 Congress adopts a flag for the District of Columbia, based on the coat of arms of the family of George Washington.

1946 At the recommendation of President Harry Truman, Congress debates home rule self-government for the District of Columbia.

1952 *The Reorganization Plan of 1952* transfers to the three commissioners the functions of over 50 boards.

1961 The 23rd Amendment to the Constitution gives District residents the right to vote for President.

1967 The wood thrush is adopted by the Commissioners as official bird of the District of Columbia. The board of three commissioners is abolished. A Mayor-Commissioner and nine-member council is appointed, by the President.

1968 District residents receive the right to elect a Board of Education.

1971 District of Columbia Statehood Party receives votes in an election.

1973 Congress approves the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act,* P.L. 93-198, establishing an elected Mayor and 13-member Council.

1974 The citizens of the District of Columbia approve by referendum the Home Rule Charter in May. General elections are held for Mayor and Council in November.

1976 The first election of advisory neighborhood commissioners is held.

1978 Congress approves the *D.C. Voting Rights Amendment,* which would have given District residents voting representation in the House and Senate. The proposed Constitutional amendment was not ratified by the necessary number of states in the allotted seven years.

1980 District voters approve the ''District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiative of 1979,'' D.C. Law 3-171, calling for a state constitutional convention to be convened.

1982 After the constitutional convention, a ''Constitution for the State of New Columbia'' is ratified by District voters.

1983 The ''Constitution for the State of New Columbia'' is first introduced in the House of Representatives.

1984 The ''Constitution for the State of New Columbia'' is first introduced in the Senate.

1986 Congress approves P.L. 99-581, an amendment to the *District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957,* which authorizes the transfer of the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium to the District government.

1987 Saint Elizabeths Hospital is transferred to the District government pursuant to P.L. 98-621, *The Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the D.C. Mental Health Services Act of 1984.*

1987 The regional airport authority is created to acquire Washington National and Washington Dulles International airports from the federal government, pursuant to P.L. 99-151, *The Metropolitan Washington Airports Act of 1986.*

Boards and Commissions

Residents of the District of Columbia may participate in their government through membership on over 148 boards and commissions. These boards fall into 11 major categories of responsiblity: *institutional governance*, such as the D.C. General Hospital Commission and the University of the District of Columbia Trustees; *independent regulatory*, which govern elections and zoning; *regulatory*, dealing with such matters as taxicabs, apprenticeships, the lottery and employment; *program management*, covering economic development, criminal justice and other programs; *equity*, dealing with human and minority rights; *appeals boards*, which provide final administrative remedies to citizens and businesses; *advocacy boards*, for special constituencies; *institutional and business licensure*; *occupational and professional licensure*; *planning boards* required by federal or District regulations; and *advisory boards*. There are approximately 2,000 seats on the boards and the Mayor makes about 700 appointments a year to them, some of which require confirmation by the Council of the District of Columbia. The Council, the U.S. President, judges and others also appoint members to some of the boards.

The number of boards changes each year as new ones are established by the Mayor or the Council and as others fulfill their missions or are abolished. In 1987, a new commission was installed to help organize the celebrations of the bicentennials of the U.S. Constitution and of the District of Columbia, an Education in Partnership with Technology Corporation was established to expand the technological and industrial job base in the District, a board was empowered to license interior designers and four new boards were set up to advise the Mayor and Council on business incubators, pay equity and training, enterprise zones and the nursing shortage. In addition, changes were made in the composition of boards governing parolees and the Pretrial Services Agency, and the Homeless Coordinating Council was restructured.

An article that appeared in *Washington* magazine in the mid-1960s reported that at that time there were 93 boards and commissions with 626 members. It went on to say that "over 43 percent of the board members live west of 16th Street, 24 percent live east of 16th (where 85 percent of the people live- and 33 percent live out of town...." In 1979, although advances had been made in appointing candidates from east of 16th Street, there was still a disproportionate representation of the northwest quadrant of the District, a large percentage of members lived outside of the District and only 27 percent were women.

Since 1979, extraordinary efforts have been made to ensure demographic balance among the members of the boards. At the end of 1987 of the citizen members serving as discretionary Mayoral appointees, 60 percent were Black, 32 percent were White, 5 percent were Latino and 2 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander. Women comprised 49 percent of the members and the deviation from balance by ward of residence among the members was not more than plus 5 percent or minus 7 percent for any ward.

Source: Special Assistant to the Mayor for Boards and Commissions

Council of the District of Columbia

The Council of the District of Columbia is the legislative branch of the District of Columbia government. Because of the special legal status of the District, the responsibilities of the Council encompass those functions of the legislative branches of city, county and state governments. The Council consists of a Chairman and 12 members, who are elected for four-year terms. One Councilmember is elected from each of the eight wards. Four Councilmembers and the Chairman are elected at-large. Of the four, only three may be of the same political party. The Council structure was established in the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, P.L. 93-198.

The Council exercises its legislative responsibilities through ten standing committees. Proposed legislation is referred by subject matter to an appropriate committee. The committee collects data, reviews and analyzes the bill, secures public comment, and then reports to the Committee of the Whole. Council rules require public notice of all matters under consideration, with most bills being considered after a public hearing. If cleared by the Committee of the Whole, the bill is scheduled for a Council legislative meeting. All legislation approved in two readings by the Council goes to the Mayor for ten working days. During this time the Mayor may sign the bill, making it an act; may take no action, thus allowing the act to be approved automatically; or may veto the bill. To override a Mayoral veto requires a two-thirds vote of the Council. All non-emergency acts must then go to Congress for review. The mandated review period is 60 legislative days for changes to the Criminal Code and 30 legislative days for other legislation. A legislative day is any day one (or both) houses of Congress is in session. Congress may disapprove a District act by adopting a joint resolution of disapproval which is signed by the President of the United States.

Council periods are two years. During the first year of Council Period VII, which began January 2, 1987, the Council considered more than 980 legislative measures, including 351 bills, 46 emergency resolutions, 322 ceremonial resolutions and 261 other resolutions. Other resolutions include reorganization plans, appointments to boards and commissions, compensation agreements, designations of residential parking permit areas, budget reprogrammings, procedural rules and economic development projects. During 1987, 61 new laws were enacted.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

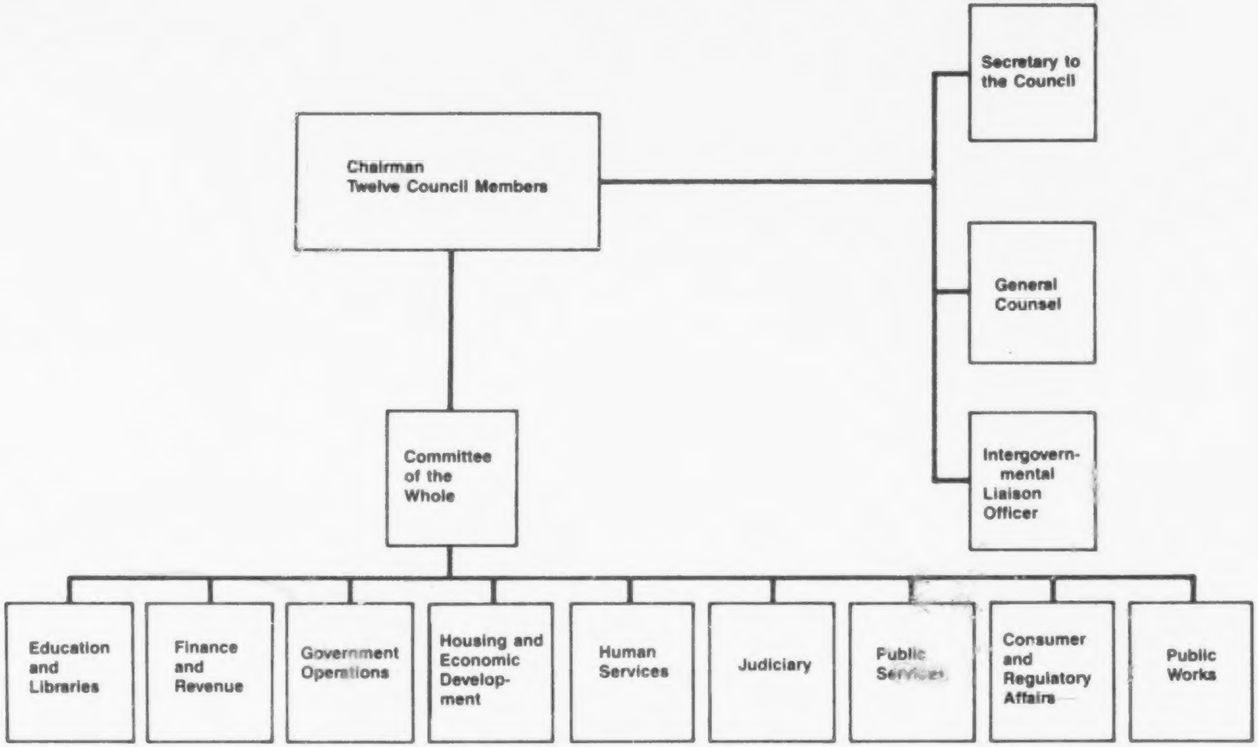
Council Period	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*
Calendar Years	1979-80	1981-82	1983-84	1985-86	1987*
Bills Introduced	415	534	485	569	351
New D.C. Laws Enacted	172	210	196	220	61
Temporary Laws Enacted	**	1	18	19	21
Emergency Bills Introduced	232	102	68	68	46
Emergency Acts Enacted	163	85	56	52	33
Ceremonial Resolutions Introduced	239	427	614	588	322
Ceremonial Resolutions Passed	238	426	610	585	317
Other Resolutions Introduced	276	257	372	470	261
Other Resolutions Passed	217	174	305	304	145

* Council periods are for two years, these data are for one year only of Council period VII which extends into 1988.
**Per a Council rule change in 1980, temporary laws were established; these laws remain in effect for 225 days.

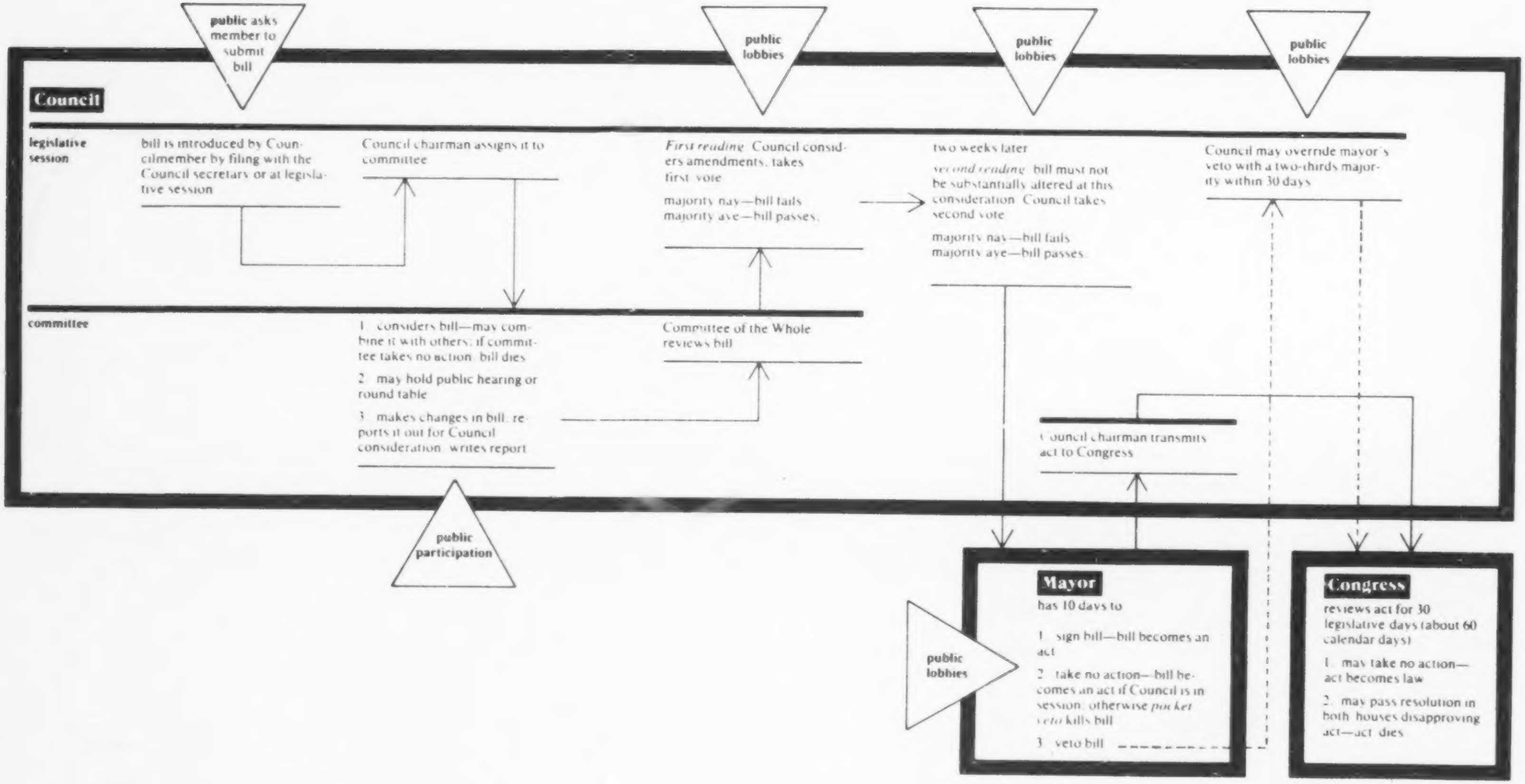
Source: Council of the District of Columbia

Council Organization

Council Period VII


Chairman
Twelve Council Members
Secretary to the Council
General Counsel
Intergovernmental Liaison Officer
Committee of the Whole
Education and Libraries
Finance and Revenue
Government Operations
Housing and Economic Development
Human Services
Judiciary
Public Services
Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
Public Works

How a Bill Becomes Law


public asks member to submit bill
public lobbies
public lobbies
public lobbies
Council
legislative session
committee
public participation
public lobbies
Mayor
Congress

bill is introduced by Councilmember by filing with the Council secretary or at legislative session

Council chairman assigns it to committee

1. considers bill—may combine it with others; if committee takes no action, bill dies

2. may hold public hearing or round table

3. makes changes in bill; reports it out for Council consideration; writes report

Committee of the Whole reviews bill

First reading: Council considers amendments; takes first vote

majority nay—bill fails
majority aye—bill passes.

two weeks later

second reading: bill must not be substantially altered at this consideration. Council takes second vote

majority nay—bill fails
majority aye—bill passes.

Council may override mayor's veto with a two-thirds majority within 30 days

Council chairman transmits act to Congress

Mayor has 10 days to

1. sign bill—bill becomes an act

2. take no action—bill becomes an act if Council is in session; otherwise *pocket veto* kills bill

3. veto bill

Congress reviews act for 30 legislative days (about 60 calendar days)

1. may take no action—act becomes law

2. may pass resolution in both houses disapproving act—act dies

Human Rights and Equal Opportunity

The Office of Human Rights (OHR) seeks to eliminate discrimination and equalize opportunity for District residents in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodations and education. The Commission on Human Rights is an independent body comprised of 15 volunteer members appointed by the Mayor. It hears discrimination cases referred by OHR where probable cause has been found that discrimination has occurred and the parties have been unable to conciliate. Together OHR and the Commission on Human Rights enforce the *D. C. Human Rights Act of 1977*, D.C. Law 2-38, one of the most comprehensive civil rights statutes in the nation. This law prohibits discrimination on 15 bases: race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, physical handicap, source of income and place of residence or business. In 1987, the Commission on Human Rights supported the passage of the *Human Rights Act of 1977 Amendment of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-50, which forbids membership organizations that are not distinctly private from excluding women as members. In 1987, the commission proposed new guidelines for the District's cable television industry. These guidelines will govern equal employment and affirmative action for the growing cable television industry in the District of Columbia.

Anyone may file a discrimination complaint with OHR within one year of the occurrence or discovery of the alleged unlawful discrimination. The individual does not have to be a resident of the District of Columbia, but the alleged discrimination must have taken place in the District. In fiscal year 1987, 563 discrimination complaints were filed with OHR. Race alone, or in combination with other bases, was cited in 46 percent of the complaints. In fiscal year 1987, the Office of Human Rights closed 443 cases which included complaints filed in previous years. Of the closed cases, 50 percent had findings of no probable cause to substantiate the complaint; 23.7 percent were administrative closures because of late filings or lack of agency jurisdiction; and 26 percent were settled resulting in $570,243 in awards to complainants. Three-fourths of the closed cases involved allegations of employment discrimination. A case is considered closed when all administrative remedies are exhausted by either party or when the complainant withdraws the charge, or otherwise fails to proceed.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND CLOSED

	Fiscal Year		
	1985	*1986*	*1987*
Complaints Received			
Private Sector Employment	296	413	421
Public Sector Employment	55	73	51
Housing	12	37	56
Education	9	3	3
Public Accommodations	11	22	32
Total	**383**	**548**	**563**
Case Closures			
Settlements	109	93	117
No Probable Cause	332	232	221
Administrative	91	85	105
Total	**532**	**410**	**443**

Source: Office of Human Rights

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLAINTS MADE TO OHR BY LOCATION OF RESIDENCE AND RACE OR ETHNICITY

Ward	*White*	*Black*	*Hispanic*	*Asian or Pacific Islander*	*America Indian or Alaska Native*	*Total*
1	6	25	18	0	2	51
2	13	29	3	1	0	46
3	6	7	3	1	0	17
4	1	41	0	0	1	43
5	4	55	0	0	0	59
6	5	37	1	0	0	43
7	3	45	1	0	0	49
8	0	31	2	0	0	33
MD.	33	127	2	4	0	166
VA.	33	16	5	0	0	54
Other	1	1	0	0	0	2
Total	**105**	**414**	**35**	**6**	**3**	**563**

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WARDS

Wards are political subdivisions of the District of Columbia, created for the purpose of voting and representation. Ward boundaries were first established in 1801 and were reconfigured on several occasions as the cities of Washington and Georgetown grew and the rural area of Washington County became populated. Wards existed until 1874, at which time Congress abolished self-government and established an appointed Board of Commissioners. Ward boundaries of that time bore no resemblance to today's boundaries. Wards, as constituted today, were first created in the District of Columbia in 1968 to implement the legislation authorizing election of members to the District of Columbia Board of Education.

In accordance with a Supreme Court ruling that requires equal representation, the District government reconfigures ward boundaries after each decennial census. When boundary changes are necessary, the Office of Planning prepares the preliminary ward boundaries, as closely as possible to natural neighborhood boundaries, to equalize the population among the wards. The Mayor proposes the ward boundary plan to the Council as legislation, and the Council, after review, enacts the ward boundaries into law. The boundaries of the wards have been redrawn twice, after the final counts from the 1970 and 1980 Censuses. This was last completed in 1982 on the basis of the 1980 Census.

Today, there are eight wards, with 1986 provisional population estimates ranging from 74,200 to 82,500 residents. Registered voters in each ward elect one person to serve on the Council of the District of Columbia and one person to serve on the Board of Education. In addition, citizens elect a Chairman of the Council and four at-large representatives to the Council and three at-large school board members. The Board of Elections and Ethics proposes and the Council subdivides wards into precincts for the purpose of conducting elections. There are 140 such precincts.

The *District of Columbia Self-Government and Government Reorganization Act of 1973*, P.L. 93-198, divided each ward into Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (ANCs). Each of the 37 ANCs is further subdivided into Single Member Districts (SMDs) of which there are 323. The ANC and SMD boundaries are established through Council legislation. The Office of the General Assistant to the Mayor coordinates communication between the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions and District government agencies. As part of the comprehensive planning process, the Office of Planning developed ward plans with the assistance of advisory planning committees appointed by the Mayor and councilmembers. These plans establish short-range development and land-use objectives, as well as priorities for governmental services at a neighborhood level. The plans were sent by the Mayor to the Council June 1988 for review and approval.

Major zoning changes affecting all wards of the city are either in place or underway. The Zoning Commission in 1986 amended the zoning regulations, to conform with requirements of the *Foreign Missions Act of 1982*, to allow foreign governments to locate chancery facilities in neighborhoods containing a specific mix of office, institutional, chancery and residential uses. It designated these neighborhoods as the Diplomatic District. Existing chanceries located in essentially residential neighborhoods will not be allowed to expand.

New home-based work regulations are being written as a result of a final decision reached March 14, 1988 by the Zoning Commission. Home-based occupation is treated in zoning as an accessory use to the principal use, residence, so that a dwelling is not lost from the housing stock. This is important since home-based work and businesses have greatly increased in recent years.

In March 1988 the Zoning Commission restricted rooming and boarding houses from offering bed and breakfast services or other transient use. Effective this summer, rooming and boarding houses will be purely residential in operation. Larger bed-and-breakfast accommodations will be restricted to zones in which inns are permitted, namely the commercial and mixed use zones.

The D.C. Office of Planning is forwarding to the Zoning Commission proposals for modifying current campus plan zoning regulations. At issue is whether the current procedure whereby campus plans are reviewed by the Board of Zoning Adjustment should be shifted to the Zoning Commission.

In January 1988, new zoning regulations took effect which provide new opportunities for artists to establish or occupy combined ''live-work'' space or lofts, and to establish studios in garages and alley structures in residential zones. The zoning controls over art galleries in residential and Special Purpose zones were also updated to prohibit new galleries in residential districts (except as a limited home-based occupation).

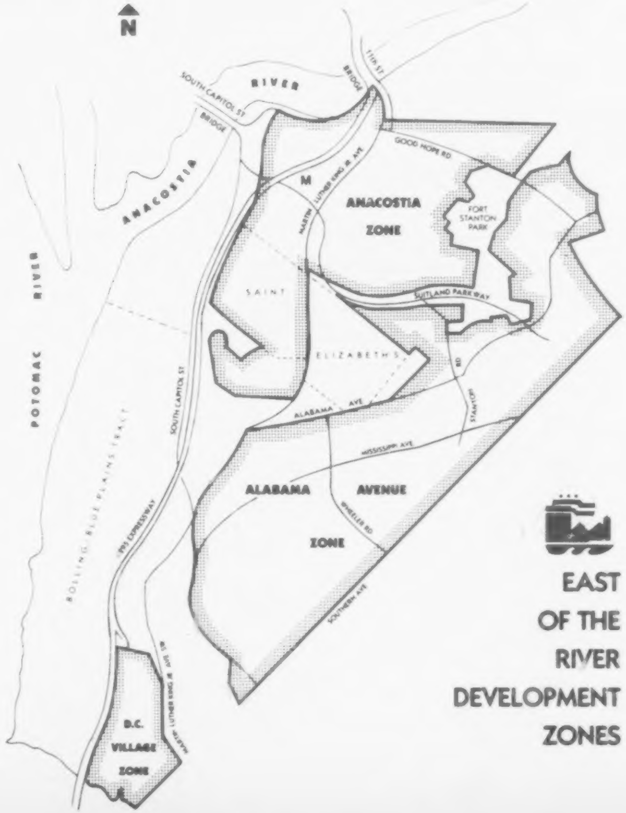
The Zoning Commission enacted new vesting regulations on an emergency basis in 1986 to provide suitable zoning controls during the period when the Zoning Commission is formally considering small area rezoning to bring zoning into conformance with the *Comprehensive Plan*. The rationale is that, just prior to such rezoning, private development which would be contrary to the *Comprehensive Plan* should await the outcome of the rezoning case.

Review of the commercial zones in the District in relation to the goals of the *Comprehensive Plan* has begun at the District's Office of Planning with review of the land uses and height and density controls and with comparisons of commercial categories with the commercial zone district and mapping in the city.

Development zones were designated by the Mayor in October 1986. These development zones are specific geographic areas designated to receive special targeting and packaging of government programs and tax incentives to promote business and homeownership. Three development zones were designated east of the Anacostia River, including most of Ward Eight, the eastern section of Ward Six and eight blocks of Ward Seven. The Mayor established these zones to:

1) Attract commercial, residential and industrial development to the area;
2) Provide jobs and training opportunities for zone residents;
3) Improve existing housing and provide more opportunities for homeownership for low and moderate income families; and
4) Increase the availability of quality, convenient child care, including training for zone residents to become child care workers.

In October 1986, the District government targeted $158 million from 1986-1991 to produce the comprehensive development envisioned. In addition, the Mayor asked the Council to introduce a tax incentive bill to stimulate commercial and residential activity in the zones. More than $7 million will be placed in a development zone loan pool which, together with funds from industrial revenue bonds, will be used to expand development opportunities.


N
ANACOSTIA RIVER
SOUTH CAPITOL ST BRIDGE
11TH ST BRIDGE
GOOD HOPE RD
M
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AVE
ANACOSTIA ZONE
FORT STANTON PARK
SUITLAND PARKWAY
SAINT ELIZABETHS
POTOMAC RIVER
SOUTH CAPITOL ST
RD
STANTON
ALABAMA AVE
MISSISSIPPI AVE
ALABAMA AVENUE ZONE
WHEELER RD
SOUTHERN AVE
BOLLING - BLUE PLAINS TRACT
295 EXPRESSWAY
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AVE SW
D.C. VILLAGE ZONE

EAST
OF THE
RIVER
DEVELOPMENT
ZONES

District of Columbia Wards, *continued*

POPULATION DENSITY OF THE WARDS

	Land Area		*Population*		*Population Density*		*Population Density*	
	1987 Total Acreage*	Rank	1986 Residents**	Rank	Residents per Total Acreage	Rank	Residents per Residential Acreage***	Rank
Ward 1	1,220	8	78,400	5	64	1	117	2
Ward 2	3,954	3	82,500	1	21	5	130	1
Ward 3	6,557	1	76,400	6	12	8	27	8
Ward 4	3,712	5	80,500	3	22	4	49	7
Ward 5	4,464	2	81,500	2	18	7	59	5
Ward 6	2,336	7	74,200	8	32	2	89	3
Ward 7	3,509	6	79,900	4	23	3	53	6
Ward 8	3,951	4	75,100	7	19	6	79	4
Total	**29,704**		**628,500**		**21**		**60**	

* Excludes public rights-of-way; includes parkland. The large acreage in Ward 3 reflects the presence of most of Rock Creek Park. Totals do not add, due to rounding.

** 1986 provisional population estimates.

***Residential acreage totals 10,478. Institutions such as Saint Elizabeths Hospital and major installations such as Bolling Air Force Base are excluded from both the acreage and the population figures in this column.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Ward One

Geography and Demographics

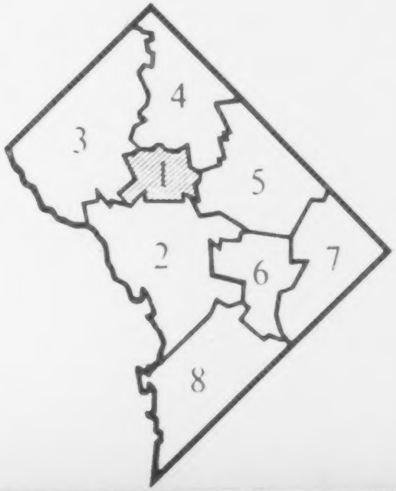
Located in the Northwest quadrant, near the center of the District, Ward One is the smallest of the wards; its area is 1,220 acres, excluding public rights-of-way. It is bounded by Piney Branch Parkway and Spring Road on the north; S Street and Florida Avenue on the south; Park Place, Michigan Avenue and First, Bryant and Second Streets on the east; and Connecticut Avenue, Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway on the west. The ward's major commercial corridors are U Street, 14th Street, 18th Street, Columbia Road, Connecticut Avenue and Georgia Avenue. Its registered historic districts include Kalorama Triangle, LeDroit Park, Massachusetts Avenue, Mount Pleasant and 16th Street. According to the Greater Washington Research Center's *Census 86 Survey*, the race distribution within Ward One is 57 percent Black, 30 percent White and 13 percent other races, which includes Asians. Sixteen percent of the ward's population are Latinos.

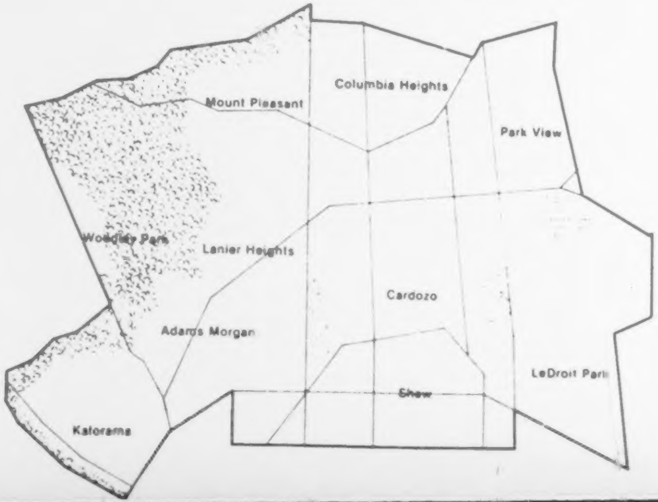
Neighborhoods

The neighborhoods of Ward One show great variety. Some are among the oldest in the District, with many structures designated as historic landmarks, for example Adams Morgan, Columbia Heights, Kalorama, LeDroit Park, Meridian Hill and Mount Pleasant. Other neighborhoods include Cardozo, Park View, University Heights and Shaw. In the western part of the ward may be found embassies, ambassadors' residences and the offices of international organizations.

Economic Development

Office and commercial space, housing, theaters and Metrorail tunnels and stations are under construction or recently completed at a number of points in Ward One. The M.S. Winter Building at 14th and U Streets, formerly a warehouse, now contains office and retail space. Approximately $400,000 of the funding to convert this building came from a federal Urban Development Action Grant administered by District government. A new drug store opened at 7th and U Streets, Northwest, in July 1987; this store was a project of a neighborhood community development corporation. A privately funded storage facility of 180,000 square feet has been renovated. The east building of the Manhattan Laundry has been rehabilitated as office space and is now fully occupied. This building is part of the Samuel Jackson Plaza complex, for which the District government coordinated a $12.5 million financial package; the complex will consist of residential, retail, theater and underground parking between 10th and 14th Streets,





Ward One, *continued*

Florida Avenue and U Street. Plans for the project include rehabilitation of the Lincoln Theater, which will become a performing arts center. Metrorail tunnel construction is under way for the Green Line, which will have two stations in Ward One. The current schedule calls for trains to run between U Street and downtown by late 1990 and to Anacostia by late 1991. It is estimated that 33,000 people will use the two stations daily.

Housing Development.

Several projects are under way or recently completed. The Father Geno Baroni apartment complex of 32 units has begun accepting tenants. A number of historic buildings in the LeDroit Park area have been purchased by RLA for rehabilitation. The Kelly Miller public housing project, 169 units, will be renovated; District government has committed nearly one million dollars for the renovation. Nearly 800 housing units are under construction near Howard University for graduate students, faculty and employees. This project will include 210 underground parking spaces, a day care center for 60 children and a computer center for the residents' use. Other renovations and restorations are being undertaken by community development organizations to provide low and moderate cost housing.

Rezoning Initiative.

Several blocks in the Adams Morgan neighborhood around the Reed and Cooke elementary schools were identified in a study by the Office of Planning to be rezoned. These areas were rezoned from light manufacturing to residential. The first phase of rezoning has been completed.

Representation.

Ward 1 is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by Frank Smith Jr. and is also the home of Chairman of the Council, David A. Clarke. The Board of Education representative for the ward is Wilma Harvey, and the Reverend David Eaton, an at-large member of the Board of Education, lives in the ward. There are five Advisory Neighborhood Commissions in Ward 1, with 40 Single Member Districts.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS

LeDroit Park Historic District
Kalorama Triangle Historic District
Massachusetts Avenue Historic District
Mount Pleasant Historic District
16th Street Historic District

Anthony Bowen Landmark Building
Anthony Holmead site
Banneker Recreation Center
Howard Theater
Ingleside (Stoddard Baptist Home)
Lothrop Mansion
Meridian Hill Park
Meridian House
National Zoological Park
Northumberland Apartment Building
Pink Palace
Tivoli Theater
Textile Museum
Woodrow Wilson House
Wyoming Apartment Building

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Connecticut Avenue at Calvert Street
Columbia Road and 18th Street
Florida and Connecticut Avenues
Florida Avenue & U Street
Georgia and New Hampshire Avenues
Lower Georgia Avenue
14th and U Streets
Mount Pleasant Street

SIX RETAIL FOOD STORES

(over 6,000 square feet)
totaling 121,000 square feet of floor area

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Howard University
Howard University Hospital

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Anthony Bowen Landmark Building
Campbell Heights Senior Citizen Apartments
Columbia Heights Mall
Dunbar Theater
Howard University Gateway
Howard University Plaza
Jackson Plaza
Lincoln Theater
M.S. Winter Building
Metrorail Stations at:
  7th & S Streets
  10th & U Streets and 13th and U Streets
  14th Streets & Park Road
Samuel Jackson Plaza Complex
Manhattan Laundry

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government

Cardoza-Shaw Employment Services Center
Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs
Grimke School converted to District government offices for the Department of Corrections and the Fire Department headquarters.

Department of Human Services Clinics:
  Adams Morgan Health Center
  Garfield Terrace Clinic
  Multicultural Mental Health Center

Senior Citizen Centers:
  Barney Senior Center
  Garfield Terrace
  Harvard Towers
  LeDroit
  Spanish Senior Center

Mount Pleasant Library

Latino Employment Services Center

Office of Business and Economic Development Assistance Center

D.C. Fire Department
  Engine Companies No. 4, 9, 11 and 21
  Fire Department Communications Center
  Ambulance No. 2 and 19
  Medic Unit 1

Metropolitan Police Department, (MPD)
  Third District Police Headquarters
  Two Boys and Girls Clubs
  Two MPD Community Centers
  McMillan Reservior

Pumping Station at Bryant Street

UDC Georgia Avenue-Harvard Street Campus

Federal Government

Meridian Hill Park
National Zoological Park

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	9
Swimming Pools	5
Tennis Courts	10

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
1475 Columbia Road	23	—
Garfield	51	228
Harvard Towers	—	193
Kelly Miller	169	—
LeDroit	18	106
2422 Ontario Road	13	—
Park Morton	174	—
Scattered Sites	153	—
2905 11th Street	14	—
Total	**615**	**527**

DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

35 Licensed Homes
40 Licensed Centers

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (April 1988)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	15	119
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	1	164
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	33	341
Emergency Shelters	6	353
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	7	66
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	6	217
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	68	1,260

*Excludes family foster homes

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Community Park West Construction
Fire Company No. 4 & 9 Renovation
Reconstruction of the 16th Street Bridge over Piney Branch Parkway
Reconstruction of the Duke Ellington Bridge over Rock Creek Park
Repairs of the Taft Bridge

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	*Enrollment 1987-88*
Adams	341
Bancroft	748
Bruce Monroe	454
Cleveland	220
Cooke	701
Gage-Eckington	393
Harrison	267
Lewis	329
Meyer	663
Park View	504
Reed	316
Tubman	557
Junior High:	
Garnet-Patterson	308
Lincoln	876
Senior High:	
Banneker	380
Cardozo	1,013
Career Development Center:	
Bell	292*
Special Education:	
Grimke	39

*Students attend both academic senior high school and career development centers and are counted in both.

OVERVIEW OF WARD ONE

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 1	*Total District*
Census, 1980		
POPULATION	78,763	638,333
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	50,604	398,653
Elementary Only	20%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	16	17
High School Graduate Only	22	25
College 1-3 Years	13	14
College 4 or More Years	29	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
FAMILIES	14,614	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	44%	47%
Office of Planning, 1986 (provisional estimate)		
POPULATION	78,400	628,500
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years	14%	17%
15 through 44 years	56	51
45 through 64 years	17	20
65 years & older	13	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86)		
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black	57%	67%
White	30	28
Other	13	5
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Latino	16%	6%
HOUSEHOLDS	36,700	257,300
Mean Household Size	2.14	2.32
Median Household Income	$18,900	$22,400
Percent of Households in Poverty	18%	14%

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census' 86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61% and sampling error of 4 percent.

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 1	*Total District*
ACRES OF LAND, 1987*	1,220	29,704
Taxable Acreage	741	12,932
Residential	81%	74%
Commercial	14	12
Industrial	2	3
Vacant	2	9
Other	1	2
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	479	16,772
Federal	39%	73%
District	20	10
Private Nonprofit	41	17
Total	**100%**	**100%**
HOUSING UNITS, 1987 (provisional estimate)	39,500	283,100
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	25%	33%
Other**	75	67
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	9%	10%
Condominium Units	4,200	24,700
1987 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	12%	12%
$50,000 - $99,999	57	54
$100,000 - $149,999	16	12
$150,000 - $199,999	6	11
$200,000 & Over	9	11
Total	**100%**	**100%**

* Excludes public rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
***Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.

Ward Two

Geography and Demographics

Occupying parts of all four quadrants of the city and a large part of the Potomac shoreline, Ward Two is bounded by S Street and Florida Avenue to the north; the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers to the south; North and South Capitol Streets, the Southeast Freeway and 11th Street, Southeast to the east; and the Glover Archbold Park boundary to the west. It contains about 4,000 acres, excluding public rights-of-way.

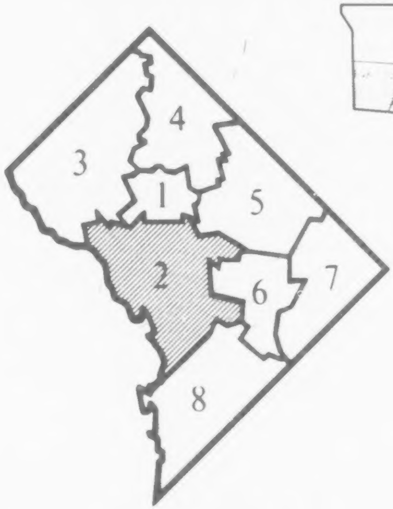
The Greater Washington Research Center's *Census 86 Survey* shows the population of Ward Two as 46 percent Black, 43 percent White and 11 percent other races; Latinos made up 8 percent of the total population.

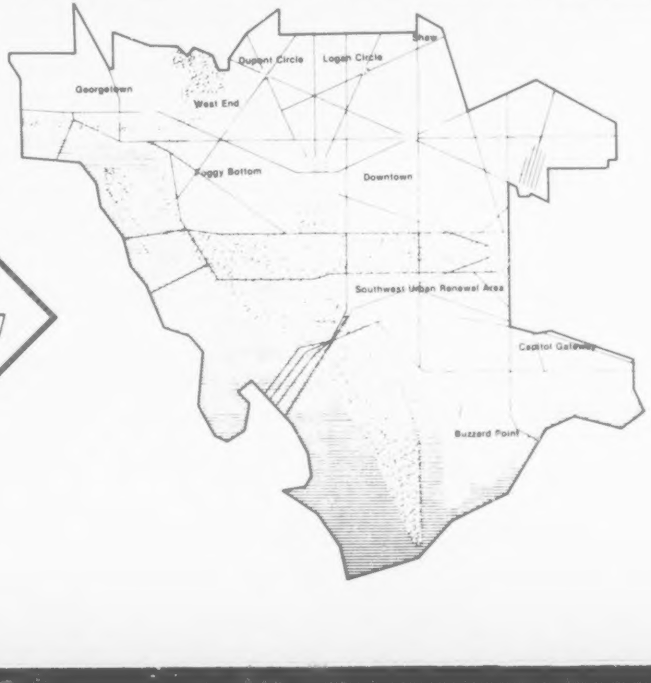
Neighborhoods

Ward Two contains the city's downtown district, the office corridors of K Street and Connecticut Avenue, the retail core along F and G Streets, Chinatown, Georgetown, Foggy Bottom, Dupont Circle, the rebuilt Southwest, the Mall with its museums and monuments, and the Capitol Building and Supreme Court areas. Most federal agencies have their headquarters in Ward Two and many embassies and international agencies, such as the Organization of American States and the World Bank, are located there.

Economic Development

Major economic development projects completed or under way during fiscal year 1987 include three museums on the Mall, many commercial projects, hotels and mixed-use projects which include housing. The Smithsonian Institution opened the National Museum of African Arts and the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery in 1987. The Holocaust Memorial Museum is under construction. New office and retail buildings are under construction in





downtown. Near Union Station, the first of three office buildings has been completed in the East Union Center Plaza project, on First Street, Northeast. New retail space has been added to H Street, Northeast with completion of the 30,000 square foot H Street Connection and a new clothing store. The Embassy Suites Hotel, with 300 rooms, at 22nd and N Streets, Northwest, and the new Grand Hyatt hotel with 956 rooms at 10th and H Streets, Northwest were completed in 1987 and two other hotels are under construction.

Housing Initiatives.

Housing development in Ward Two often occurs as part of mixed-use projects. For example residential development of 97,000 square feet has been completed in Phase I of the Washington Harbour project, which will also have 480,000 square feet of office space, 85,000 square feet of retail space and a 90-room hotel. New condominium residential units are part of the Resources Conservation Center, which occupies most of the square bounded by 16th, 17th, O and P Streets, Northwest and includes the 135 residential units, 179,000 square feet of new office space and the renovation of an existing office building. One hundred thirty-three dwelling units were completed in June 1987 as Phase I of the Carmel Plaza project; they were built on the deck over the Center Leg Freeway. In addition to these projects, 24 units of new housing have been built on an interior site in the block bounded by G, H, 3rd and 4th Streets, Northwest.

Representation.

Ward Two is represented by John A. Wilson on the Council of the District of Columbia and by R. David Hall on the Board of Education. The ward has five Advisory Neighborhood Commissioners with 43 Single Member Districts.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

C.& O. Canal
Downtown
Dupont Circle
East & West Potomac Parks
Federal Triangle
Fifteenth Street
Foggy Bottom
Fort McNair
Georgetown
LaFayette Square
Logan Circle
Massachusetts Avenue
Pennsylvania Avenue
Rawlins Park
Sixteenth Street (Scott Circle to Florida Ave.)
Strivers Section
Washington Monument and Grounds
Washington Navy Yard

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Chinatown
Connecticut Avenue (800-1700 Block)
Downtown
Dupont Circle
Georgetown
H Street N.E.
L'Enfant Plaza
Penn Avenue N.W.
Southwest Waterfront

Eight Retail Food Stores
(over 6,000 square feet)
totaling 122,000 square feet of floor area

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Arena Stage
American Red Cross
Brookings Institute
Capital Children's Museum
Columbia Hospital
Daughters of the American Revolution
Constitution Hall
George Washington University and Hospital
Georgetown University and Hospital
National Geographic Society
National Science Foundation
National Theatre

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Buzzard Point
Convention Center Area
8th & H Streets, N.E. Corridor
F & G Streets Streetscape Study
Lansburgh Building
Metrorail Stations:
  Navy Yard
  Mount Vernon Square
  Waterfront
Mount Vernon Square UDC
Old Main City Post Office
Techworld
Union Station Renovation

DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

18 Licensed Homes
58 Licensed Centers

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government

Martin Luther King Memorial Library
Branch Libraries:
  Watha T. Daniel, Southwest and West End
Sursum Corda Community Library
UDC—Mt. Vernon Square Campus, Carnegie Library

Metropolitan Police Department:
  Headquarters
  First District
  Two Boys and Girls Clubs

D. C. Fire Department:
  Engine Companies No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13, 16, 23
  Fire Boats No. 1 & 2
  Ambulances No. 5, 6, 7, 14, 15
  Medic Unit 11

Department of Human Services Clinics:
  Arthur Capper Neighborhood Health Center
  Claridge Towers Geriatric Clinic
  Health Center-17 for Women & Children
  P Street Community Mental Health
  R Street Health
  Southwest Health
  Walker Jones

Department of Human Services' Service Center:
  Income Assistance
  Food Stamps

Northeast Employment Services Center

Employment and Training Services Center

J.B.J. Nursing Home

Vocational Rehabilitation Center

Washington Convention Center

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Monetary Fund
Inter-American Development Bank
Organization of American States
World Bank
World Health Organization

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1987-88
Amidon	461
Bowen	320
Garrison	306
Hyde	148
Montgomery	497
Ross	183
Seaton	366
Stevens	320
Syphax	258
Thomson	325
Van Ness	238
Walker-Jones	606
Wilson	487
Junior High:	
Francis	612
Jefferson	735
Shaw	1,184
Terrell	260
Senior High:	
School Without Walls	230
Special Education:	
Bundy	71
Prospect	75

METRORAIL STATIONS

Archives
Capitol South
Dupont Circle
Farragut North
Farragut West
Federal Center S.W.
Federal Triangle
Foggy Bottom
Gallery Place
Judiciary Square
L'Enfant Plaza
McPherson Square
Metro Center
Smithsonian
Union Station

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	11
Swimming Pools	8
Tennis Courts	25

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Arthur Capper	376	298
Carroll	—	60
Carrollsburg	314	—
Claridge	—	343
D.C. Frontier	54	—
Greenleaf	498	—
Horizon	—	105
James	—	151
James Creek	239	—
Judiciary	—	271
Scattered Sites	38	—
Sibley	101	144
Sursum Corda	28	—
Syphax	174	—
Total	**1,822**	**1,372**

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Downtown Street Improvements
Engine Company No. 1, 2, 13 & 16 Improvements
James Apartments and Greenleaf Public Housing Modernization
Petworth Recreation Center Improvements
Renovation of the Virginia Avenue Recreation Center
Reconstruction of K Street from 16th Street to Washington Circle
Reconstruction of New York Avenue from 9th Street to 13th Street
Southwest Vehicle Inspection Station Permanent Improvement

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

(April 1988)	*Facilities*	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	13	300
Youth Residential	0	0
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	3	477
Emergency Shelters	16	1,508
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	2	20
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	3	212
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	37	2,549

OVERVIEW OF WARD TWO

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 2	*Total District*
Census, 1980		
POPULATION	81,727	638,333
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1980		
Persons Aged 25 + Years	53,968	398,653
Elementary Only	15%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	11	17
High School Graduate Only	18	25
College 1-3 Years	13	14
College 4 or More Years	43	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
FAMILIES, 1980	13,024	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	42%	47%
Office of Planning, 1986 (provisional estimate)		
POPULATION	82,500	628,500
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years	12%	17%
15 through 44 years	57	51
45 through 64 years	19	20
65 years & older	12	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86)		
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black	46%	67%
White	43	28
Other	11	5
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Latino	8%	6%
HOUSEHOLDS	39,700	257,300
Mean Household Size	1.81	2.32
Median Household Income	$23,000	$22,400
Percent of Households in Poverty	10%	14%

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census' 86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 2	*Total District*
ACRES OF LAND, 1987*	3,954	29,704
Taxable Acreage	1,338	12,932
Residential	40%	74%
Commercial	44	12
Industrial	6	3
Vacant	9	9
Other	1	2
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	2,616	16,772
Federal	76%	73%
District	8	10
Private Nonprofit	16	17
Total	**100%**	**100%**
HOUSING UNITS, 1987 (provisional estimate)	48,200	283,100
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	23%	33%
Other**	77	67
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	15%	10%
Condominium Units	9,200	24,700
1987 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	23%	12%
$50,000 - $99,999	20	54
$100,000 - $149,999	9	12
$150,000 - $199,999	15	11
$200,000 & Over	33	11
Total	**100%**	**100%**

* Excludes public rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
***Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums

Ward Three

Geography and Demographics

Ward Three is located in the Northwest quadrant of the city and is bounded by the Maryland state line to the Northwest; Rock Creek, Connecticut Avenue and 27th Street to the east; and Oak Hill Cemetery, Reservoir Road and the Potomac River to the Southwest. Its area, excluding public rights-of-way, is 6,557 acres, as most of Rock Creek Park is included. The major commercial corridors are Wisconsin and Connecticut Avenues. Institutions and national landmarks in the ward include American University, the Van Ness campus of the University of the District of Columbia, the Howard University Law School, Mount Vernon College, Sibley Hospital, the U.S. Naval Observatory and the Washington Cathedral. Many embassies and chanceries are located in Ward Three.

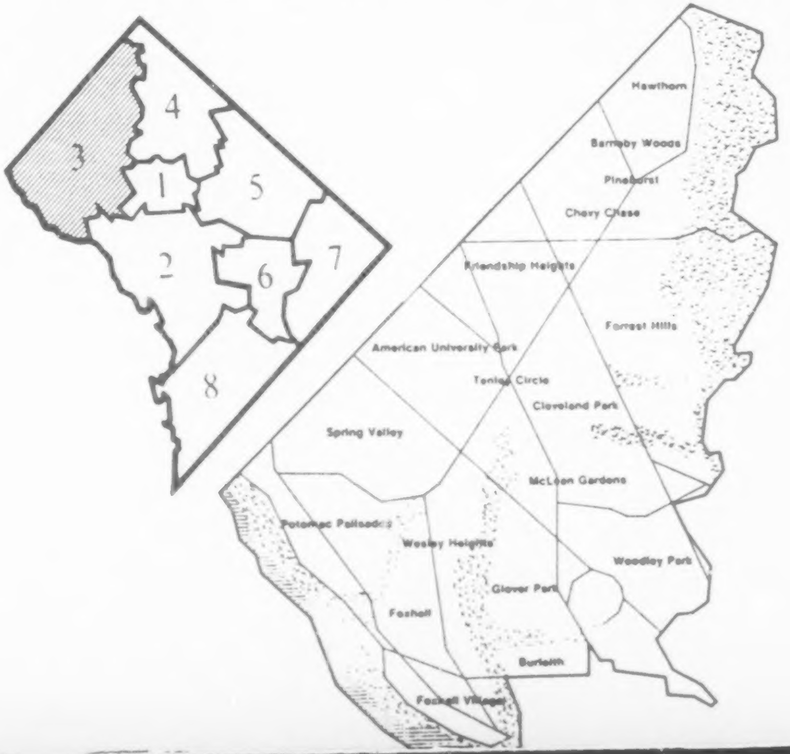
Of the population in Ward Three, 86 percent were White, 7 percent were Black and 7 percent were other races, according to estimates by the Greater Washington Research Center for 1986. Latinos made up 6 percent of the total.

Neighborhoods

Early in the 19th century, farms and market towns developed in this area around the Georgetown port. By 1896 residential neighborhoods had been established at Burleith, Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Palisades, Tenleytown, Wesley Heights and Woodley Park. Newer neighborhoods include Foxhall, McLean Gardens and Spring Valley. In the redistricting after the 1980 Census, most of Georgetown became part of Ward Three.

Economic Development

On Wisconsin Avenue new commercial space includes office and retail space at McLean Gardens, a 450,000 square foot office and retail complex on the former Johnson's Flower Center site, a five-story office building at Van Ness Street, the Tenley Point Building at River Road, a 40,000 square foot office and retail building under construction between Brandywine and Chesapeake Streets and one million square feet of mixed-use development under construction between Jennifer Street and Western Avenue. The Georgetown Day School's new high school was completed in 1987. In the Connecticut Avenue corridor, Phase II of the INTELSAT project, includes new studio space for WJLA-TV/7. Phase II of the International Center project has made nine additional chancery sites available for foreign governments. Street work has included the upgrading of Van Ness Street from Connecticut Avenue to Wisconsin Avenue and the reconstruction of Military Road.


4
3
1
5
2
6
7
8
Hawthorn
Barnaby Woods
Pinehurst
Chevy Chase
Friendship Heights
Forrest Hills
American University Park
Tenley Circle
Cleveland Park
Spring Valley
McLean Gardens
Potomac Palisades
Wesley Heights
Woodley Park
Glover Park
Foxhall
Burleith
Foxhall Village

Ward Three, *continued*

Housing Development

Along Connecticut Avenue, three apartment buildings are under construction: a 69-unit building north of Woodley Road, a 185-unit building at Brandywine Street and one with 202 units at Porter Street east of the Avenue. Townhouses are under construction at Military Road. On Wisconsin Avenue development includes an eight*story apartment building near Macomb Street and completion of 569 housing units at McLean Gardens.

Rezoning Initiatives

In 1987 Ward Three zoning initiatives reflected concerns about development and historic preservation. Concerning commercial development on Wisconsin Avenue, the Zoning Commission has held public hearings on the Office of Planning's recommendations for downzoning near Tenley Circle; the final decision is expected in 1988. As for Connecticut Avenue, hearings have been held on Office of Planning proposals which would ensure compatibility of zoning with existing land uses. The commission has adopted the major portion of the proposals; further hearings will be held in 1988. The Cleveland Park Historic District, established as a result of community petitions, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in April 1987. In December 1987, the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Secret Service joined the National Capital Planning Commission in petitioning the Zoning Commission to create an overlay zone near the Naval Observatory limiting building height to 40 feet to facilitate protection of the Vice President.

Representation

Ward Three is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by James E. Nathanson. Carol Schwartz, an at-large Councilmember, lives in the ward. Wanda Washburn is its representative on the Board of Education. There are six Advisory Neighborhood Commissions in the ward, with 39 Single Member Districts.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal District
Cleveland Park District
Fort Circle Drive District
Glover-Archbold Park District
Massachusetts Avenue District
Rock Creek Park District

British Embassy
Brazilian Embassy
Washington Cathedral
Maret School
Mount Zion United Methodist Church
Rosedale Estate
Twin Oaks Estate
Tregaron Estate
Wardman Towers

COMMERCIAL AREAS

- Connecticut Avenue &
  - Calvert Street
  - McKinley Street
  - Nebraska Avenue
  - Porter Street
  - Van Ness Street
- Massachusetts Avenue & 49th Street
- New Mexico Avenue & Lowell Street
- Wisconsin Avenue &
  - Fessenden Street
  - Tenley Circle
  - Macomb Street
  - Van Ness Street
  - Western Avenue
- MacArthur Boulevard &
  - Arizona Avenue
  - Cathedral Avenue
  - Eliot Place
  - U & V Streets

Ten Retail Food Stores
(over 6,000 square feet)

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

McLean Gardens
23 Chancery Sites at the International Center

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

American University
Dumbarton Oaks, Harvard University
Howard University Law School
Mount Vernon College
Sibley Hospital
Wesley Theological Seminary

DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

5 Licensed Homes
22 Licensed Centers

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government

Branch Libraries:
- Chevy Chase
- Cleveland Park
- Georgetown
- Palisades
- Tenley-Friendship

Department of Human Services Health Clinic:
- Regency House

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Companies No. 20, 28, 29, 31
- Ambulance Units No. 8 and 20 and Rescue Squad No. 4

Metropolitan Police Department
- Second District Police Headquarters
- Boys and Girls Club

Senior Center:
- Regency House

University of the District of Columbia, Van Ness Campus

Federal Government

C&O Canal
Battery Kemble Park
Fort Reno Park and Reservoir
Georgetown and Dalecarlia Reservoirs
Glover-Archbold Park
Rock Creek Park
U.S. Naval Observatory

D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1987-88
Eaton	394
Hearst	159
Janney	265
Key	151
Lafayette	502
Mann	191
Murch	395
Oyster	302
Stoddert	182
Middle School:	
Hardy	200
Junior High:	
Deal	836
Senior High:	
Wilson	1,578
Ellington	417
Mental Health Station:	
Rose	25

METRORAIL STATIONS

Woodley Park-Zoo
Cleveland Park
Van Ness-UDC
Friendship Heights
Tenleytown

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Elderly Units
Regency House	160

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Clean Line Water Main Construction
Engine Companies Nos. 29 & 31 Renovations
Hardy Recreation Center Renovations
Massachusetts Avenue and Park Road Bridge Repair
Rehabilitation of Klingle Road from Woodley to Porter Street
Rehabilitation of Cleveland Avenue from Calvert to 34th Street
Residential Facility for Mentally Ill Children Renovations
Trash Collection Vehicle Headquarters Construction
UDC Van Ness Campus Phase III Construction

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	11
Swimming Pools	1
Tennis Courts	25

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (April 1988)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	17	280
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	0	0
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	6	670
Emergency Shelters	0	0
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	**23**	**950**

*Excludes family foster homes.

OVERVIEW OF WARD THREE

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 3	*Total District*
Census, 1980		
POPULATION	77,445	638,333
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons Aged 25 + Years	57,570	398,653
Elementary Only	5%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	5	17
High School Graduate Only	16	25
College 1-3 Years	15	14
College 4 or More Years	59	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
FAMILIES, 1980	16,017	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	34%	47%
Office of Planning, 1986 (provisional estimate)		
POPULATION	76,400	628,500
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years	10%	17%
15 through 44 years	50	51
45 through 64 years	20	20
65 years & older	20	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86)		
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black	7%	67%
White	86	28
Other	7	5
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Latino	6%	6%
HOUSEHOLDS	38,900	257,300
Mean Household Size	2.05	2.32
Median Household Income	$37,700	$22,400
Percent of Households in Poverty	3%	14%

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census' 86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 3	*Total District*
ACRES OF LAND, 1987*	6,557	29,704
Taxable Acreage	3,249	12,932
Residential	87%	74%
Commercial	7	12
Industrial	0	3
Vacant	8	9
Other	1	2
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	3,308	16,772
Federal	77%	73%
District	4	10
Private Nonprofit	19	17
Total	**100%**	**100%**
HOUSING UNITS, 1987 (provisional estimate)	42,000	283,100
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	50%	33%
Other**	50	67
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	****	10%
Condominium Units	7,400	24,600
1987 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	0%	12%
$50,000 - $99,999	1	54
$100,000 - $149,999	16	12
$150,000 - $199,999	39	11
$200,000 & Over	44	11
Total	**100%**	**100%**

* Excludes public rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
*** Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.
****Less than one percent.

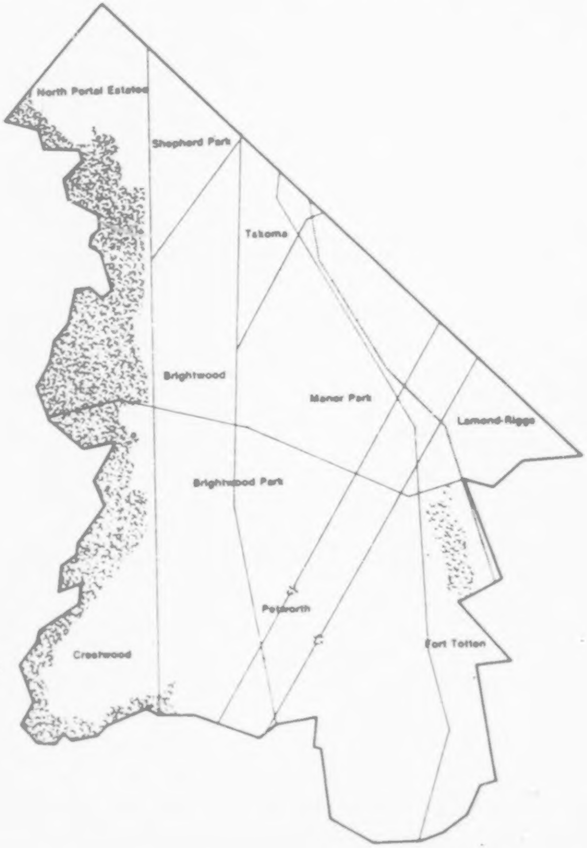
Ward Four

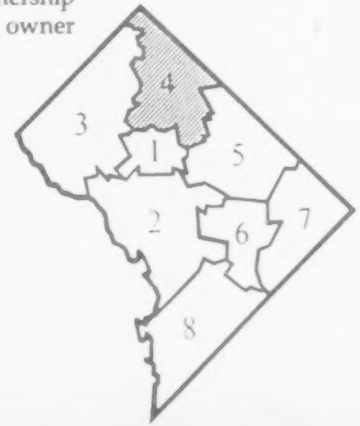
Geography and Demographics

The greater part of Ward Four is in the Northwest quadrant, but this, the northernmost ward, also takes in part of the Northeast quadrant. Bounded by Eastern Avenue (the Maryland state line) on the north; Kennedy Street, Harewood Road and the Metrorail right-of-way on the east; Michigan Avenue and Spring Road on the south; and Rock Creek Park on the west, Ward Four has an area of 3,712 acres (excluding public rights-of-way). Its major commercial corridors are Georgia Avenue and Kennedy Street. In addition, several streets in Takoma and near Fort Totten provide neighborhood retail services. Major institutions located in the ward include Children's Hospital, the National Rehabilitation Hospital, U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington Hospital Center and the Veterans Administration Hospital. Population as estimated by the Greater Washington Research Center for 1986, comprised 87 percent Black, 9 percent White and 4 percent other races. Latinos made up 4 percent of the total.

Neighborhoods

Primarily residential, Ward Four has some of the District's oldest neighborhoods. Crystal Springs, known today as Brightwood, was founded in 1730. Military forts, such as Fort Totten, were constructed during the Civil War in what is now Ward Four, and today the fort area is a park. Generations ago, patrons of the local horse racing tracks used a turnpike built in 1819 which ran between the old city boundary and the District line. Later this turnpike, which spurred much of the economic and residential development in the area, became known as Georgia Avenue. Among the many neighborhoods of Ward Four today are Brightwood, Crestwood, Lamond-Riggs, Petworth, North Portal Estates and Shepherd Park. The housing stock in these neighborhoods consists primarily of single-family dwellings. Ward Four has the second highest percentage of homeownership in the District with 47 percent of the housing units being owner occupied.





Economic Development

Major projects completed or under way during fiscal year 1987 included hospital expansion, various service facilities and streetscaping. The Washington Hospital Center is adding a new wing, as part of a process of modernization. The Metropolitan Health Services Center, a three-story building at 6323 Georgia Avenue, became operational in the fall of 1986; currently 25 physicians are located there. The Shepherd Park Library project plans have been reviewed by key federal and local entities; this library will be located at Georgia Avenue and Geranium Streets. An addition to the Fort Stevens Multi-Purpose Center is planned; design and construction documents have been completed. A mini-park is being developed at 4th Street and Blair Road; the ceremonial ground-breaking took place in December 1987. Streetscaping along 16th Street from Spring Road to the District Line is completed. The project included the addition of a landscape median island and exclusive turning lanes at some intersections.

Housing Development

Both public and private housing is being developed in Ward Four. A 55-unit complex of senior housing is being funded by the National Council of Senior Citizens and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Section 202 Program; it will be located on the former Upshur Street Clinic site. At the Park Place townhouse development 89 additional units are being built and 192 units have been completed at the Cloisters Apartments complex. Funds have been identified for housing for seniors at the Colony Theater site.

Representation

Ward Four is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by Councilmember Charlene Drew Jarvis, and is the home of U.S. Congressional Delegate Walter Fauntroy, at-large Councilmember Hilda H.M. Mason and Board of Education President Linda W. Cropp. Phyllis Young, an at-large-member of the Board of Education, lives in this ward as well. There are four Advisory Neighborhood Commissions in the ward with 41 Single Member Districts.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS

Takoma Historic District

Adams Memorial Statue at Rock Creek Cemetery
Army Medical Museum
Battleground National Cemetery
Fort Slocum
Fort Totten
Lucinda Cady House
Pierce Mill
Rock Creek Park
Saint Paul's Episcopal Church
U.S. Soldiers' & Airmen's Home, Main Building

COMMERCIAL AREAS

14th Street (Buchanan to Decatur Streets)
Georgia Avenue
Kennedy Street
Takoma
4th & Butternut Streets
Blair Road
Riggs Road

Four Retail Food Stores
(over 6,000 square feet)
totaling 68,000 square feet of floor area

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Children's Hospital
National Rehabilitation Hospital
Washington Hospital Center
Gallaudet University Northwest Campus

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Georgia Avenue Corridor Revitalization
Proposed Green Line Metrorail Construction at Georgia and New Hampshire Avenues
Mini-Park at 4th Street and Blair Road
Washington Hospital Center Modernization
Housing for Seniors at 13th and Upshur Streets and at the Colony Theater site

DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

42 Licensed Homes
35 Licensed Centers

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government

Branch Libraries:
- Petworth
- Takoma

Department of Human Services Facilities:
- 16th Street Developmental Services Center
- Kennedy Street Services Center
- North Community Mental Health Center
- Taylor Street Services Center
- Upshur Street Dental Clinic

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Companies No. 14, 22 & 24
- Ambulance Unit No. 4 and Medic Unit No. 18

Fourth District Police Station

Fort Totten Refuse Center

Petworth Employment Services Center

Federal Government

U.S. Soldiers' & Airmen's Home
Veterans Administration Hospital
Walter Reed Army Hospital

METRORAIL STATIONS

Fort Totten
Takoma Park

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	13
Swimming Pools	5
Tennis Courts	14

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1987-8
Barnard	375
Brightwood	490
Clark	291
Keene	363
LaSalle	442
Petworth	203
Powell	270
Raymond	585
Rudolph	497
Shepherd	415
Takoma	560
Truesdell	462
West	499
Whittier	498
Junior High:	
MacFarland	470
Paul	507
Rabaut	622
Senior High:	
Coolidge	1,336
Roosevelt	1,509
Special Education:	
Mamie D. Lee	207
Sharpe Health	293
Career Development Center	
Burdick	358*
Mental Health Station:	
Paul Robeson	28

*Students attend both academic senior high school and career development centers and are counted in both.

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Colorado	—	21
Scattered Sites	22	—
Total	22	21

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Clean Line Watermain Renovations
Construction of Senior Citizens Outreach Facility at Fort Stevens
Engine Company No. 22 & 24, Permanent Improvements
North Community Mental Health Center Improvements
Outdoor Lighting at Keene Playground & Fort Stevens Recreation Center
Rehabilitation of Carroll Street, Eastern Avenue to Cedar Street
Rehabilitation and Addition to Petworth Recreation Center
Rehabilitation of Piney Branch Road, Fort Stevens to Georgia Avenue
Shepherd Park Library Renovations
Takoma Recreation Center, General Site Improvements
Upshur Swimming Pool Renovations

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (April 1988)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	84	475
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	22	118
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	1	63
Emergency Shelters	2	10
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	1	10
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	**110**	**676**

* Excludes family foster homes.

OVERVIEW OF WARD FOUR

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 4	*Total District*
Census, 1980		
POPULATION	81,540	638,333
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons Aged 25 + Years	54,914	398,653
Elementary Only	16%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	17	17
High School Graduate Only	30	25
College 1-3 Years	17	14
College 4 or More Years	20	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
FAMILIES, 1980	18,916	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	39%	47%
Office of Planning, 1986 (provisional estimate)		
POPULATION	80,500	628,500
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years	14%	17%
15 through 44 years	45	51
45 through 64 years	27	20
65 years & older	14	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86)		
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black	87%	67%
White	9	28
Other	4	5
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Latino	4%	6%
HOUSEHOLDS	29,800	257,300
Mean Household Size	2.60	2.32
Median Household Income	$24,000	$22,400
Percent of Households in Poverty	12%	14%

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census' 86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 4	*Total District*
ACRES OF LAND, 1987*	3,712	29,704
Taxable Acreage	1,884	12,932
Residential	86%	74%
Commercial	6	12
Industrial	3	3
Vacant	4	9
Other	1	2
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	1,827	16,772
Federal	73%	73%
District	10	10
Private Nonprofit	17	17
Total	**100%**	**100%**
HOUSING UNITS, 1987 (provisional estimate)	30,600	283,100
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	47%	33%
Other**	53	67
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	****	10%
Condominium Units	500	24,600
1987 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	1%	12%
$50,000 - $99,999	76	54
$100,000 - $149,999	13	12
$150,000 - $199,999	7	11
$200,000 & Over	3	11
Total	**100%**	**100%**

* Excludes public rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
*** Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.
****Less than one percent.

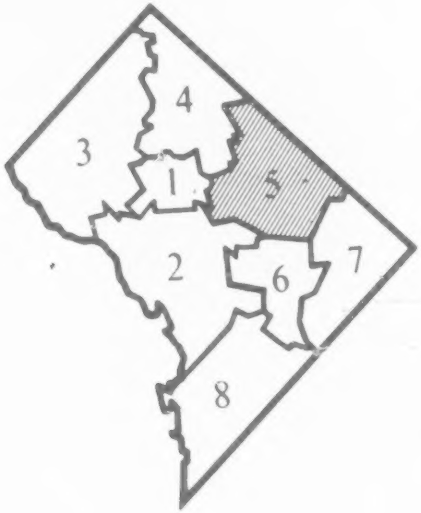
Ward Five

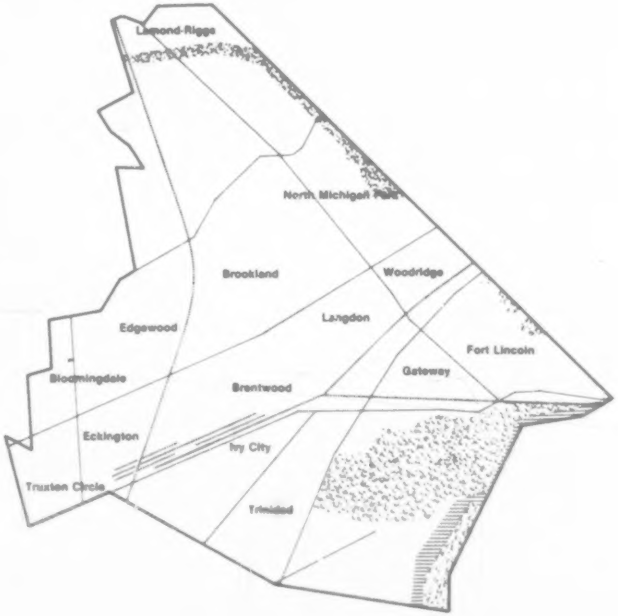
Geography and Demographics

Located in the upper Northeast section of the District of Columbia, Ward Five is bounded by Kennedy Street and Fort Totten Park to the north; Eastern Avenue to the east; the Anacostia River, Benning Road, Florida Avenue and New York Avenue to the south; and New Jersey Avenue, Second Street, Michigan Avenue and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the west. Its area is 4,464 acres, with public rights-of-way excluded; this ward has more industrial acreage than any other. A 1986 survey of the Greater Washington Research Center shows the population of Ward Five is 93 percent Black, 6 percent White and 2 percent other races; Latinos made up 3 percent.

Neighborhoods

The ward is home to several places of national interest, including the Catholic University of America, Gallaudet University, Trinity College, the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception and the National Arboretum, which contains a world-renowned collection of bonsai trees and plants. The first residents settled in 1688 in what is now known as Brookland. Today, there are more than 15 neighborhoods in Ward 5 including Bloomingdale, Brentwood, Eckington, Ivy City, Trinidad and Woodridge. Fort Lincoln, a new in-town community, was developed on land formerly owned by the federal government and transferred to the D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency. Fort Lincoln offers a variety of housing opportunities for the elderly, families and single individuals.




Lamond-Riggs
North Michigan Park
Brookland
Woodridge
Langdon
Edgewood
Fort Lincoln
Gateway
Bloomingdale
Brentwood
Eckington
Ivy City
Truxton Circle
Trinidad

Ward Five, *continued*

Economic Development

A 25,000-seat stadium at Catholic University was completed. A retail commercial development of approximately 71,000 square feet is nearing completion at Brentwood Road, south of Yuma Street and north of W Street, Northeast; two tenants are already in place. The District government is managing the development of a 27-acre city-owned business and industrial park. The park is located at W Street, Brentwood Road, 9th Street, New York Avenue and Montana Avenue, Northeast. The site has seven parcels identified for development. District government has nearly finished upgrading of gutters, curbs and road surface at the intersection of W Street and Brentwood Road. A cul-del-sac and park have also been planned to prevent heavy truck traffic from entering the adjacent residential neighborhood. Another project has been the renovation of a bank. The Rhode Island Shopping Center has added a restaurant arcade.

Housing Development

The Fort Lincoln development continues. Forty townhouses were recently completed there. District government funded and managed the necessary infrastructure improvements. One hundred seventy additional rental units are proposed. On Channing Street 90 new townhouses, designed for middle-income buyers, are under construction by a private developer.

Representation

Ward Five is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by Harry L. Thomas, Sr. and on the Board of Education by Angie Corley. Ward Five is also the home of at-large District Councilmember John Ray. There are three Advisory Neighborhood Commissions with 42 Single Member Districts in Ward Five.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS

Brooks Mansion
Dunbar High School (old building)
Fort Circle Park Districts: Fort Totten, Fort Bunker Hill & Fort Lincoln
Franciscan Monastery
Gallaudet University Districtangston Terrace Dwellings
National Arboretum
Ralph Bunche House
Samuel Gompers House

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Benning Road at Bladensburg Road
New York Avenue
12th Street, Michigan Avenue to Rhode Island Avenue
Rhode Island Avenue

Four Retail Food Stores
(over 6,000 square feet)
totaling 147,000 square feet of floor area

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Catholic Sisters College
Catholic University of America
Gallaudet University
Holy Name College
Hospital for Sick Children
Howard University School of Divinity
Kennedy Institute
Providence Hospital
Trinity College

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Brentwood Shopping Center
Capital City Business & Industrial Park
Capital City Flower Market
Capital City Market
Catholic University Stadium
Hanover Place
Hechinger Mall II
Ivy City
Rhode Island Avenue Shopping Center

DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

46 Licensed Homes
30 Licensed Centers

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government

Department of Human Services Facilities:
- Eckington Services Center & Child Health Clinic
- Edgewood Terrace Services Center
- Mary Herring Home for Alcoholics
- Receiving Home for Youth
- Woodridge Health Clinic

Metropolitan Police Department
- Fifth District Police Headquarters
- 3 Boys and Girls Clubs

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Companies No. 10, 12, 17 & 26
- Ambulance Units No. 17

Lamond Riggs Library Langston Community Library
Woodridge Branch Library

UDC Cooperative Extension Service (Brooks Mansion)

Washington Center for Aging Services

Federal Government

Baltimore-Washington Parkway
National Arboretum
U.S. Post Office Main Facility

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Brentwood Recreation Center Renovations
Capital City Business and Industrial Park Renovations
Capital City Market Improvements
Fort Lincoln New Town Development
Langley Recreation Center Renovations
McKinley High School Modernization
New York Avenue Reconstruction
Northeast Vehicle Inspection Station Renovation
Trinidad Recreation Center Renovations
Washington Center for Aging Services Modernization
Woodridge Library Modernization

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1987-88
Brookland	462
Bunker Hill	452
Burroughs	470
Cook	253
Emery	443
Fort Lincoln	439
Langdon	471
Noyes	417
Shaed	499
Slater-Langston	107
Slowe	391
Webb	670
Wheatley	665
Woodridge	178
Young	480
Junior High:	
Backus	313
Browne	500
Hamilton	329
Langley	452
Taft	547
Senior High:	
Dunbar	1,495
McKinley	1,332
Spingarn	842
Career Development Center:	
Washington	375*
Systemwide Schools:	
STAY Program	1,153
Washington-Dix	
Street Academy	310
D.C. Street Academy	219

*Students attend both academic senior high school and career development centers and are counted in both.

METRORAIL STATIONS

Brookland-Catholic University of America
Fort Totten (shared with Ward 4)
Rhode Island Avenue

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Edgewood	42	292
Fort Lincoln	—	120
Langston Terrace	194	80
Langston Addition	34	—
Lincoln Heights	20	—
Montana Terrace	155	—
Scattered Sites	31	—
Western Mews	25	—
Total	**501**	**492**

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	15
Swimming Pools	6
Tennis Courts	36

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (April 1988)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	55	381
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	7	79
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	2	313
Emergency Shelters	2	35
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	7	79
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Substance Abuse Facilities	2	94
Total	**75**	**981**

*Excludes family foster homes.

OVERVIEW OF WARD FIVE

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 5	*Total District*
Census, 1980		
POPULATION	83,008	638,333
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons Aged 25 + Years	50,483	398,653
Elementary Only	21%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	22	17
High School Graduate Only	28	25
College 1-3 Years	14	14
College 4 or More Years	15	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
FAMILIES, 1980	18,725	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	43%	47%
Office of Planning, 1986 (provisional estimate)		
POPULATION	81,500	628,500
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years	16%	17%
15 through 44 years	47	51
45 through 64 years	24	20
65 years & older	13	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86)		
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black	93%	67%
White	6	28
Other	2	5
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Latino	3%	6%
HOUSEHOLDS	28,600	257,300
Mean Household Size	2.58	2.32
Median Household Income	$20,300	$22,400
Percent of Households in Poverty	19%	14%

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census' 86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 5	*Total District*
ACRES OF LAND, 1987*	4,464	29,704
Taxable Acreage	1,956	12,932
Residential	65%	74%
Commercial	11	12
Industrial	13	3
Vacant	9	9
Other	2	2
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	2,508	16,772
Federal	57%	73%
District	10	10
Private Nonprofit	33	17
Total	**100%**	**100%**
HOUSING UNITS, 1987 (provisional estimate)	31,100	283,100
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	41%	33%
Other**	59	67
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	11	10%
Condominium Units	700	24,600
1987 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	10%	12%
$50,000 - $99,999	85	54
$100,000 - $149,999	5	12
$150,000 - $199,999	****	11
$200,000 & Over	****	11
Total	**100%**	**100%**

* Excludes public rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
*** Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.
****Less than one percent.

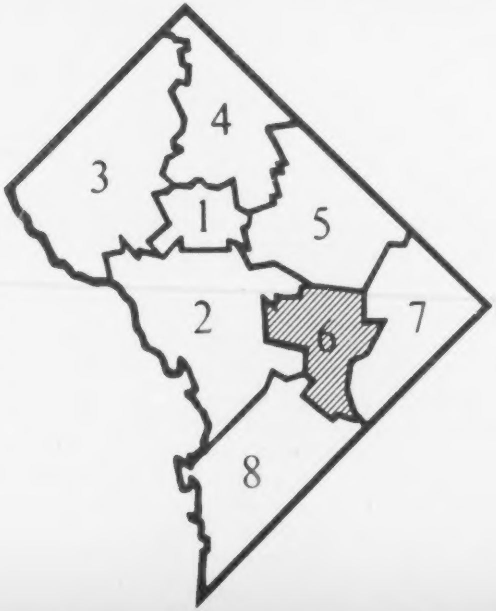
Ward Six

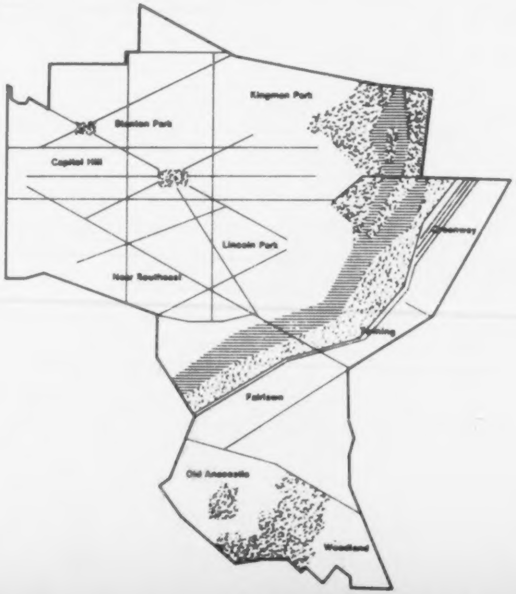
Geography and Demographics

Ward Six lies on both sides of the Anacostia River, in both the Northeast and Southeast quadrants. Some of its major boundaries are: on the north, Florida Avenue, Benning Road and East Capitol Street; on the south, Morris Road and Erie Street; on the east, Minnesota Avenue, 25th Street and Naylor Road; and on the west, 11th Street, the Southeast Freeway and North and South Capitol Streets. Four bridges span the Anacostia, connecting the two parts of the ward. The area of the ward is 2,336 acres, public rights-of-way not included. The main commercial corridors are H Street, Northeast and Eighth Street, Pennsylvania Avenue, Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue and Good Hope Road in Southeast. Metrorail serves the ward with four stations on the Blue and Orange Lines. Population estimates by the Greater Washington Research Center of 1986 show 69 percent Black, 30 percent White, and 2 percent other races; Latinos made up 3 percent of the total.

Neighborhood

Two neighborhoods in the ward, Capitol Hill and Old Anacostia, have been in existence since the beginning of 1800s. Both are nationally designated historic districts and, as such, contribute to the cultural heritage, visual beauty and historic interest of the city. Residential restoration in the area has helped to preserve the historic structures and has contributed to revitalizing these neighborhoods. Other neighborhoods in Ward Six are Stanton Park, Kingman Park and Lincoln Park in Ward Six West, and Fairlawn, Twining and Woodland in Ward Six East. Row houses are prevalent throughout the ward, with some multifamily, garden and mid-rise housing. Ward Six has several District government facilities and places of national interest. D.C. General Hospital, the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium, home of the Washington Redskins, the National Guard Armory and the D.C. Detention Center are in this ward. Of national significance are the Supreme Court, Library of Congress, U.S. Marine Barracks and the historic Frederick Douglass Home. The U.S. Capitol building and its grounds are in both Ward 2 and 6.





Economic Development

The Eastern Market renovation plans, approved by the community and District government, include a grocery store in the north end of the building, a south hall with an old-fashioned market flavor, a new shed for the Farmers' Line, better parking and a repaired and landscaped street. A community development corporation has been formed to implement these changes. The Barney Circle Freeway Modification Project was the subject of public hearings in May 1988; it would connect the Southeast Freeway with the Anacostia Freeway by a bridge and a parkway. In Anacostia, the D.C. Lottery building at 2101 MLK has been completed. Plans for a new office and retail building at 2100 MLK have been approved by the Historic Preservation Review Board. On H Street, Northeast, the H Street Community Development Corporation's project will include 30,000 square feet of office space in the 1200 block and the rehabilitation of the entire south side of the 1300 block, where the art deco Atlas Theater building is located. The commercial area of Good Hope Road and MLK Avenue, is included in the Anacostia Development Zone Designated by the Mayor in 1986. The Southeast Neighborhood Development Corporation has been formed to work on development zone initiatives in Ward Six East. The development zones are discussed in "District of Columbia Wards."

Housing Development

Three new housing developments are under way in Ward Six. At 22nd and T Streets, Southeast, construction of 31 detached, single family houses has begun; more housing units are proposed for 24th and Wagner Streets, Southeast and for Alabama Avenue and Naylor Road, Southeast. The H Street Community Development Corporation has secured financing for construction of 22 townhouses near 10th and H Streets, Northeast.

Zoning Initiatives

In the fall of 1987, public hearings were held and the decision was made to change Commercial Manufacturing zones in Ward Six to protect housing stock from conversion to office or light industrial use. The commercially-oriented areas were rezoned C-2-A, which has a height limit of 50 feet and a total floor area ratio of 2.5.

Representation

Ward Six is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by Nadine P. Winter and is home to at-large Councilmember Betty Ann Kane. Robert Boyd is the Ward Six member on the Board of Education. Ward Six is divided into three Advisory Neighborhood Commissions with 38 Single Member Districts.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS

Anacostia Historic District
Capitol Hill Historic District
Car Barn
Cedar Hill, home of Frederick Douglass
Congressional Cemetery
East Capitol Street
Eastern Market
Folger Library
Friendship House (The Maples)
Library of Congress
Marine Barracks and Marine Commandant's House
Old Naval Hospital
Reservation 13 Archaeological Site
Sewall-Belmont House

COMMERCIAL AREAS

7th Street, S.E.
Barracks Row, 8th Street, S.E.
Benning Road, N.E.
H Street, N.E.
Good Hope Road, S.E.
Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, S.E.
Minnesota Avenue, S.E.
Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.

Two Retail Food Stores (over 6,000 square feet)
totaling 67,000 square feet of floor area

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Capitol Hill Hospital
Capitol Hill Club
Florida House
Folger Shakespeare Library
Heritage Foundation
National Democratic Club
National Republican Congressional Committee
TransAfrica

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Eastern Market Modernization
H Street, N.E. Corridor Revitalization
Housing Units at 22nd and T Place, S.E.
Housing Units Proposed for Alabama Avenue and Naylor Road, S.E.
Housing Units Proposed for 24th and Wagner Street, S.E.
Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Good Hope Road Corridor Revitalization
Old D.C. Jail Site Reuse
Renovation of the Green Derby Restaurant in Old Anacostia

DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

56 Licensed Homes
46 Licensed Centers

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government

Anacostia Employment Services Center

Branch Libraries:
- Anacostia
- Northeast
- Southeast

Community Library:
- R.L. Christian

D.C. General Hospital

Department of Human Services Facilities on the grounds of D.C. General Hospital:
- Karrick Hall—residential alcohol treatment
- South Community Mental Health Center
- PCRC Complex—alcohol and drug outpatient

Other Department of Human Services Facilities:
- Anacostia Neighborhood Health Center
- Anacostia Services Center
- Capitol East Services Center
- CEASED Outpatient Clinic
- Crippled Childrens' Center
- Fifteenth Street, N.E. Health Center
- Youth Services Center

Detention Facility

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Companies No. 8, 15 and 18
- Ambulance No. 12 and 16 and Medic Unit No. 9

First District Police Substation

Senior Centers:
- Potomac Gardens
- Kentucky Center

Federal Government

Anacostia Park
Capitol Building
Library of Congress
National Guard Armory
Supreme Court

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1987-88
Blow	467
Brent	288
Bryan	225
Gibbs	301
Giddings	157
Goding	295
Ketcham	640
Kingsman	392
Ludlow-Taylor	374
Maury	160
Miner	294
Orr	575
Payne	243
Peabody	230
Stanton	538
Tyler	293
Watkins	481
Middle School:	
Stuart-Hobson	348
Junior High:	
Eliot	505
Hine	721
Kramer	546
Senior High:	
Anacostia	1,379
Eastern	2,365
Career Development Center:	
Chamberlain	*960**
Special Education Center:	
Buchanan	80
Mental Health Station:	
Area C	15

*Students attend both academic senior high school and career development centers and are counted in both.

METRORAIL STATIONS

Capitol South
Eastern Market
Potomac Avenue
Stadium/Armory

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Kentucky Courts	45	118
Potomac Gardens	208	144
Hopkins Apartments	158	—
Woodland Terrace	234	—
Ellen Wilson Dwellings	134	—
Wylie Courts	28	—
Scattered Sites	48	—
Total	**855**	**262**

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	12
Swimming Pools	6
Tennis Courts	16

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (April 1988)

	Facilities	Bed
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	50	523
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	9	92
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	1	300
Emergency Shelters	7	451
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	2	19
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	1	82
Substance Abuse Facilities	3	92
Total	**73**	**1,559**

*Excludes family foster homes.

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Anacostia Freeway Repair (over railroad bridge)
Barney Circle Freeway Construction
Capitol Hill Relief Sewer (Swirl Facility)
Correctional Treatment Facility Construction
D.C. General Hospital Ambulatory Care Center Construction
Engine Company Nos. 8 & 15 Renovations
Sherwood Fieldhouse Rehabilitation
Fort Stanton Recreation Center Renovation

OVERVIEW OF WARD SIX

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 6	Total District
Census, 1980		
POPULATION	75,725	638,333
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons Aged 25 + Years	47,848	398,653
Elementary Only	20%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	19	17
High School Graduate Only	24	25
College 1-3 Years	12	14
College 4 or More Years	25	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
FAMILIES, 1980	15,920	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	46%	47%
Office of Planning, 1986 (provisional estimate)		
POPULATION	74,200	628,500
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years	17%	17%
15 through 44 years	54	51
45 through 64 years	19	20
65 years & older	10	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86)		
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black	69%	67%
White	30	28
Other	2	5
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Latino	2%	6%
HOUSEHOLDS	32,000	257,300
Mean Household Size	2.26	2.32
Median Household Income	$21,700	$22,400
Percent of Households in Poverty	17%	14%

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census' 86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 6	Total District
ACRES OF LAND, 1987*	2,336	29,704
Taxable Acreage	1,023	12,932
Residential	76%	74%
Commercial	11	12
Industrial	1	3
Vacant	11	9
Other	1	2
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	1,313	16,772
Federal	83%	73%
District	9	10
Private Nonprofit	8	17
Total	**100%**	**100%**
HOUSING UNITS, 1987 (provisional estimate)	32,400	283,100
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	32%	33%
Other**	68	67
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	8	10%
Condominium Units	1,400	24,700
1987 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	16%	12%
$50,000 - $99,999	54	54
$100,000 - $149,999	18	12
$150,000 - $199,999	9	11
$200,000 & Over	3	11
Total	**100%**	**100%**

* Excludes public rights-of-way.

** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.

***Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.

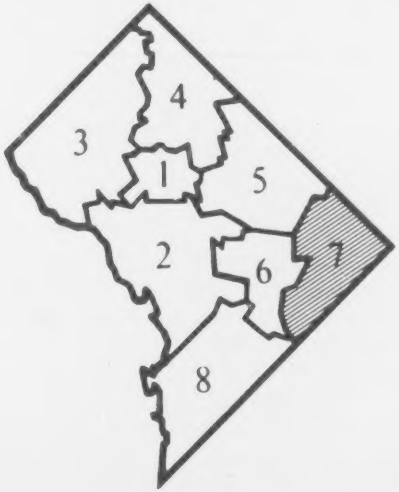
Ward Seven

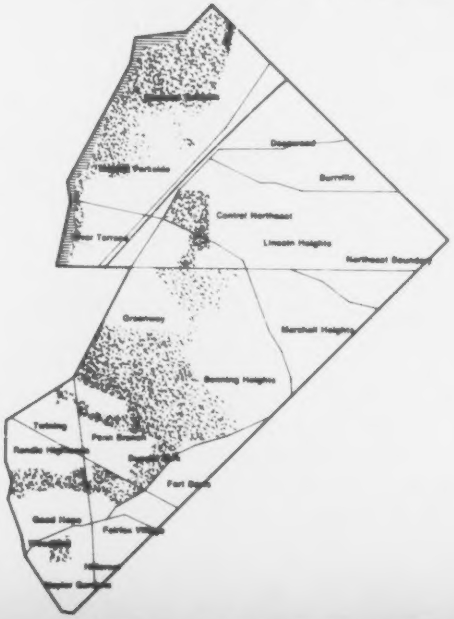
Geography and Demographics

Ward Seven is located in the Northeast and Southeast quadrants of the city. Its boundaries are Eastern Avenue, Southern Avenue and on the west, 25th Street, Naylor Road, Minnesota Avenue, East Capitol Street and the Anacostia River. Three bridges, the John Philip Sousa, the Benning and the Whitney M. Young, link the ward to the downtown area. Residents have access to four Metrorail stations, three of which are located in the ward. Its area is 3,509 acres excluding public rights-of-way; its chief commercial areas are on Nannie Helen Burroughs Avenue, Benning Road, parts of Minnesota and Pennsylvania Avenues and the intersection of Naylor Road and Alabama Avenue. Ward Seven's population is 95 percent Black, 5 percent White, and 4 percent other races, according to the Greater Washington Research Center's estimates for 1986. Latinos made up 3 percent of the total.

Neighborhoods

Development in the ward began in the early 1800s. After the Civil War, the still largely unsettled areas of the ward became home to many freed Blacks. These settlements included Burrville; DePriest Village, now Capitol View; and Lincolnville. Many of today's neighborhood names reflect the settlements that occurred early in the area's history. Currently 21 distinct neighborhoods are located throughout the ward. These include DuPont Park, Eastland Gardens, Fort Davis, Mayfair-Parkside and River Terrace. Several historic preservation sites, Fort Chaplin, Fort Davis, Fort Dupont and Fort Mahan, which were Civil War forts, are now a chain of community parks. The Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, famous for water lilies, are in Ward Seven. Ward Seven is predominantly residential with 73 percent of its 1,814 taxable acres classified as residential. However, only 35 percent of the 30,900 housing units in the ward are owner-occupied. District government home purchase assistance programs are providing opportunities for tenants to become homeowners. Between 1979 and 1986, 424 interest-free loans were made for the purchase of single family homes, cooperatives or condominium units in the ward.




Parkside
Deanwood
Burrville
Central Northeast
River Terrace
Lincoln Heights
Northeast Boundary
Greenway
Marshall Heights
Benning Heights
Twining
Penn Branch
Randle Highlands
Dupont Park
Fort Davis
Good Hope
Fairfax Village

Economic Development

Major projects in fiscal year 1987 were the redevelopment of three shopping centers and improvements of the infrastructure. At East River Park Shopping Center, renovation of commercial space and streetscape improvements have been completed. A supermarket and a bank are expected to open in the summer of 1988. At the Metro Stop and Shop Center which has 11 stores, renovation is under way. The Greenway Shopping Center,renovation is complete and retail space has been expanded by 5,333 square feet. The extension of Southern Avenue to close the gap between B and H Streets, Southeast, began in the spring of 1987; the project includes roadway construction, curbs, gutters and sidewalks. Another infrastructure project was the resurfacing of the eastbound span of the Benning Road Bridge.

The Alabama Avenue Development Zone, designated by the Mayor in 1986, includes eight blocks in the area of Naylor and Good Hope Roads. The development zones are discussed in more detail in the chapter, ''District of Columbia Wards.''

Representation

Ward Seven is represented on the District of Columbia Council by H.R. Crawford and by Board of Education member Nathaniel Bush. Mayor and Mrs. Marion Barry, Jr. live in the ward. There are six Advisory Neighborhood Commissions with 42 Single Member Districts.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Fort Chaplin, Fort Davis, Fort Dupont and Fort Mahan Parks
Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens
Woodlawn Cemetary

DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

58 Licensed Homes
29 Licensed Centers

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Minnesota Avenue & Benning Road, N.E.
Alabama Avenue & Naylor Road, S.E.
Division Avenue, S.E.
Pennsylvania & Minnesota Avenues, S.E.
Pennsylvania & Branch Avenues, S.E.
Pennsylvania & Alabama Avenues, S.E.

Nine Retail Food Stores
(over 6,000 square feet)
totaling 170,000 square feet of floor area
(including a 40,000-square-foot store scheduled for opening in fall 1988)

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

BENCO Shopping Center
Commercial Development at the Minnesota Avenue Metro Station
Deanwood Professional Building
Deanwood Townhouses
East River Park Shipping Center
Parkside Tract
Metro Stop and Shop
Old Benning School Site

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government

Benning Employment Services Center

Branch Libraries:
- Benning
- Capitol View
- Francis Anderson Gregory
- Deanwood Kiosk

Department of Human Services Clinics:
- Benning Heights Neighborhood Health Center
- Health Center for Mothers and Children
- Dental No. 18 & Benning Heights Dental Clinic

Department of Human Services Service Centers:
- Capitol View
- Hillcrest
- Northeast

Department of Human Services Community Care Center

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Companies No. 19, 27 and 30
- Ambulance Unit No. 10

Metropolitan Police Department
- Sixth District Police Headquarters
- Boys and Girls Club

Federal Government

Anacostia River Park
Fort Chaplin, Fort Davis, Fort Dupont and Fort Mahan Parks

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Deanwood Recreation Center Renovations
Deanwood Swimming Pool Renovations
Engine Company No. 30, Permanent Improvements
Fairfax Recreation Center Addition
Fort Dupont Dwellings Modernization
Kelly Miller Recreation Center & Swimming Pool Renovations
Southern Avenue Construction
Stoddert Terrace Renovation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1987-88
Aiton	481
Beers	579
Benning	332
Burrville	364
Carver	132
Davis	568
Drew	436
Fletcher-Johnson*	1,051
Harris	484
Houston	349
Kenilworth	228
Kimball	625
Merritt	271
Nalle	477
Plummer	330
Randle Highlands	494
Richardson	180
River Terrace	281
Shadd	635
Smothers	346
Thomas	445
Weatherless	394
Winston	616
Junior High:	
Evans	392
Kelly Miller	628
Roper	390
Sousa	637
C.G. Woodson	566
Senior High:	
H. D. Woodson	1,407

*Elementary and junior high school.

METRORAIL STATIONS

Benning Road
Capitol Heights*
Deanwood
Minesota Avenue

*On Maryland side of Southern Avenue

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Benning Terrace	274	—
Capitol View	92	228
East Capitol	577	—
Eastgate	230	—
Fort Dupont	286	—
Fort Dupont Ext.	87	—
Kenliworth Courts	422	
Lincoln Heights	440	—
Parkside Addition	42	—
Richardson	190	—
Stoddert Terrace	200	—
Scattered Sites	19	—
Villager	20	—
Total	**2,879**	**228**

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	17
Swimming Pools	6
Tennis Courts	24

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (April 1988)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	30	148
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	2	11
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	1	296
Emergency Shelters	1	8
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	2	18
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	**36**	**481**

*Excludes family foster homes.

OVERVIEW OF WARD SEVEN

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 7	*Total District*
Census, 1980		
POPULATION	82,281	638,333
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons Aged 25 + Years	46,129	398,653
Elementary Only	18%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	25	17
High School Graduate Only	34	25
College 1-3 Years	13	14
College 4 or More Years	10	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
FAMILIES, 1980	20,552	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	53%	47%
Office of Planning, 1986 (provisional estimate)		
POPULATION	49,900	628,500
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years	23%	17%
15 through 44 years	48	51
45 through 64 years	20	20
65 years & older	9	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86)		
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black	95%	67%
White	5	28
Other	0	5
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Latino	3%	6%
HOUSEHOLDS	27,700	257,300
Mean Household Size	2.70	2.32
Median Household Income	$18,200	$22,400
Percent of Households in Poverty	21%	14%

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census' 86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 7	*Total District*
ACRES OF LAND, 1987*	3,509	29,704
Taxable Acreage	1,814	12,932
Residential	73%	74%
Commercial	9	12
Industrial	1	3
Vacant	14	9
Other	3	2
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	1,695	16,772
Federal	80%	73%
District	11	10
Private Nonprofit	9	17
Total	**100%**	**100%**
HOUSING UNITS, 1987 (provisional estimate)	30,900	283,100
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	35%	33%
Other**	65	67
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	19	10%
Condominium Units	1,000	24,600
1987 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	31%	12%
$50,000 - $99,999	59	54
$100,000 - $149,999	8	12
$150,000 - $199,999	1	11
$200,000 & Over	****	11
Total	**100%**	**100%**

* Excludes public rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
*** Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.
****Less than one percent.

Ward Eight

Geography and Demographics

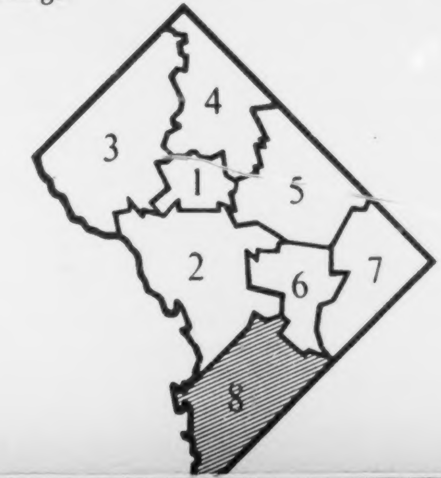
Ward Eight is in the Southeast quadrant of the District. Its boundaries are the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers on the west, the Maryland state line on the south and east, and Morris Road on the north. Ward Eight has an area of 3,950 acres excluding public rights-of-way; nearly 60 percent of the land is federal property. The District government also owns significant tracts of land for public purposes; D.C. Village, the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Police and Fire Academies are in Ward Eight. Its chief commercial areas are to be found on South Capitol Street, Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Southern Avenue.

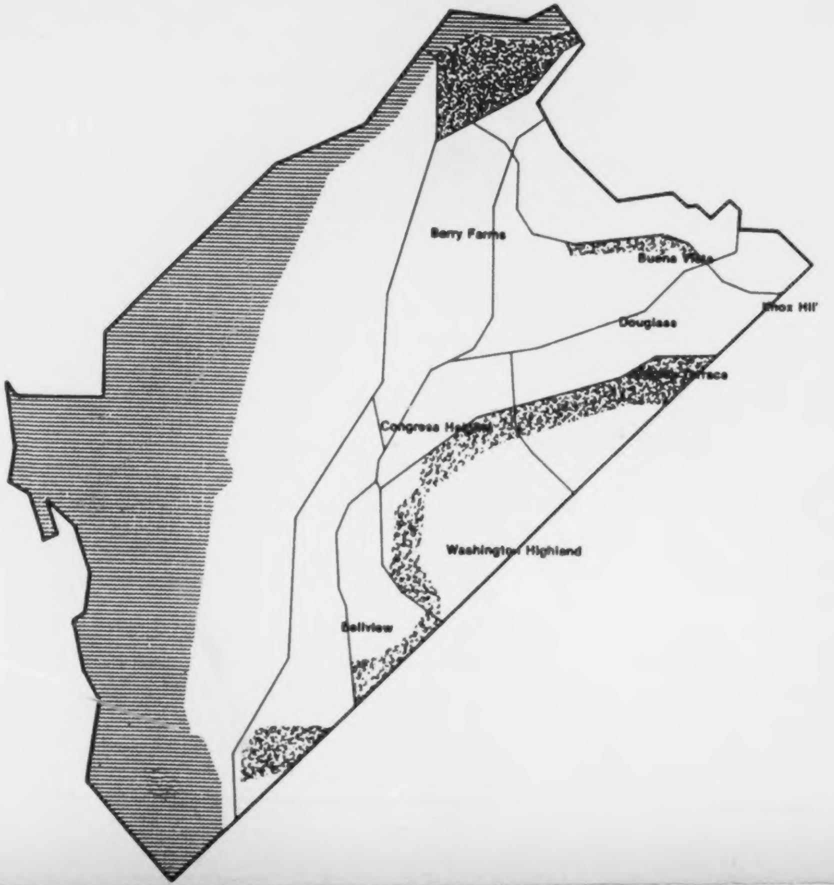
Figures provided by the Greater Washington Research Center for 1986 show the population of Ward Eight composed of 90 percent Blacks, 9 percent Whites and 4 percent people of other races. Latinos made up 4 percent of the total.

Neighborhood

Some Ward Eight neighborhoods were first settled in the Civil War years. Barry Farms, for example, was settled by freedmen and refugees beginning in 1867. Another "neighborhood," Saint Elizabeths Hospital, was opened in 1855. Responsibility for operating this hospital, which occupies 336 acres, was transferred to the District government on October 1, 1987; the land is still owned by the federal government.

Other Ward Eight neighborhoods include Bellview, Buena Vista, Congress Heights, Douglass, Knox Hill, Shipley Terrace and Washington Highlands. Each neighborhood contains a number of different housing types: apartments, single family detached houses and row dwellings.





Ward Eight, *continued*

Economic Development

Several projects moved forward in 1987. A new bank and two drug stores were completed, the bank at South Capitol and Southern Avenue and the drug stores at South Capitol and Atlantic Streets. A new restaurant opened at Martin Luther King Jr. (MLK) Avenue and Lebaum Street. Funding sources were identified and architectural plans completed for improving the open-air produce market at MLK Avenue and Lebaum Street, for a facade renovation of seven retail stores at South Capitol and Elmira Streets, for construction of a neighborhood shopping center at MLK and First Street, and for the Forsyth Building, which will house the development zone siteoffice. Economic development zones, designated by the Mayor, are especially important to Ward Eight, as most of the ward is included in the Alabama Avenue, D.C. Village and Anacostia Zones. The development zones are discussed in the chapter "District of Columbia Wards" because more than one ward is affected.

Housing Development

Housing rehabilitation projects completed in 1987 include the Southern Hills Apartments, 255 units; the Southern Court Apartments, 118 units; the Knox Hill Senior Apartments, 122 units; and the Hartford Street Apartments, 36 units. Current rehabilitation projects are the Overlook Apartments, 48 units; the Jeffrey Garden Apartments, 275 units; the Oak Park Apartments, 407 units, the Gainsville Apartments and the Savannah Ridge Apartments, 190 units.

Representation

Ward Eight is represented on the District of Columbia Council by Wilhelmina J. Rolark. R. Calvin Lockridge represents the ward on the Board of Education and at-large Board member Eugene Kinlow lives in Ward Eight.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Saint Elizabeths Hospital

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, S.E.
South Capitol Street from Martin Luther King Avenue to the District line

One Retail Food Stores
(over 6,000 square feet)
totaling 20,000 square feet of floor area

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Greater Southeast Community Hospital
Hadley Memorial Hospital

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Camp Simms
Congress Park
Knox Hill
Metrorail Station in Anacostia
South Capitol-Southern Avenue Retail Development
South Capitol-Atlantic Street Retail Development

DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

40 Licensed Homes
33 Licensed Centers

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District Government

Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant

Branch Libraries:
  Parklands-Turner
  Washington Highlands

Department of Human Services Facilities:
  Congress Heights Services Center
  Congress Heights Health Clinic
  D.C. Village
  Saint Elizabeths Hospital

D.C. Fire Department:
  Engine Companies No. 25 & 32
  Fire Training Academy
  Ambulance Unit No. 13 and 21 and Medic Unit No. 3

Metropolitan Police Department
  Seventh District Police Headquarters
  Police Training Academy
Boys and Girls Club

Washington Highlands Employment Services Center

Federal Government

Bolling Air Force Base
Naval Research Laboratory
Oxon Run Park & Recreation Center
Smithsonian Anacostia Museum
Suitland Park & Parkway

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Anacostia Freeway Repairs
Congress Heights Fieldhouse Rehabilitation
D.C. Village Modernization
Frederick Douglass Memorial Bridge Renovations
Highland Addition, Stanton Terrace and Valley Green Complex Modernizations
I-295 & Suitland Parkway Road Projects
Saint Elizabeths Hospital, General Improvements
South Capitol Street Rehabilitation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	Enrollment 1987-88
Birney	342
Draper	572
Friendship*	1,298
Garfield	551
Green	653
Hendley	770
King, M. L.	496
Leckie	564
Malcolm X	596
McGogney	622
Moten	350
Nichols Ave.	144
Old Congress Heights	62
Patterson	441
Savoy	410
Simon	459
Terrell, M. C.	657
Turner	607
Washington Highlands	660
Wilkinson	564
Junior High:	
Douglass	461
Hart	786
Johnson	677
Friendship	1,298
Senior High:	
Ballou	1,663
Career Center	
Far Southeast	153**

* Elementary and junior high school (figures do not include 8 ungraded students).

**Students attend both academic senior high school and career development centers and are counted in both.

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Barry Farms	432	—
Highland Addition	246	—
Highland Dwellings	204	—
Frederick Douglass	303	—
Knox Hill	—	122
Scattered Sites	10	—
Sheridan Terrace	183	—
Stanton Dwellings	348	—
2432—50 Elvans Road	20	—
Valley Green	312	—
Wade Apartments	12	—
Total	**2,070**	**122**

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	13
Swimming Pools	5
Tennis Courts	11

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (April 1988)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons)	31	182
Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes)	2	11
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	1	180
Emergency Shelters	0	0
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	1	8
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	5	190
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	**40**	**571**

*Excludes family foster homes.

OVERVIEW OF WARD EIGHT

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 8	*Total District*
Census, 1980		
POPULATION	77,844	638,333
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons Aged 25 + Years	37,134	398,653
Elementary Only	17%	16%
High School 1-3 Years	24	17
High School Graduate Only	39	25
College 1-3 Years	14	14
College 4 or More Years	6	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
FAMILIES, 1980	17,800	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	72%	47%
Office of Planning, 1986 (provisional estimate)		
POPULATION	75,100	628,500
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years	29%	17%
15 through 44 years	54	51
45 through 64 years	12	20
65 years & older	5	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86)		
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black	90%	67%
White	9	28
Other	1	5
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Latino	3%	6%
HOUSEHOLDS	23,900	257,300
Mean Household Size	2.87	2.32
Median Household Income	$17,000	$22,400
Percent of Households in Poverty	22%	14%

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census' 86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 8	*Total District*
ACRES OF LAND, 1987*	3,951	29,704
Taxable Acreage	932	12,932
Residential	81%	74%
Commercial	5	12
Industrial	1	3
Vacant	13	9
Other	0	2
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	3,019	16,772
Federal	78%	73%
District	16	10
Private Nonprofit	6	17
Total	**100%**	**100%**
HOUSING UNITS, 1987 (provisional estimate)	28,400	283,100
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	13%	33%
Other**	87	67
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	22	10%
Condominium Units	200	24,600
1987 Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	27%	12%
$50,000 - $99,999	72	54
$100,000 - $149,999	1	12
$150,000 - $199,999	0	11
$200,000 & Over	0	11
Total	**100%**	**100%**

* Excludes public rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
***Includes row, detached, semi-detached structures; excludes condominiums.

Voting in the District of Columbia

To register to vote in Washington, D.C., a person must be a U.S. citizen, a District resident, and at least 18 years old on the day of an election. Eligible residents may call the D.C. Board of Elections 24 hours a day to have a Mail Registration Application (MRA) mailed to them. Application forms are also available at all public libraries, fire houses and police stations.

The Board of Elections and Ethics, an independent agency of the District government, maintains the voter registration files and conducts elections in the District of Columbia. According to the board's data, 253,830 District residents (or 55 percent of the voting-age, eligible citizens) were registered for the November 1987 general election. Of these, some 81 percent was registered as Democrats, 8 percent as Republicans, 10 percent with no party affiliation and one percent as members of the D.C. Statehood Party and various other parties. A total of 79,126 voters (or 31 percent of the registered voters) cast ballots in the November 1987 general election.

District residents were granted the right to vote in Presidential elections in 1961 by the 23rd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. They first exercised that right in the 1964 Presidential election. In 1968, when the first local elections were held for seats on the Board of Education, the District's eight wards were created and a permanent process of voter registration was initiated. In 1971, the first election was held for the District's non-voting Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives. The Congressional Delegate is elected every two years during the scheduled elections for the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1974, the first home rule election took place for Mayor and a 13-member Council. The Mayor and the Council Chairman are elected every four years. The terms of the Councilmembers and the members of the Board of Education are for four years, with half of the Council seats and half of the Board of Education seats being up for election every two years. Advisory Neighborhood Commissioners are elected every two years.

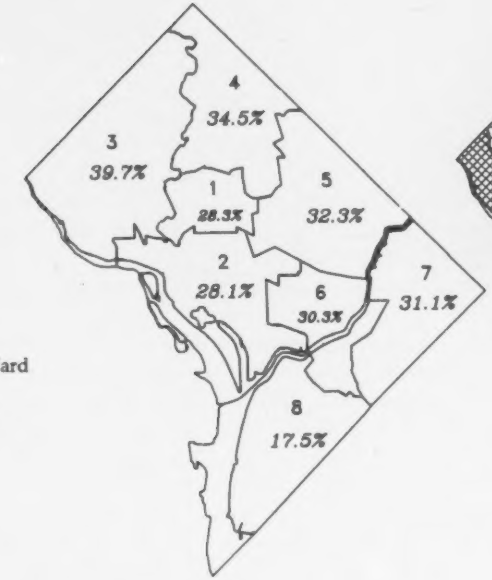
As a result of the *District of Columbia Election Year Consolidation Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-116, the 1987 Board of Education general election was the last scheduled election in an odd-numbered year. Beginning in 1988, all elections, other than special elections, will occur during even-numbered years. Special elections are called either to vote on referendum petitions, in cases where there is an effort to recall an elected official, or to fill vacancies in certain elected offices. The anticipated outcomes of election consolidation are reduction in the total costs of elections and increased voter turnout.

The D.C. Charter provides District voters with a mechanism for introducing new legislation (Initiative) or suspending pending legislation (Referendum). In 1985, the first referendum measure to be considered by District residents called for revisions to the *Rental Housing Act of 1985*. While only one referendum measure has been brought before the electorate, 10 initiative measures have been presented to District voters, seven of which were adopted and three rejected. In the November 1987 general election, Initiative #25, the "District of Columbia Public School Initiative of 1986" was passed with 54,729 voters (77 percent) in support of the measure and 16,223 (23 percent) opposed. In the same election, Initiative #28, the "District of Columbia Beverage Container Acceptance and Refund Act of 1986" was rejected. A total of 41,836 voters (55 percent) voted against the measure, while 33,870 (45 percent) voted in its favor.

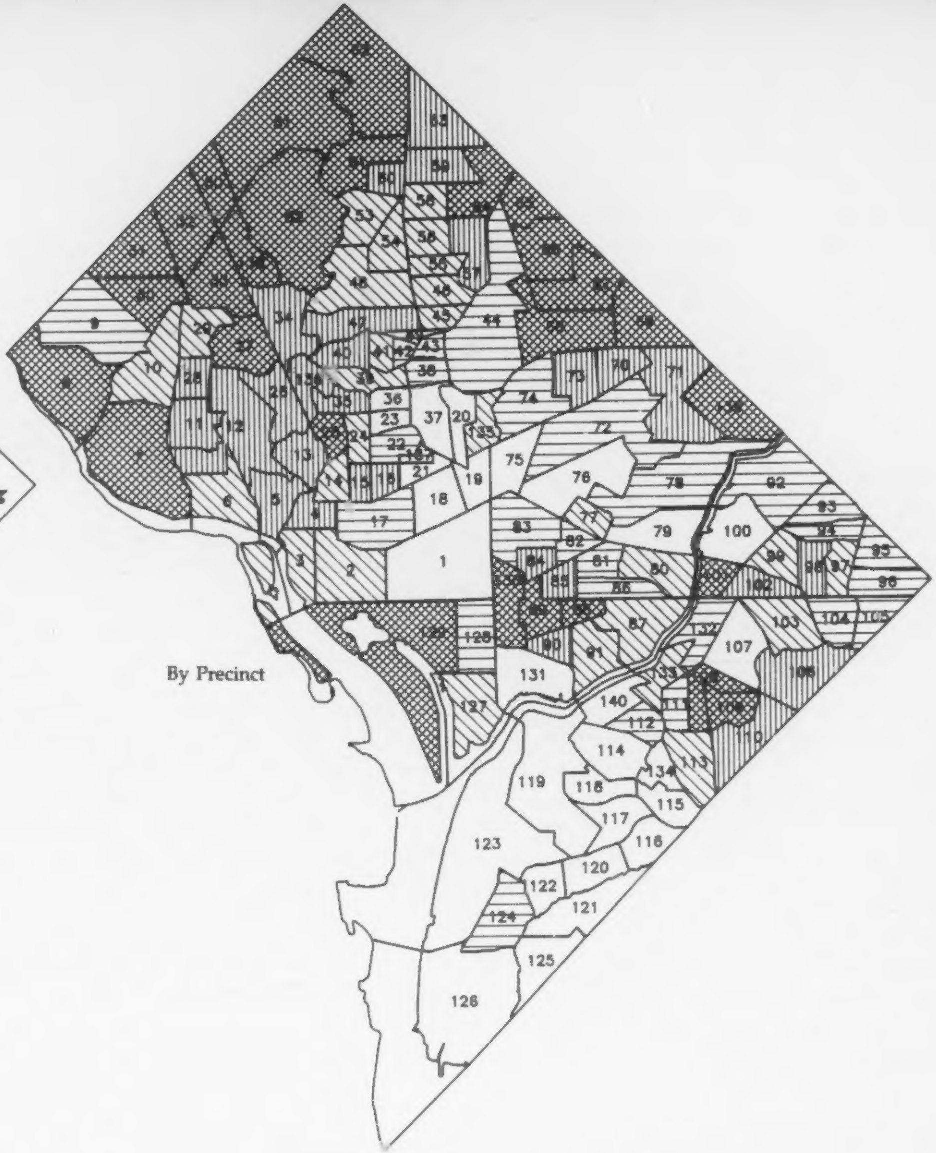
Beginning in 1985, the Board of Elections implemented a program to increase polling place accessibility for senior citizens and handicapped voters by removing physical barriers to the voting room at polling sites. Curb cuts and access ramps were constructed to assist voters with canes or wheelchairs. In some cases, precinct polling places were relocated to more accessible buildings within the same precinct. While only 11 polling places were considered accessible when the program was implemented, 118 of the District's 140 voting locations will meet accessibility guidelines for 1988 elections.

Source: D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics.

VOTER PARTICIPATION
November 1987 General Elections
Total Votes Cast 79,126


4
34.5%
3
39.7%
1
28.3%
5
32.3%
2
28.1%
6
30.3%
7
31.1%
8
17.5%

By Ward



By Precinct

Precinct Participation (%)

▩	Highest 28 Precincts	—Range: 39.2% to 51.2%
▥	Next Highest 28	—Range: 33.2% to 39.1%
▨	Next Highest 28	—Range: 27.7% to 33.1%
▤	Next Highest 28	—Range: 22.7% to 27.6%
☐	Lowest 28	—Range: 13.4% to 22.6%

Source: D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics

1986 Population Estimate by Ward, Race and Sex

In 1980, the population of the District of Columbia was 638,333. The population in the District as of July 1986 was estimated to be 628,500. Of the total population, 54 percent was female and 46 percent was male. The racial composition includes 458,300 persons who were Black or other non-White races and 170,200 who were White. The sex and race distribution estimated for 1986 was essentially the same as 1980.

The District's population appears to be stabilizing in the 1980s. The 1986 population estimates indicate that the average annual decline during the early 1980s was about 3,600 persons compared with a decline of 11,800 persons a year in the 1970s. The District gained 1,000 persons between 1983 and 1986.

POPULATION BY WARD*

	April 1980	*July 1983*	*July 1986*	Estimated Change Between April 1980 and July 1986	
	Census	Estimate	Provisional Estimate	*Number*	*Percent*
Ward 1	78,763	77,700	78,400	-363	-.5%
Ward 2	81,727	81,800	82,500	+773	+.9
Ward 3	77,445	76,400	76,400	-1,045	-1.3
Ward 4	81,540	80,500	80,500	-1,040	-1.3
Ward 5	83,008	81,800	81,500	-1,508	-1.8
Ward 6	75,725	74,200	74,200	-1,525	-2.0
Ward 7	82,281	80,000	79,900	-2,381	-2.9
Ward 8	77,844	75,100	75,100	-2,744	-3.5
Total	**638,333**	**627,500**	**628,500**	**-9,833**	**-1.5%**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
BY SEX AND RACE*
July 1986

	Male		*Female*		*Total*	
Black & Other Non-White Races	212,400	34%	245,900	39%	458,300	73%
White	78,900	13	91,300	15	170,200	27
Total	**291,300**	**46%**	**337,200**	**54%**	**628,500**	**100%**

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau

Population by Age and Sex — 1986

The 1986 population estimates for the District of Columbia, show that there were more females than males in every age group over 19 years of age; under 19 years, the distribution of males and females was about even. Overall, females constitute 53.7 percent of the total population. In the older age group, 65 years and over, the proportion of women rose to 63 percent.

In 1986, persons 65 years and older made up 12 percent of the population. The school age population, 5-19 years of age, decreased from 21.3 percent of the population in 1980 to 18.2 percent in 1986.

1986 POPULATION
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX
AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS

Age Group	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*
TOTAL POPULATION	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Under 5 yrs	5.3%	6.3%	5.8%
5 - 19	16.8	19.7	18.2
20 - 64	63.6	64.4	64.0
65 and over	14.3	9.6	12.1

1986 POPULATION
SEX DISTRIBUTION WITHIN AGE GROUPS

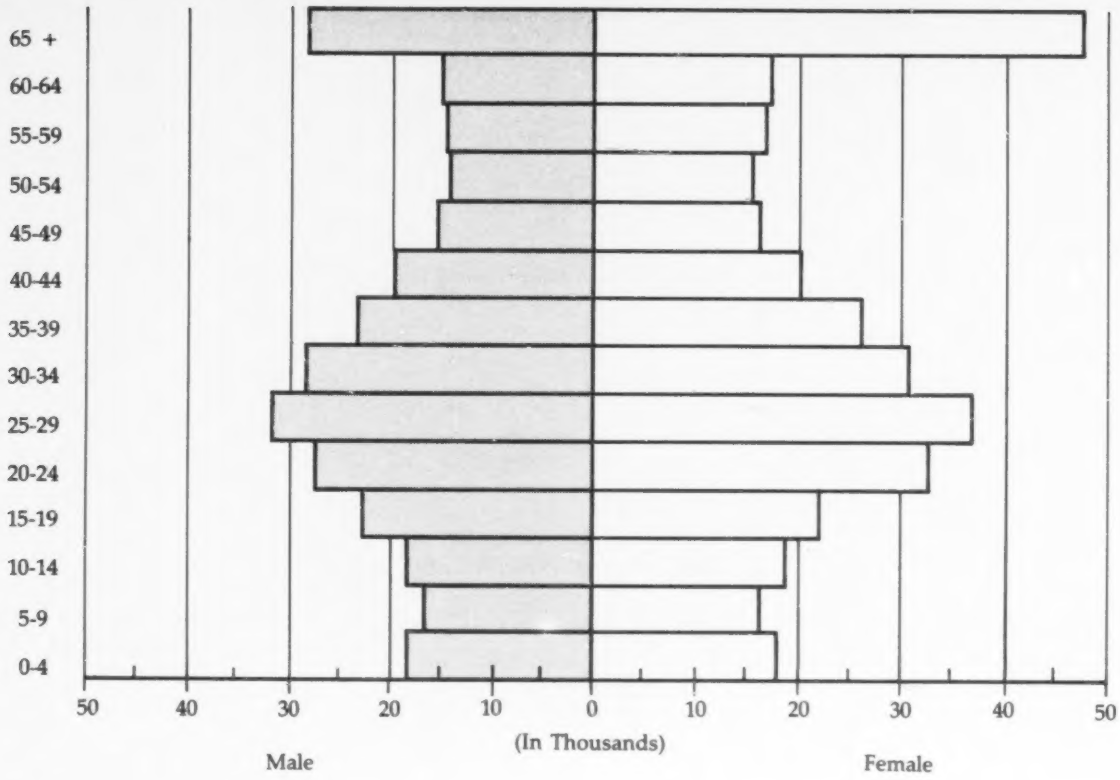
Age Group	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*
TOTAL POPULATION	**53.7%**	**46.3%**	**100.0%**
Under 5 yrs	49.4%	50.6%	100.0%
5 - 19	49.6	50.4	100.0
20 - 64	53.4	46.6	100.0
65 and over	63.3	36.7	100.0

Source: D.C. Office of Planning

1986 POPULATION ESTIMATES

Age Group	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*
TOTAL POPULATION	**337,200**	**291,300**	**628,500**
Under 5	17,900	18,300	36,200
5 - 9	16,100	16,700	32,800
10 - 14	18,500	18,300	36,800
15 - 19	22,500	22,000	44,500
Subtotal	**74,500**	**75,800**	**150,300**
20 - 24	32,800	27,300	60,100
25 - 34	67,800	59,600	127,400
35 - 44	47,000	42,800	89,800
45 - 54	32,400	29,200	61,600
55 - 64	34,600	28,700	63,300
Subtotal	**214,600**	**187,600**	**402,200**
65 and over	48,100	27,900	76,000

D.C. POPULATION AGE TREE BY SEX - JULY 1, 1986



Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Total and Per Capita Personal Income

The District of Columbia per capita personal income was higher in 1987 than that of every state in the nation, except Connecticut. The per capita personal income of District residents in 1987 was estimated to be $20,303, which is 32.3 percent higher than the national average. Personal income is not equivalent to money income reported by the Census Bureau. In addition to traditional sources of money income, wages, salaries, pensions, interest, dividends and transfer payments, personal income includes income of private health and welfare funds, foundations and the imputed value of non-money receipts such as food and shelter. Personal income therefore overstates income of District residents.

In 1987, wage and salary income accounted for 64.5 percent of all personal income in the District of Columbia. Interest, dividend and rental income accounted for 14.5 percent. In the United States, wage and salary income accounted for 68.8 percent of total personal income; property income, 16.7 percent. Transfer payments, include not only public assistance, unemployment compensation, social security and government retirement benefits, but payments to private health and welfare funds and foundation grants given to nonprofit and membership organizations based in the District of Columbia. Therefore, the share of personal income derived from transfer payments constitutes a higher percent of personal income in the District of Columbia (21 percent) than in the nation as a whole (14.5 percent). This is due to the high number of nonprofit organizations located in the nation's capital.

There has been continuous growth since 1983 in total and per capita income. The rate of increase of total personal income in the District of Columbia has been the same as the national rate over the last five years. The growth in personal income is occurring at a time when the District's population has been generally stable. Contributing to the growth in the District's total personal income is the increasing number of persons in the higher paying occupations, i.e. professional, managerial and administrative jobs, and the high labor force participation rate.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
(In Current Dollars)

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
District of Columbia	$15,660	$16,660	$17,974	$19,071	$20,303
United States	$12,098	$13,114	$13,908	$14,636	$15,340
Ratio of D.C. to U.S.	129.4%	127.0%	129.2%	130.3%	132.3%
Growth Over Previous Year					
District of Columbia	6.2%	6.3%	7.8%	6.1%	6.4%
United States	5.4%	8.4%	6.0%	5.2%	4.8%

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
($ In Billions)

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
District of Columbia	$9.8	$10.4	$11.2	$11.9	$12.6
United States	$2,834.2	$3,101.3	$3,320.3	$3,528.5	$3,733.7
Growth Over Previous Year					
District of Columbia	6.5%	6.1%	7.7%	6.3%	5.9%
United States	6.4%	9.4%	7.1%	6.3%	5.8%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Release April 1988.

Cost of Living in the Metropolitan Area

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of consumer goods and services. The federal Department of Labor revised the base year for the CPI in 1987 so that 1982-84 equals 100. Thus goods and services that cost $100 in 1982 cost on the average $113.60 in the United States in 1987 and $116.20 in the Washington metropolitan area. The cost of living in the United States is measured on such items as food, clothing, shelter, transportation, medical costs and other goods and services. Prices are collected every month from 91 areas in the country and from over 60,000 housing units. In calculating the index, each item is weighted to account for its relative importance in the consumer's budget. Price changes for the various items are averaged and combined with other local data to obtain city averages throughout the United States. CPI data are also kept on selected metropolitan areas.

The CPI for the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) reflects cost changes in the Washington, D.C. area. When examined over the past eight years, the metropolitan area's changes in costs have paralleled the percentage change in costs in United States cities. Cost increases in this area over the eight-year period have been 40.2 percent for all items, which is slightly higher than the 37.9 percent increase in the United States city average. The Washington area increase was higher for food, housing, apparel, medical care and entertainment; the United States city average increase was higher for transportation and other goods and services.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CPI-U
(1982-84 = 100)*

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Percent Change 1980-1987*
On all items	82.9	90.5	95.5	99.8	104.6	109.0	112.2	116.2	40.2%
Food	85.6	91.9	97.4	99.6	103.0	106.0	100.1	113.9	33.1%
Housing	81.0	90.1	95.4	99.7	104.9	110.1	114.8	118.9	46.8%
Apparel	81.4	90.2	94.1	103.4	102.5	106.9	100.1	110.0	35.1%
Transportation	84.8	94.4	97.0	99.3	103.7	105.6	103.8	105.9	24.9%
Medical Care	74.7	79.8	90.3	101.4	108.4	115.6	123.6	130.5	74.7%
Entertainment	84.7	88.9	94.1	99.1	106.7	113.7	116.5	121.5	43.4%
Other Goods & Services	75.8	83.4	91.3	101.0	107.7	114.5	121.9	129.4	70.7%

U.S. CITY ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CPI-U
(1982-84 = 100)*

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Percent Change 1980-1987*
On all items	82.4	90.9	96.5	99.6	103.9	107.6	109.6	113.6	37.9%
Food	86.8	93.6	97.4	99.4	103.2	105.6	109.0	113.5	30.8%
Housing	81.1	90.4	96.9	99.5	103.6	107.7	110.9	114.2	40.8%
Apparel	92.9	96.5	98.3	100.2	101.5	104.0	104.2	108.9	17.2%
Transportation	69.0	85.6	94.9	99.5	105.7	110.5	117.0	121.1	75.5%
Medical Care	74.8	82.8	92.6	100.1	106.7	113.2	121.9	130.0	73.8%
Entertainment	84.5	91.4	97.0	100.2	102.8	105.8	107.9	110.5	30.8%
Other Goods & Services	75.2	82.6	91.1	101.1	107.9	114.5	121.4	128.5	70.9%

* Note that the base year has been changed from 1967 to 1982-84.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Consumer Price Index

Population Projections

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG), works with member jurisdictions to project population, households and employment trends in the metropolitan region. This process is known as cooperative forecasting. The Round IV Cooperative Forecast was approved by the COG Board in December 1987, with projections of the population, the number of households and employment to the year 2010. All jurisdictions in the Washington metropolitan area expect population growth during this period. The outer suburbs, however, project significantly higher growth rates than the inner suburbs and the central core jurisdictions. The growth in households in the metropolitan area is estimated to exceed the population growth rates between the years 1985 and 2010. In fact the growth rate in the number of households in the metropolitan area is nearly double that of population growth.

COG estimates that the metropolitan area had a population of 3.4 million persons in 1985. These individuals lived in 1.3 million households. By the year 2010, the Washington region is expected to have a population of 4.5 million persons living in 1.9 million households. The 1985 to 2010 growth rates are projected to be 32 percent for the population and 47 percent for households.

COOPERATIVE FORECAST OF POPULATION & HOUSEHOLDS, WASHINGTON REGION

	POPULATION (In Thousands)		*HOUSEHOLDS (In Thousands)*		*PERCENT CHANGE 1985-2010*	
Jurisdiction	1985	2010	1985	2010	*POPULATION*	*HOUSEHOLDS*
District of Columbia	627.4	627.7	257.8	264.8	+ 0.05%	+ 2.7%
Arlington County	157.8	178.8	76.1	96.0	+13.31	+26.1
City of Alexandria	108.5	113.7	54.2	61.9	+ 4.78	+14.2
Subtotal Core	**893.7**	**920.2**	**388.1**	**422.7**	**+ 2.96%**	**+ 8.9%**
Montgomery County	628.0	820.0	235.9	365.0	+30.57	+54.7%
Prince George's County	676.9	840.9	241.3	337.3	+24.22	+39.7
Fairfax County	668.3	936.8	238.5	392.8	+40.18	+64.7
City of Fairfax	20.3	21.0	7.3	8.4	+ 3.45	+15.1
City of Falls Church	9.5	11.0	4.5	5.2	+15.79	+15.6
Subtotal Inner Suburbs	**2,003.0**	**2,629.7**	**727.5**	**1,108.7**	**+31.3%**	**+52.4%**
Loudoun County	65.8	210.8	22.3	77.4	+220.6%	+247.2%
Prince William County	176.1	342.8	56.1	126.0	+ 94.6	+124.5
Independent Cities	26.1	47.4	8.4	16.7	+ 81.6	+ 98.8
Charles County	84.8	136.8	26.1	49.6	+ 61.3	+ 90.1
Frederick County	127.7	182.9	43.2	68.8	+ 43.2	+ 59.4
Subtotal Outer Suburbs	**481.1**	**920.8**	**156.1**	**338.6**	**+ 91.4%**	**+116.9%**
Total Metropolitan Region	**3,377.7**	**4,470.7**	**1,271.7**	**1,869.7**	**+ 32.3%**	**+ 47.0**

Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, "Cooperative Forecasting: Round IV Technical Report," 1988.

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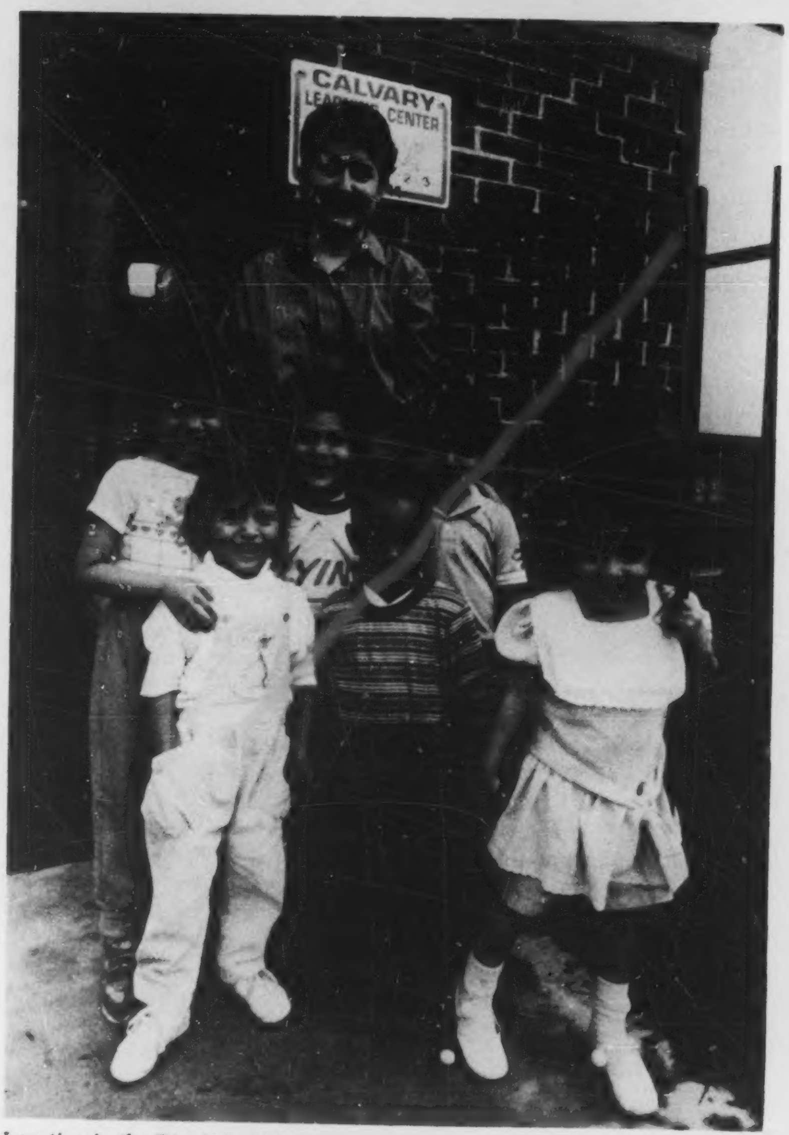


Investing in the District's Children

Individual Income Taxes

The adjusted gross income of District of Columbia residents reported on individual 1986 District income tax returns was $7.1 billion. The net taxable income reported was $5.4 billion. Both adjusted gross income and net taxable income have grown over the period 1982-1986. The number of tax returns filed has increased. Of the 338,723 tax returns filed, 50 percent were filed as single; nearly 30 percent as married; and the other 20 percent as head of household. The percentage distribution by filing status has remained relatively constant over the last five years.

The District of Columbia is a federal tax conformity jurisdiction, meaning that the definition of income and the personal deductions allowed on the District and federal tax returns are substantially the same. With the passage of the *Tax Reform Act of 1986*, the District Council enacted D.C. Law 7-29 to continue the District's limited conformity with the federal tax system. This enables the District government to use federal audit mechanisms and to ensure greater taxpayer compliance. Noted exceptions to conforming with the federal tax system are the exclusion from local income taxation of winnings from the District lottery and income from Social Security. The District's law lowers tax rates with the highest bracket being reduced from 11 to 10 percent, increases the amount of personal exemptions and replaces the zero bracket with an increased standard deduction.

Average adjusted gross income filed on federal 1040 forms by District taxpayers in 1986 was $23,733. In 1986, District residents paid $406 million in District income taxes and $1.4 billion in federal income taxes. District residents pay more federal taxes than paid by residents of eight states. Looked at in another way, District residents paid on the average $5,079 per federal tax return, compared to a national average of $4,362 or 16.43 percent more.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX DATA
($ In Millions)

Calendar Year	*Reported Adjusted Gross Income*	*Percent Increase*	*Net Taxable Income*	*Percent Increase*	*Income Tax Paid to D.C.**	*Percent Increase*
1982	$5,503	7.1%	$4,144	6.0%	$298	7.2%
1983	5,894	7.1	4,461	7.6	327	9.7
1984	6,226	5.6	4,720	5.8	351	7.3
1985	6,695	7.5	5,056	7.1	380	8.3
1986	7,084	5.8	5,350	5.8	406	6.8

* Net tax liability after credits.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICT INCOME TAX RETURNS BY FILING STATUS

	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Total Returns	**311,711**	**319,079**	**320,321**	**333,349**	**338,723**
Single	50.1%	49.6%	50.1%	50.4%	50.5%
Head of Household	17.8	18.3	18.6	19.3	19.6
Married — Joint	10.1	9.8	9.2	8.8	8.5
Married — Separate	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5
Married — Separate/Combined	19.1	19.4	19.5	18.9	18.8
Total*	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

Sources: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue
U.S. Internal Revenue Service

Individual Income Taxpayers

In 1986, 309,413 District residents paid income taxes. The total number of tax returns filed with the District government increased from 311,711 in 1982 to 338,723 in 1986, which represents 50 percent of the District's population. Returns have increased by 27,012 when the District's population levels have remained relatively stable for the last five years. After taking the appropriate deductions, exemptions and credits, 8.6 percent of all taxpayers did not owe District income tax in 1986. Since 1982, the proportion of taxpayers with no tax liability has declined and taxpayers with incomes less than $15,000 have declined. In all categories of income exceeding $15,000, the number of taxpayers has increased.

The District's income tax rate structure is progressive. The 1986 tax rates ranged from 2 percent of the first $1,000 of taxable income to 11 percent of taxable income over $25,000. In 1986, more than 28 percent of the individual taxpayers reported incomes of $25,000 or more, paying 71.1 percent of the income taxes collected. Taxpayers with income levels over $100,000 were less than 1.4 percent of the total filers, accounting for more than 16.7 percent of the income taxes in 1986. New tax rates ranging from 6 percent on the first $10,000 of taxable income to 10 percent on taxable income exceeding $20,000 were in effect in 1987.

All persons who were domiciled in the District at any time during the tax year or maintained an abode in the District for 183 days or more during the year and earned more than $1,750 as individuals or $2,500 as married persons filing jointly or $1,250 if married filing separately were required to file an individual return in 1986 with the Department of Finance and Revenue. Exceptions to this rule include justices of the Supreme Court, members of Congress and Congressional staff persons on their members' payroll, provided that both the taxpayer and the employee are residents of the same state, and Senate confirmed Presidential appointees, provided that the above are not actually domiciled in the District of Columbia.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXPAYERS

Adjusted Gross Income Levels	*Number of Individual Taxpayers*					*Percentage Distribution of Income Taxes Paid*				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Under $5,000	34,466	33,953	32,872	33,067	32,523	.5%	.5%	.7%	.4%	.4%
$5,000 — 9,999	57,956	56,451	54,381	53,675	52,452	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6
$10,000 — 14,999	59,332	58,165	55,308	54,945	54,038	9.7	8.6	7.6	6.9	6.3
$15,000 — 24,999	75,193	78,384	79,079	82,957	82,857	24.6	23.4	21.9	21.0	19.6
$25,000 — 49,999	47,491	53,523	57,171	62,619	66,134	33.5	34.7	34.6	35.1	34.4
$50,000 — 99,999	9,619	11,423	13,213	15,310	16,981	14.9	16.5	17.8	19.1	20.0
$100,000 and over	2,428	2,793	3,142	3,637	4,428	12.8	12.8	14.2	14.6	16.7
Total	**286,485**	**294,692**	**295,166**	**306,410**	**309,413**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME TAXPAYERS BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME LEVELS

	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Less than $15,000	52.9%	50.4%	48.2%	46.2%	44.9%
$15,000 to $50,000	42.8	44.8	46.0	47.6	48.2
$50,000 and over	4.2	4.8	5.8	6.2	6.9
Total*	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Finance & Revenue

Migration of Income Taxpayers

Taxpayers often move, filing tax returns in one jurisdiction one year and another jurisdiction the next year. From 1980 through 1986, the number of taxpayers leaving the District was more than those coming in. On the average over each of the six years 35,072 persons moved into the District and 43,313 moved out of the city, a net loss of 8,241 people. The exemptions used in this analysis include only those claimed for family members and exclude those exemptions claimed for age, blindness or disability.

Despite this net-migration during the same six years, the number of income tax returns filed in the District of Columbia increased from 308,000 to 338,000 or nearly 10 percent. Thus new taxpayers, such as college students who are working and filing returns for the first time, and the separation of married couples, which would result in one return becoming two returns, seem to have offset the out-migration of taxpayers.

The greatest movement is between the District of Columbia and neighboring Prince George's County. On the average over each of the last six years, one-fifth of the movement to the District of Columbia is from Prince George's County and one quarter of the out-migration is to Prince George's County. Forty percent of the in-migration was from the surrounding jurisdictions in the region, whereas 54 percent of the taxpayers leaving the District of Columbia stayed within the region.

MIGRATION OF INCOME TAXPAYERS

	To the District of Columbia		*From the District of Columbia*		*Net Migration*	
	Tax Returns	*Exemptions**	*Tax Returns*	*Exemptions**	*Tax Returns*	*Exemptions**
1980 — 1981	21,254	34,216	24,548	44,091	- 3,294	- 9,875
1981 — 1982	21,248	34,838	24,411	43,746	- 3,163	- 8,908
1982 — 1983	21,201	34,704	23,146	42,174	- 1,945	- 7,470
1983 — 1984	21,390	35,059	23,632	43,742	- 2,242	- 8,683
1984 — 1985	20,846	34,404	23,009	41,845	- 2,163	- 7,441
1985 — 1986	22,483	37,214	24,233	44,285	- 1,750	- 7,071
Total 1980 — 1986	**128,422**	**210,435**	**142,979**	**259,883**	**-14,557**	**-49,448**
Annual Average	21,403	35,072	23,829	43,313	- 2,426	- 8,241

*Note: The exemptions used in this analysis include only those claimed for family members and exclude those exemptions claimed for age, blindness or disability.

Source: Internal Revenue Service

Lottery and Charitable Games

During fiscal year 1987, the games sponsored by the D.C. Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board produced sales of $123 million, a 4 percent increase over the previous year. Lottery sales began in the District of Columbia in 1982. Sales have increased annually. In 1987, the daily 3-digit Lucky Numbers game accounted for 68 percent of all sales; while the 4-digit D.C. 4 and the Lucky Lotto games accounted for 19.4 percent and 8 percent respectively. The D.C. 4 game experienced the greatest growth among all lottery games, with an 11-percent increase over fiscal year 1986. In 1987, five new Instant Plus games were introduced, capturing $3.8 million in total sales. Less than 2 percent of sales were attributed to the 2-number Daily Double game. In February 1988, the District of Columbia joined Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Oregon in Lotto America. This seven-jurisdiction lottery has a minimum guaranteed weekly jackpot of $2 million.

Total expenses, covering administration, prizes, contract fees, commissions, advertising, etc., were $83 million in 1987. Prizes accounted for 74.5 percent of total expenses. Since 1983, the D.C. Lottery has paid more than $250 million in prizes. Prizes in 1987 increased 130 percent over 1983 levels. The year's largest single payout for the Lucky Lotto was $2.1 million. All D.C. Lucky Lotto jackpots are paid in 20 equal annual payments. There were 10 winners of prizes in excess of $375,000 in 1987; five were District residents. Payouts for Lucky Lotto totaled $6.1 million, and $41.1 million was claimed in prizes for the daily 3 digit Lucky Numbers game. The number "666" paid nearly $1.1 million on 3,018 winning wagers, a record for fiscal year 1987.

In 1987, nearly 700 lottery agents earned $6.6 million in commissions and bonuses, a 4.8 percent increase over fiscal year 1986. Between 1983 and 1987, the District paid over $27 million in lottery commissions to agents, contributing to the economic growth of the business community.

As required by the *D.C. Budget Request Act of 1983*, P. L. 4-162, all revenue generated by activities of the D.C. Lottery Board in excess of administrative costs and prizes must be transferred to the District government's General Fund. In 1987, $40.1 million was transferred to the General Fund, bringing the total since 1983 to $153 million in revenue from the lottery games.

The Lottery Board is also responsible for licensing nonprofit organizations to legally conduct raffles and bingo games. In fiscal year 1987, 56 licensed nonprofit organizations raised $3.3 million in gross revenue, 80 percent of which was awarded as prizes to the players, with the remaining 20 percent funding charitable causes.

LOTTERY REVENUES AND EXPENSES
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year

Revenues	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Sales	$54,071	$85,593	$111,987	$118,654	$121,713	$122,450
Investments & Fees	285	721	805	1,248	1,422	722
Total	**$54,356**	**$86,314**	**$112,792**	**$119,902**	**$123,135**	**$123,172**
Operating Expenses						
Administration	$2,185	$2,772	$3,528	$4,151	$5,272	$6,222
Prizes	26,858	44,839	57,913	59,096	61,765	64,385
Contract Fees	6,317	2,809	3,484	3,765	4,317	3,909
Commissions	3,387	4,875	6,123	6,340	6,550	6,747
Advertising	381	3,774	4,446	4,938	3,825	2,900
Other Costs	3,224	1,967	1,829	1,612	1,306	500
Total	**$42,352**	**$61,036**	**$77,323**	**$79,902**	**$83,035**	**$84,663**
General Fund Transfer	$12,004	$25,278	$35,469	$40,000	$40,100	$38,509

Source: D.C. Lottery & Charitable Games Control Board

Sales and Use Taxes

In fiscal year 1986, on a taxable gross receipts base totaling nearly $5.2 billion, the District government collected $356 million in general sales and use taxes. This was a 7.3 percent increase over collections in the previous year and an increase of 7 percent in the taxable gross receipts. Nearly half of the taxable gross receipts came from the retail trade sector. The real growth in taxable gross receipts exceeds both the metropolitan and national rates of inflation.

A number of different sales and use taxes are in effect. These include a 6 percent general sales tax, an 8 percent tax on restaurant meals, a 10 percent rate on transient accommodations and a 12 percent rate on parking motor vehicles. No sales tax is levied on groceries, prescription and non-prescription drugs or laundry and dry cleaning services.

ANNUAL TAXABLE GROSS RECEIPTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORIES

(In Millions)

			Fiscal Year		
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Retail Trade	$1,941	$2,081	$2,176	$2,332	$2,488
Services	655	714	836	947	1,009
Transportation & Utilities	419	448	551	666	675
Wholesale Trade	254	280	298	309	361
Other*	414	426	498	603	666
Total	**$3,683**	**$3,949**	**$4,359**	**$4,857**	**$5,199**

SALES TAX COLLECTIONS

(In Millions)

			Fiscal Year		
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Sales & Use Taxes	$248.9	$271.9	$296.9	$331.7	$356.0

*Other includes finance and real estate, insurance, manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, other and unclassified other.

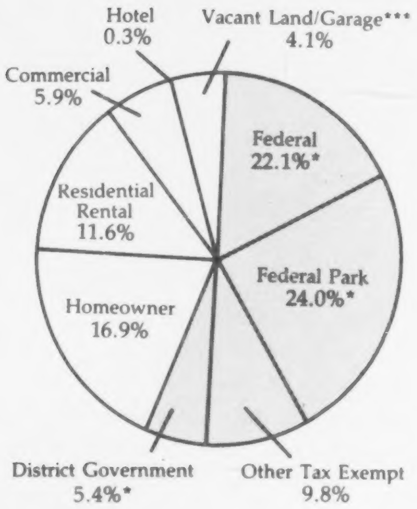
Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Taxable and Tax Exempt Property

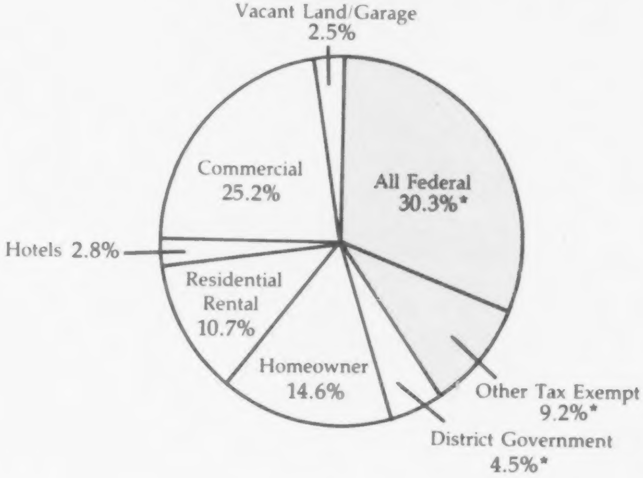
Tax Year 1988

The District of Columbia has a land area of 60 square miles and a water area of 9 square miles. Public rights of way account for 13.4 square miles of the District of Columbia's acreage, or more than 22 percent of the land area. When public rights of way are excluded, the land area is 46.6 square miles, or 29,704 acres. More than 61.3 percent of this land area is classified as tax exempt, including 46.1 percent owned by the federal government. More than 7,200 of the federal government's acres, or 24.0 percent of the District of Columbia's land is park area. Much of the remaining 22.1 percent of federal land is used for office buildings and museums. The other tax exempt categories include religious, educational and charitable organizations, cemeteries, hospitals, libraries and foreign government property. Five percent of the tax exempt property belongs to the District government.

LAND USES BY TAX CLASSIFICATION
Percentage Distribution
29,704 Acres



ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS
by Tax Classification
Percentage Distribution
$53.6 Billion



* Shading indicates tax exempt.
** Excluding rights-of-way.
***Commercial only

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Real Estate in the District of Columbia

Real estate in the District of Columbia is assessed annually at 100 percent of estimated market value. The current tax law provides for four classifications of real property. Class I is owner-occupied residential property. Class II is residential property comprising rental-occupied property and vacant residential property. Class III was established in Tax Year 1987, creating a new tax classification category for hotels. Class IV is commercial real estate. Vacant land is classified in the same category of use as adjacent parcels. For the last six years, property tax rates have been stable for residential property, both owner- and renter-occupied. Commercial rates were reduced in 1985 as a means of offsetting the effect of rising assessments. Hotels were assessed in 1986, at a lower rate than other commercial properties.

The assessed value of all real estate has risen over the last five years (1984-1988). However, different classes of property assessments have increased at different rates. Commercial assessments have risen by 83 percent, reflecting the rapid appreciation of commercial property in the District of Columbia. Spurred by the development of the Washington Convention Center, federal tax incentives and the economic recovery, commercial construction has occurred throughout the District and resulted in increases in the total commercial property assessments. The sale of 799 major commercial buildings (excludes multifamily housing) in 1987 with a total transaction value of nearly $1.2 billion has also increased commercial property values. Since property assessments are based on market sales, the commercial property assessments were increased. Residential property on the other hand, has been relatively constant in assessed value, increasing 15 percent over the five-year period. The effect of the increased assessments can be seen in the amount of property tax collected, which rose by 44 percent.

TAX RATES
(per $100 of Assessed Value)

		Tax Year*				
		1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Class I	Owner-Occupied	$1.22	$1.22	$1.22	$1.22	$1.22
Class II	Renter-Occupied and Vacant	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
Class III	Hotels	—	—	—	1.82	1.82
Class IV	Commercial	2.13	2.13	2.03	2.03	2.03

Real Estate in the District of Columbia, *continued*

TRENDS IN ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUES
(In Billions)

	Tax Year*				
	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Commercial	$8.9	$11.3	$12.0	$14.1	$16.3
Class I Residential**	7.5	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.8
Class II Residential	4.3	4.7	4.6	6.1	5.8
Total Taxable	**$20.7**	**$24.2**	**$24.8**	**$28.1**	**$29.9**

REAL PROPERTY TAX COLLECTIONS
(In Millions)

	Tax Year*					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Total	**$332.8**	**$359.4**	**$407.3**	**$437.3**	**$480.5**	**$536.9**

* Tax Year is July 1 to June 30.
**Includes vacant land and garages.

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Property Tax Credits and Exemptions

To reduce the cost of housing for low- and moderate-income residents, the District government has established three tax reduction programs. The "Circuit Breaker" is a tax credit that can be claimed from income tax liability for renters and homeowners in the District of Columbia, whose household income is less than $20,000. The "Circuit Breaker" is based on a sliding scale with the credit being equal to from 1 to 2.5 percent of property taxes paid or rent equivalent to property taxes, depending upon the household's gross income level. As shown below, the number of non-elderly households who claimed the property tax credit on their income tax returns in 1986 totaled 18,654. The number of elderly, blind or disabled households claiming the "Circuit Breaker" credit has been rather constant at approximately 16,000 tax returns.

For all owner-occupied dwellings, regardless of household income, there is an exemption from property tax assessments, known as the Homestead Exemption. Introduced in 1978, the Homestead Exemption Program initially provided a $6,000 exemption from the assessed value for single-family houses, condominiums and cooperatives. In 1979, the program was changed to cover only owner-occupied properties, and the $6,000 exemption was increased to $9,000. Beginning with the March 1987 property tax payment, owners who occupy their own residential property are entitled to a $15,000 homestead exemption. Some 78,810 homeowners claimed homestead exemptions in tax year 1987, reducing property taxes by approximately $11.5 million. As of March, 1988 exemptions reached 84,939, reflecting the late renewals by many taxpayers.

As of March 1987, the Senior Citizen Real Property Tax Relief Program went into effect. This program provides all homeowners, aged 65 years and older (on December 31, 1986) who derived more than 50 percent of their income from pensions, annuities or Social Security, with a reduction in their property tax payments. Half of their property tax liability will be eliminated as of the March 1987 property tax payment. More than 15,000 senior citizens have filed for this property tax relief, resulting in $6.4 million annually of tax relief for these homeowners.

PROPERTY TAX CREDIT — "CIRCUIT BREAKER"

*Calendar Year**	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Number of Tax Returns					
Non-elderly	19,861	21,592	22,178	20,880	18,654
Elderly, blind, disabled	15,435	16,293	16,843	16,311	16,045
Percent of Tax Returns Claiming Circuit Breaker	11.3%	11.9%	12.2%	11.2%	10.2%
Average Credit	$266	$275	$279	$295	$308

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION PROGRAM

*Tax Year***	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Exemptions Claimed	80,697	81,078	80,850	85,061	78,810	84,939

* Circuit Breaker is claimed on a District income tax return and therefore is on a calendar year basis.

**Homestead Exemption Program is claimed on the property tax bills and therefore is on a tax year basis which is from July 1 to June 30.

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

1987 Assessed Value of Single Family Houses and Condominiums

As of July 1987, the real property tax rolls contained 97,057 single family houses and 24,603 condominium units. In 1987, the average assessed value of single family houses was $116,336. The average assessment on condominium units was $83,003. More than half the single family houses and condominium units had assessments between $50,000 and $100,000. More than 35 percent of the single family houses had assessments of $100,000 and more while 23 percent of the condominiums were assessed at $100,000 and more.

There were 93 newly-constructed single family houses assessed in 1987. Most were in Northwest Washington at an average selling price of $504,460. Thirteen were in Southeast Washington at an average selling price of $90,060, and one house was located in Northeast Washington, selling for $133,900.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
July 1987

	*Single Family**		*Condominium Units*		*Total*	
Assessed Value	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Under $25,000	723	1%	1,030	4%	1,753	1%
$25,000 - 49,999	10,909	11	4,940	20	15,849	13
$50,000 - 74,999	36,433	38	7,526	31	43,959	36
$75,000 - 99,999	14,565	15	5,520	22	20,085	17
$100,000 - 124,999	6,138	6	2,428	10	8,566	7
$125,000 - 149,999	5,440	6	1,287	5	6,727	6
$150,000 - 174,999	6,344	6	696	3	7,040	6
$175,000 - 199,999	4,673	5	418	2	5,091	4
$200,000 & Over	11,832	12	758	3	12,590	10
Total	**97,057**	**100%**	**24,603**	**100%**	**121,660**	**100%**
Average (Mean) Assessed Value	$116,336		$83,003		$109,595	
Median Assessed Value	$75,495		$70,500		$74,421	

*Row, detached and semi-detached structures, includes structures up to five units.

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning, Municipal Automated Geographic Information System, MAGIS
D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue.

Five Year Trends in Real Property Values

Over the past five years, the number of single family houses and condominium units on the tax assessment rolls increased 3,689 units or three percent. Condominiums increased 18 percent to 24,603 units during this period, while the number of single family houses declined by 45 units.

Condominium units are concentrated in Wards 1, 2 and 3. For the most part condominium units have been created by the conversion of multifamily rental buildings. Over the past five years, 3,319 rental units have been permitted to convert to condominiums and 1,419 units have been registered as new market offerings, meaning newly constructed or rehabilitated units.

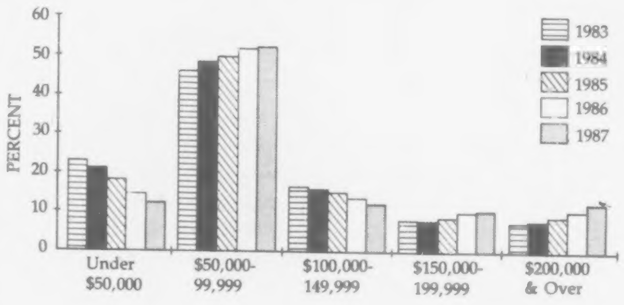
The average assessment on condominium units increased 10 percent between 1983 and 1987, while single family house assessments increased 21 percent. In 1987, the average condominium assessment was $83,003, and the average single family house assessment was $116,336.

In 1987, 12 percent of the single family houses were assessed at $200,000 or more and 12 percent were under $50,000. In 1983, only 7 percent of the single family houses were assessed in the highest bracket and nearly 23 percent were in the lowest bracket. The proportion of houses has shifted from the lower to upper brackets reflecting the rising sales prices of single family houses and, by law, assessments are to reflect the market value.

TRENDS IN CONDOMINIUMS & SINGLE FAMILY HOUSING UNITS

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Condominium Units	20,869	21,627	22,331	23,067	24,603
Mean (Average) Assessment	$75,051	$75,685	$78,133	$81,849	$83,003
Median Assessment	$65,500	$66,200	$67,800	$70,700	$70,500
Single Family Houses*	97,102	97,083	97,054	97,097	97,057
Mean (Average) Assessment	$95,791	$97,619	$102,462	$109,035	$116,336
Median Assessment	$65,533	$66,003	$69,275	$71,407	$75,495
Total Units	117,971	118,710	119,385	120,164	121,660
Mean (Average) Assessment	$92,122	$93,623	$97,912	$103,816	$109,595
Median Assessment	$65,500	$66,020	$68,966	$71,342	$74,421

ASSESSMENT TRENDS
(Single Family Houses*)



*Row, detached and semi-detached structures, excluding condominiums; single family houses may include up to five units.

Source: D.C. Office of the Planning, Municipal Automated Geographic Information System, MAGIS.

Land Owned By the District Government

The District government owns land throughout the District of Columbia. When public rights-of-way and most public housing projects are excluded, there were 1,857 lots owned by the District government as of July 1987. Public housing is excluded because these lots are deeded in the name of the federal government. The lots owned by the District government total 1,647 acres, six percent of the District of Columbia's total land acreage, excluding public rights-of-way. The combined assessment of District-owned land and improvements in tax year 1988 is $2.4 billion, 4 percent of total assessments. Nearly one-third of the land area of District government-owned property is for education purposes, 3.5 percent for public recreation uses and 23 percent for special purposes. The large number of vacant lots reflects the fact that the District government owns property for storage of equipment and vehicles. Furthermore, many of the vacant lots are adjacent to properties where there are structures, such as the property surrounding D.C. Village and the Fire Training Academy. Land purchases or transfers to the District government in fiscal year 1987 and the first quarter of fiscal year 1988 include the McMillan Reservoir, which was purchased from the National Park Service for mixed recreational uses, and RFK Stadium which was transferred from the National Park Service. Some of the buildings at Saint Elizabeths were transferred from the federal government by a Congressional act on October 1, 1987. The land has been retained by the federal government.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT PROPERTY*
July 1987

Land Usage by Type of Improvement	*Number of Lots*	*Acres*	*Total Assessed Value (In Millions)*
Residential**			
Single family	274	12.4	$19.2
Multifamily	36	6.1	11.0
Transient	1	10.0	3.6
Commercial			
Retail	27	4.9	10.0
Office	20	10.0	127.0
Special Purpose	162	75.2	195.8
Industrial	16	19.8	13.9
Medical	5	18.6	19.6
Educational	144	525.5	668.5
Public Service	47	25.3	59.8
Libraries	18	8.6	48.8
Recreational	21	56.9	42.0
Special Purpose	115	383.1	940.7
Vacant	949	484.6	230.2
Other Vacant Lots***	22	6.3	13.8
Total	**1,857**	**1,647.2**	**$2,403.9**

* Totals may not add due to rounding.
** Most public housing buildings are deeded in the name of the federal government.
***If an improvement is split by a lot boundary, the assessor assigns the improvement to one lot and designates the remaining lot as vacant.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning, Municipal Geographic Information System, MAGIS.

Public Buildings

The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) is the real estate agent for the District government and is responsible for maintaining many of the buildings owned by District government, leasing space for government use and paying utility expenses of agencies under the Executive Branch. In fiscal year 1987, the District government owned or has jurisdiction over 2,658 structures, up 251 from 1986. Among the new buildings in 1987 were 116 buildings at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, 44 were transferred on October 1, 1987 from the federal government to the District government and 72 others are under a use agreement. RFK Stadium was transferred from the National Park Service in early fiscal year 1988. Other major buildings acquired in 1987 include a Smithsonian Institution museum in Southeast Washington for use as a children's museum, two office buildings in Chinatown and a residence in Georgetown for treatment of children with mental handicaps. The additional increase is attributed to the fact that in 1987 free-standing structures, i.e. trailers, cabins, etc., were counted individually, whereas, in past years groups of buildings such as the Glenn Dale complex were counted only as one building.

The location of District buildings is varied. Some buildings are located in the central business district, while others are scattered in the neighborhoods. Almost half of the total structures owned are public housing buildings. DAS also maintains a number of properties outside the District which were purchased with District funds. However, since the District government does not have eminent domain power outside the District, it was necessary to title the properties in the name of the United States government. These properties include Forest Haven, the District government's facility for mentally retarded persons in Laurel, Maryland; the Laurel Children's Center and Cedar Knoll, part of the Department of Human Services Residential Youth Program in Laurel, Maryland; Lorton Reformatory, the District government's state prison complex in Lorton, Virginia; and properties located in Glenn Dale, Maryland. In addition, the District of Columbia owns and operates a recreation camp in Scotland, Maryland. As of September 1987, the total value of the District-owned land and improvements was $2.4 billion as indicated by District tax rolls.

DISTRICT-OWNED STRUCTURES
As of October 1, 1987

Agency	*Number of Structures*
Housing & Community Development	1,294
Corrections	281
Public Works	283
Public School	190
Human Services	147
Recreation	100
Fire Department	47
Public Libraries	25
D.C. General Hospital	21
Administrative Services	89
University of the District of Columbia	19
Convention Center	1
Office on Aging	4
Employment Services	1
Metropolitan Police Department	28
Office of Business & Economic Development	12
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	116*
Total	**2,658**

*Includes 44 structures which were transferred by deed to the District of Columbia. The remaining 72 structures are currently part of the use agreement which gives the District jurisdiction over the structures. Title for these remaining structures may be transferred to the District government as specified in Public Law 98-621 contingent upon the approval of Congress before October 1, 1992.

Sources: Department of Finance and Revenue, Department of Administrative Services

District Government Energy Expenses

The District government is a major purchaser of energy. The Department of Administrative Services estimates that the District government consumes more than 12 percent of all energy in the District of Columbia. In fact, the Water and Sewer Utility Services Administration is the second largest buyer of electricity in the District, after the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. The major component of the District government's energy bills is electricity expenditures. The District's total energy expenditures were over $81 million in fiscal year 1987. The Department of Administrative Services processes payment for the utility bills for virtually all Executive Branch agencies of the District government. The exceptions are the electric bills for street lighting and traffic signals which are paid by the Department of Public Works, and in fiscal year 1987, totaled almost $3 million. Effective October 1, 1987, the District government received the responsibility for Saint Elizabeths Hospital with energy costs of approximately $6 million annually. Three independent agencies of the District government, D.C. General Hospital, the University of the District of Columbia and the Washington Convention Center, pay their own electric and gas bills.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT ENERGY EXPENSES
(In Millions)

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987**	*Planned 1988*
Electric	$33.5	$34.6	$38.3	$37.3	$52.2	$54.3
Gas	9.1	12.5	11.3	12.3	16.0	16.3
Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants	16.5	15.5	12.3	10.1	12.9	18.5
Total	**$59.1**	**$62.6**	**$61.9**	**$59.7**	**$81.1**	**$89.1**

*The large increase in total energy costs for 1987 is attributed to the inclusion of energy expenditures from those agencies which were not included in previous years' data. Expenditures for street lighting and traffic signals are also included in fiscal year 1987 figures, but were not included in previous years' data.

Source: D.C. Department of Administrative Services

Leased Property of the District Government

The District government leases more than 2.5 million square feet of space in 125 sites. Office space accounts for 62 percent of this space, over 1.5 million square feet. In addition, there are leases for clinics, halfway houses, classrooms and warehouses. In fiscal year 1988, the cost of leasing space is expected to total $27.1 million. In fiscal year 1987, the District government paid an average of $12.94 a square foot for office space. This low cost reflects long-term leases negotiated several years ago. With the expiration of certain leases in fiscal year 1988, the total cost of leasing office space is expected to rise by approximately 15 percent.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT LEASED REAL PROPERTY
Fiscal Year 1987

	Sites	*Square Feet*	*Annual Cost*	*Average Cost Per Square Foot*
Office	45	1,579,980	$20,440,315	$12.94
Clinic	17	120,314	1,838,826	15.28
Halfway House	14	131,634	876,354	6.66
Storage	1	6,700	31,507	4.70
Vehicle & Equipment Storage	1	13,058	8,488	.65
Classroom Space	2	52,050	274,153	5.27
Warehouse	12	462,659	2,077,931	4.49
Social Service Center	8	92,409	893,068	9.66
Miscellaneous	9	95,758	500,130	5.22
Total	**109**	**2,554,562**	**$26,900,777**	**$10.53**
Parking	16	269 Spaces	153,306	$570 per Space

Source: Department of Administrative Services

Capital Improvements

The District government's capital improvements program has three objectives: to improve the physical assets of the government through repairs and renovations; to enhance government services through the construction of new facilities; and to encourage private economic development through infrastructure improvements. The capital improvements program consists of projects authorized in fiscal year 1988 and those still in progress from prior years. The six-year capital improvements plan (CIP) sets forth the plan for financing the work in a current year and five future years. Projects are reviewed annually as a part of the District's budget cycle in order to request new capital authority. Authority requested and approved for fiscal year 1988 totaled $277 million for such projects as a new police helicopter, an improved computerized dispatch system for ambulance service, continued Metrorail construction and improvements in roads, bridges and the water and sewer systems.

About two-thirds of all capital improvements work is funded with long-term borrowings. In fiscal year 1987, the District government's capital project spending was financed by $200 million of general obligation bonds, $111 million from federal grants and $14 million from the General Fund. Total capital improvement expenditures amounted to $325 million of which $214 million were appropriated expenditures. Prior to fiscal year 1985, the District government borrowed its capital improvement funds from the U.S. Treasury. In fiscal year 1985, the District began borrowing to finance its capital improvement program from the municipal bond market. As of September 30, 1987, the District government had issued $1.7 billion in bonds for the capital improvement program including $600 million to finance new capital expenditures and $1.1 million to refinance U.S. Treasury loans. Beginning in fiscal year 1989, the District plans to sell revenue bonds to finance capital costs of the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund.

CURRENTLY ACTIVE CAPITAL PROJECTS BY TYPE

Approved Fiscal Year 1988 and Prior Years
($ In Thousands)

Type of Project	*Number of Projects*	*Total Cost Gross Project Authority**	*Gross Expenditures Through Fiscal Year 1987*	*Cost of Completion Fiscal Years 1988-1993*
Public Housing	70	$366,901	$195,552	$171,349
Government Building	55	171,968	127,106	44,862
Economic Development	28	245,007	187,599	57,408
Public Safety	80	315,150	196,725	118,425
UDC, Library, Arts	37	188,239	92,237	96,002
Health & Human Services	106	225,546	97,878	127,668
Roads and Bridges	121	1,048,765	842,126	206,639
Water Supply	18	69,375	35,992	33,383
Mass Transit	2	469,207	445,482	23,725
Schools	59	309,519	199,920	109,599
Total	**576**	**$3,409,677**	**$2,420,617**	**$989,060**

DISTRICT CAPITAL BUDGET AUTHORITY

General and Enterprise Funds
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Appropriated Capital Budget Authority Approved	$88	$137	$136	$376	$365	$277
Actual Appropriated Capital Expenditures**	158	134	143	147	214	267

Capital loans principal outstanding from U.S. Treasury as of September 30, 1987*** .... $715 million
Capital funds from general obligation bonds as of September 30, 1987*** .... $1,655 million

* Includes appropriated capital budget authority, grants, user fees and special federal appropriations.
** Excludes federal capital grants.
***Includes loans for active projects and those that are completed but have an outstanding loan balance.

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

Financing through the Bond Market

The *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, P.L. 93-198, authorizes the District government to issue general obligation bonds, notes and other obligations. While this authority has existed since the inception of home rule in 1975, the District's entry into the private bond market was delayed by a number of events outside of its control. Before home rule, the District government balanced its budget on a cash basis. The Temporary Commission on Financial Oversight was established by Congress in 1976 to create a District financial management system, which would enable the finances to be audited. That goal was accomplished when the first audit was released on the fiscal year 1979 finances.

The last five years' audits have shown an excess of revenues over expenditures in the General Fund. In 1983, the District was ready to issue its first tax revenue anticipation notes. However, the validity of the P.L. 93-198 came into question as a result of the Supreme Court decision that year in *Immigration and Naturalization Service vs. Chadha*. In that case, the Court questioned the constitutionality of acts of Congress which contained a one house legislative veto provision. Because P.L. 93-198 contained such a provision, it was not clear that the District government was authorized to issue bonds. It took nearly a year to negotiate a Congressional resolution of the matter and the enactment of amendments to P.L. 93-198.

The District government's first public sale of securities consisted of $150 million in tax revenue anticipation notes sold in October 1984. The District government received the highest ratings given to a short term debt issuance. In December 1984, the first general obligation bonds were issued in the amount of $80 million. That sale was followed by seven others. When compared to the cost of the refinanced Treasury loans, it is estimated that the District government will realize savings of more than $852 million in debt service over the life of the five refunding bond issues.

PRIVATE FINANCING

	Date of Issuance	*Amount (In Millions)*	*Ratings*		*Interest Rate*
			Moody's	*Standard and Poor's*	
Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes	10/84	$150	MIG-1	SP 1+	6.74%
	10/85	$150	MIG-1	SP 1+	5.75%
	10/86	$150	MIG-1	SP 1+	4.25%
	10/87	$150	MIG-1	SP 1+	4.25%
General Obligation Bonds	12/84	$80*	Baa	A	10.14%***
	5/85	$173	Baa	A	9.70%***
	6/85	$210*	Baa	A	9.44%***
	3/86	$339*	Baa	A	7.99%***
	4/86	$212*	Baa	A	7.87%***
	6/86	$213	Baa	A	8.06%***
	12/86	$270*	Baa	A	7.24%***
	7/87	$196	Baa	A	7.73%***
	3/88	$118**	Baa	A	7.68%***

* General obligation bonds issued to refinance treasury notes.
** Refinanced general obligation bonds.
***Represents the true interest cost of all coupons over time.

Source: D.C. Office of the Controller

District Government Financial Summary

As a result of home rule authority, the District government revised its financial management procedures, installed automated financial management systems to account for its revenues and expenditures and adopted generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments. The General Fund is one of four types of funds maintained by the District government. The General Fund includes all the funds used to operate the government, except those assigned to another fund. In 1987, the revenues recognized in these funds totaled $2.5 billion. These revenues came from taxes, user fees and other charges. In addition, these revenues include the federal payment, federal grants and other federal funds. Expenditures in 1987 totaled $2.3 billion. After accounting for transfers between the General Fund and other funds in the District government and after adjustments for generally accepted accounting principles, the District government ended fiscal year 1987 with a $20 million excess of revenues over expenditures.

During the second audit of the District's books in 1978, an accumulated deficit of $284 million was discovered in the General Fund. Much of this deficit originated prior to home rule. Through stringent financial management, the District government began to balance the budget in 1981 and to reduce the deficit, which peaked at $377.8 million in 1980. In 1981, the first reduction of the deficit was made, leaving a balance at the end of the year of $309.5 million. By the end of 1987, the accumulated General Fund deficit had been reduced by $173.3 million to a level of $204.5 million.

GENERAL FUND — BUDGET BASIS
(In Thousands)

			Fiscal Year		
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Revenues	$1,777,821	$1,932,751	$2,141,933	$2,287,541	$2,481,844
Expenditures	1,621,749	1,818,059	2,026,567	2,211,027	2,357,771
Net	**$156,072**	**$114,692**	**$115,366**	**$76,514**	**$124,073**
Net Transfers	-113,680	-85,291	-96,467	-102,005	-107,018
Reconciliation GAAP Basis	-25,354	-11,941	6,027	45,544	3,233
Revenues in Excess of Expenditures	**$17,038**	**$17,460**	**$24,926**	**$20,053**	**$20,288**
Accumulated Deficit (in millions)	$279.3	$261.8	$244.9*	$224.9	$204.5

*Long term deficit amount restated in 1984.

Source: D.C. Office of the Controller

District Government Expenditures

The District of Columbia's Financial Management System (FMS) records spending according to 11 expenditure types called ''object classes.'' Direct labor costs are recorded in the four object classes that make up the personal services category of spending. These are regular pay, continuing full time; regular pay, other; overtime and other pay; and fringe benefits. The fringe benefits object class does not include transfer payments to the pension funds of police, firefighters, teachers and judges, spending on optical and dental benefits for nonunion employees, or disability and unemployment compensation. The other seven object classes account for non-personal services spending. Object Class 30 is divided into three parts to account separately for expenditures for rent, energy and communications.

The District's two largest object class expenditures, Continuing Full-Time Pay, Object Class 11, and Subsidies and Transfers, Object Class 50 reflect the combined state and local character of the District's responsibilities. Most municipalities are highly labor intensive, with salaries and benefits representing their largest expenditures. In contrast, most state governments spend heavily on subsidy and transfer payments to individuals, such as Medicaid, and payments to independent authorities for transit, health care and other services. The District's spending patterns reflect both major responsibilities. In 1987, personal services, including both pay and fringe benefits, accounted for 44.7 percent of all spending, while subsidies and transfers amounted to 32.6 percent of all expenditures.

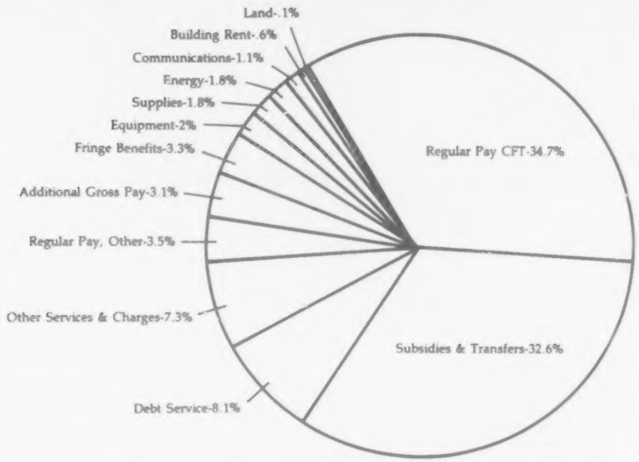
District spending is also classified by functional program areas. Because this is the way the District's appropriated budget is prepared, these areas are called appropriation titles. More than 74 percent of appropriated District spending is directed toward human support services, public education and public safety and justice. Economic development continues to be the fastest growing appropriation title, reflecting the continuing emphasis by District policymakers on the District's economic future.

Between 1983 and 1987, the District's appropriated spending growth slowed with annual increases ranging between 7.8 percent and 10.8 percent; a growth rate of 6.9 percent in appropriated expenditures is projected for 1988. The recent growth in personal services appropriated spending is attributable to the increased overtime in the public safety agencies, additional employees in the public school system, and the transfer of Saint Elizabeths Hospital. Nonpersonal services appropriated spending, on the other hand, slowed dramatically between 1983 and 1987; it is expected to grow at an even slower rate of only 2.8 percent between 1987 and 1988. This pattern of slowing growth can be attributed both to the District government's continuing efforts to hold down costs as well as to a continuing low rate of inflation.

APPROPRIATED SPENDING, BY OBJECT CLASS
(Thousands of Dollars)

Object Class			Fiscal Year			*Percent Change 1983-87*	*Planned 1988*
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*		
11: Regular Pay — CFT	$675,900	$730,903	$753,991	$802,969	$865,939	28.1%	$997,055
12: Regular Pay — Other	43,600	41,409	51,858	67,761	88,587	103.2	68,504
13: Additional Gross Pay	28,600	32,983	65,847	62,001	76,924	169.0	93,599
14: Fringe Benefits	60,500	66,139	70,301	73,107	83,108	37.4	90,457
Subtotal, Personal Services	$808,600	$871,433	$941,997	$1,005,838	$1,114,557	37.8%	$1,249,615
20: Supplies	$29,800	$30,950	$36,906	$40,395	$44,874	50.6%	$51,273
30a Energy	NA	NA	NA	46,726	44,227	NA	49,307
30b Building Rent	NA	NA	NA	12,678	15,708	NA	15,083
30c Communications	NA	NA	NA	20,313	27,068	NA	26,846
30: Total	77,300	82,791	86,926	79,717	87,002	12.6	91,236
40: Other Services & Charges	95,200	93,658	133,513	172,247	182,563	91.8	207,752
50: Subsidies & Transfers	576,009	662,788	728,616	789,920	813,678	41.3	794,392
60: Land	1,500	887	1,000	877	1,163	-22.5	1,100
70: Equipment	32,500	23,926	37,617	41,681	49,264	51.6	44,598
80: Debt Service	154,500	170,345	179,130	185,218	202,891	31.3	229,359
90: Other	200	19	0	-375	0	-100.0	0
Subtotal, Non-Personal Services	$967,009	$1,065,364	$1,203,708	$1,309,680	$1,381,434	42.9%	$1,419,710
Grand Total Budget Basis	**$1,775,609**	**$1,936,797**	**$2,145,705**	**$2,315,518**	**$2,495,992**	40.6%	$2,669,325
Adjustments to GAAP	-153,860	-118,738	-119,138	-104,491	-138,221		
CAFR Grand Total	**$1,621,749**	**$1,818,059**	**$2,026,567**	**$2,211,027**	**$2,357,771**		

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED SPENDING
Fiscal Year 1987



APPROPRIATED SPENDING, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE
(Thousands of Dollars)

APPROPRIATION TITLE	Fiscal Year *1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Percent Change 1985-87*	*Planned 1988*
Gov't Direction & Support	$90,772	$101,598	$110,906	22.2%	$112,971
Economic Dev. & Regulation	79,670	96,570	111,597	40.1%	129,331
Human Support Services	564,932	594,312	660,631	16.9%	688,775
Public Education System	490,379	515,070	544,929	11.1%	579,480
Public Safety & Justice	535,023	613,330	657,865	23.0%	679,780
Public Works	191,808	196,319	198,757	3.6%	207,361
Finance & Other Uses	193,120	198,317	211,308	12.4%	271,627
Total Expenditures	**$2,145,705**	**$2,315,516**	**$2,495,992**	**16.3%**	**$2,669,325**

Note totals may not add due to rounding.

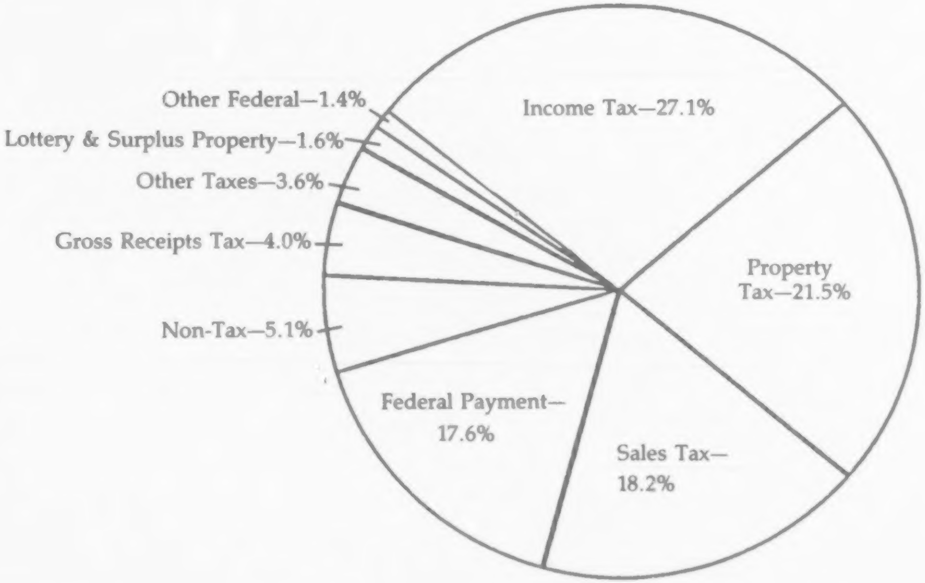
Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

District Government Operating Revenues

The local taxes, fees for services, fines, the federal payment and federal grants provide the revenue to support District government. In 1987, nearly 80 percent of the General Fund revenues was derived from local levies and the remainder came from federal sources. Of the local taxes levied in 1987, income taxes constituted the largest source, 34 percent, of locally-generated revenues. Property taxes were the next biggest source of local revenues amounting to 22 percent of 1987 revenues collected. Other tax revenues, such as those collected from public utilities have increased more than 44 percent.

Of the major taxes, income and franchise taxes have exhibited the greatest rate of increase between 1983 and 1987 growing by 55.5 percent over this five-year period. Property taxes also exhibited significant growth, 47 percent during this period. This reflects a surge in commercial construction throughout the District of Columbia in combination with increased residential property values. 'Other' tax revenues, such as those collected from public utilities have increased by more than 80 percent between 1983 and 1987. The growth in 'other' taxes is attributable to increased deed recordation and transfer tax revenue and is driven by real estate activity and increased property values.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM
Fiscal Year 1987



LOCAL REVENUES AND FEDERAL SUPPORT: GENERAL FUND, APPROPRIATED

(In Millions)

Fiscal Year

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Percent Change 1983 - 1987*	*Planned 1988**
Taxes							
Property	$368.2	$397.4	$455.1	$488.8	$541.2	47.0%	$601.1
Sales and Use	331.6	365.6	402.7	433.0	459.4	38.5	482.8
Gross Receipts	107.0	98.4	91.5	93.8	99.8	-6.7	116.4
Income and Franchise	439.2	480.5	524.6	596.0	682.8	55.5	730.8
Other Taxes	49.9	56.9	62.1	73.0	90.5	81.4	90.2
Total Taxes	$1,295.9	$1,398.8	$1,536.0	$1,684.5	$1,873.7	44.6%	$2,021.3
Non-Tax Revenues	$101.0	$98.8	$117.0	$137.5	$128.6	27.3%	$146.3
Total Local Revenues	**$1,396.9**	**$1,497.6**	**$1,653.0**	**$1,822.0**	**$2,002.3**	**43.3%**	**$2,167.6**
Pending Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6
Federal Non-Grant Funds							
Federal Payment	$361.3	$386.0	$425.0	$412.4	$444.5	23.02%	$430.5
Revenue Sharing	19.6	17.9	17.5	15.2	0	-100.0	0
St. Elizabeths Hospital	0.0	0.0	20.0	23.9	35.0	N/A	29.0
Other Federal**	0.0	31.2	26.4	14.0	0	N/A	0
Federal Non-Grant Funds	**$380.9**	**$435.2**	**$488.9**	**$465.5**	**$479.5**	**25.9%**	**$459.5**
General Fund Revenues	**$1,777.8**	**$1,932.7**	**$2,141.9**	**$2,287.5**	**$2,481.8**	**39.6%**	**$2,630.7**
Lottery, Surplus Property	$12.2	$27.1	$39.8	$40.0	$40.1	228.7%	$38.5
Grand Total General Fund	**$1,790.0**	**$1,959.8**	**$2,181.7**	**$2,327.5**	**$2,521.9**	**40.9%**	**$2,669.3**

* Revised budget request submitted to U.S. Congress in May 1988.
**Includes payment for criminal justice system.

Sources: D.C. Office of the Controller
D.C. Office of the Budget
D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

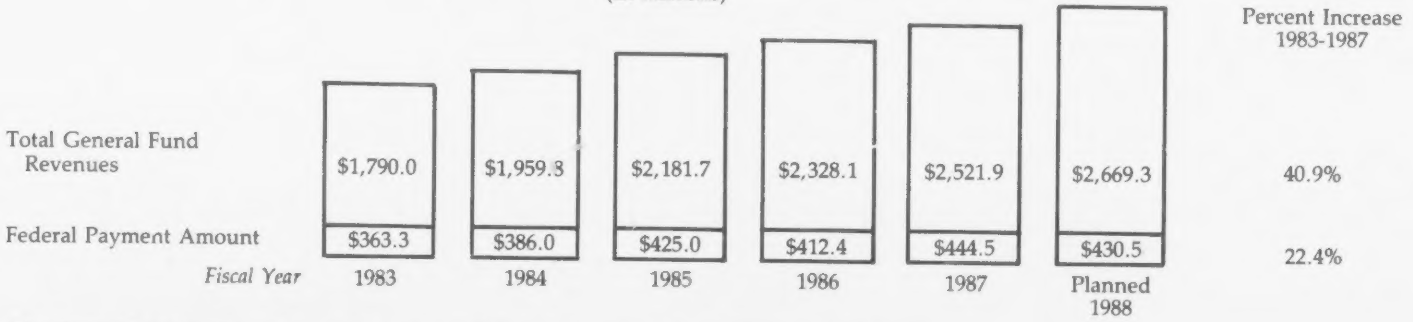
Federal Payment Compared with Local Revenue

The annual federal payment to the District government is a congressional appropriation to compensate for costs incurred in delivering services to the federal establishment, revenue lost to the District because of the presence of the federal government and the federal restrictions on District tax authority on certain revenue sources. The federal payment is determined each year by the President and Congress through the legislative process. In 1987, this payment was $444.5 million or 17.6 percent of the District government's General Fund revenues; another one percent of the revenues came from the federal government payment for Saint Elizabeths Hospital. Local tax dollars and local non-tax revenue accounted for approximately 81 percent of the revenues to the General Fund. The federal payment is declining as a proportion of the District budget.

Like other state governments around the country, the District government levies taxes to pay for most of its expenses. But unlike other state governments, the District's sources of revenues have certain federally-mandated statutory restrictions. Although 60 percent of all income in the District is earned by workers who live outside the city and although about 51 U.S. cities with populations over 50,000 have a non-resident income tax, the District is denied this taxing authority in its home rule charter. Some 46 percent of all District land is owned by the federal government and therefore is tax exempt. In addition, there are federal exemptions for District taxation of certain federal appointees, congressional representatives and foreign residents. Furthermore, the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of 1973*, P.L. 93-198, reserves the right of Congress to appropriate the entire District budget. The District government has sought legislation to establish a formula for the federal payment so that financial planning can be improved and annual negotiations over the payment can be avoided. In addition, the District government has sought to limit the Congressional review of its locally-funded budgetary expenses.

Because of the limitations of its tax base and its high expenses as a totally urban jurisdiction and the fact that the District must carry out the responsibilities of state, county and municipal governments, the District's per capita tax burden is higher than that of all states, except Alaska. In 1986, the local tax burden of District residents was $3,361* per capita compared with a national average per capita state and local tax burden of $2,191.* In addition, District citizens paid $1.4 billion in federal income taxes in 1986. The average amount of federal taxes paid by a District taxpayer in 1986 was $5,079, 16.43 percent higher than the U.S. average of $4,362.

DISTRICT EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATED FUNDS
(In Millions)



*This figure reflects income and property taxes as well as user charges and miscellaneous general revenue.

Sources: D.C. Office of the Budget
D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue
Tax Processing System Division of IRS
ACIR, *Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism*, 1988 Edition, Volume II.
D.C. Office of Policy

Revenue Restrictions

The federal payment began when the District was established as the nation's capital in 1800. This annual payment is designed to help offset the taxes foregone due to the federal government's tax exempt status and to defray the cost of services that the District government provides to the federal government such as fire protection and to compensate for the federal restrictions placed on the District's revenue base. For example, the District cannot impose real property taxes on certain organizations, such as the National Geographic Society, the American Institute of Architects and the National Academy of Sciences because of federal laws that exempted these properties from taxation prior to home rule. Another restriction on District taxing authority is that no income tax may be imposed on nonresidents who work in the District of Columbia. Furthermore the District cannot assess road and bridge tolls. If the District received the value of all foregone revenues in fiscal year 1988, the federal payment would have been approximately $1,300.6 million, instead of the 1988 federal payment of $430.5 million. In other words, the federal payment would have been three times the amount received.

ESTIMATED TAX REVENUES FOREGONE DUE TO FEDERAL EXEMPTIONS*

Fiscal Year 1988
(In Millions)

I. Federally Mandated Exemptions from District Property Taxes	
Federal Real Estate	$329.5
Other Exemptions (Foreign Government & Special Acts of Congress)	31.4
Federal Personal Property	48.8
Other Personal Property	7.5
Subtotal	**$417.2**
II. Federal Restrictions on District Taxing Authority	
Nonresident Individual Income Tax	$811.6
Congressional Employees and Presidential Appointees	6.2
Diplomatic Exemptions	32.5
Military Exemptions	33.1
Subtotal	**$883.4**
Total Impact of Federal Presence	**$1,300.6**

*Assumes that existing tax rates apply.

Sources: D.C. Office of Budget
D.C. Department of Finance & Revenue

Federal Grants-in-Aid

The District of Columbia functions as a state, county and city government combined; thus it receives a variety of federal grants. Total grant funds for human support services were $322.6 million in 1987 or 20 percent higher than in 1983. In 1987, federal matching grants for Medicaid health service reimbursements accounted for more than half of the total human services grants. During the past five years, 1983-1987, Medicaid revenues have increased $60 million or 50 percent. The Medicaid increases have offset the losses and decreases in other human support grants. In fiscal year 1987, employment services grants, which are included in the economic development category, totaled $ 29.7 million. Federal housing funds include public housing subsidies, Section 8 rental assistance and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. Federal elementary and secondary education grants and the school lunch program are major sources of federal funds for the D.C. Public Schools.

FEDERAL OPERATING GRANT REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Percent Change 1983 - 1987*
Human Support Services	$268.4	$289.0	$280.5*	$295.7	$322.6	+20%
Economic Development	.4	1.1	33.6*	32.5	32.1	+79
Housing	53.3	44.9	62.2	65.8	70.3	+32
Education:						
Public Education	39.3	39.0	40.4	43.2	43.8	+11
University of the District of Columbia	6.8	6.4	5.7	6.1	4.9	−28
Governmental Direction	6.9	.1**	.0	.1	—	—
Public Works	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.0	2.9	−15
Public Safety	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.4	+27
Total* **	**$379.6**	**$384.8**	**$426.5**	**$447.3**	**$478.0**	**+26%**

* The federal funds to the D.C. Department of Employment Services were reclassified between 1984 and 1985 from Human Services to Economic Development.

** The federal funds to the D.C. Energy Office were reclassified between 1983 and 1984 to Human Services.

***Totals do not include Urban Mass Transit monies which the District government signs over to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, nor do the totals include federal capital grants. In 1987, the Urban Mass Transit monies totaled $7.5 million and the federal capital grants totaled $83.2 million.

Source: D.C. Office of the Controller

Contract Awards for more than $10,000 for the Executive Branch and Procurement for Agencies Without Contracting Authority

The District government awards contracts for supplies, services and construction projects totaling millions of dollars. By statute, the Department of Administrative Services is the central procurement agency for the Executive Branch of the District government, awarding contracts for goods and services for more than $10,000 and overseeing all contract awards by Executive Branch agencies. The Department of Administrative Services also awards contracts for those agencies without contracting authority. The Department of Public Works, the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Department of Public and Assisted Housing, however, award construction contracts.

The D.C. Procurement Practices Act of 1985, D.C. Law 6-85, mandated many procurement reforms. During fiscal year 1987, the Department of Administrative Services promulgated as proposed rulemaking, 28 of the 32 chapters of the District of Columbia Procurement Regulations.

The Material Management Information System (MMIS) became operational during early fiscal year 1988. As a component of the District's Financial Management System, MMIS monitors agencies' expenditures relative to the award of District contracts. This is one means by which the District reviews contracts. Executive Branch agencies are being phased into MMIS throughout fiscal year 1988.

The D.C. Procurement Digest, a biweekly publication, provides procurement advertisements, notices of contract awards, information regarding surplus personal property auctions, District Requirements (Term)* Contracts and notices of the government's real property requirements. In addition, a prerecorded telephone message line provides daily information on bid solicitations.

CONTRACT AWARDS FOR MORE THAN $10,000 FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH**
Fiscal Year 1987

	Number of Contracts Awarded	*Percent of Contracts Awarded*	*Dollar Value of Contracts Awarded*	*Percent of Dollar Value of Contracts Awarded*
Certified Minority Enterprise (CME)	191	44%	$40,924,499	53%
Non-Certified Minority (NCM)	17	4	3,398,506	4
Non-Minority Enterprise (NME)	225	52	33,091,333	43
Total	**433**	**100%**	**$77,007,540**	**100%**

* Term contracts are contracts established for a specific period of time for the bulk purchase of common use items.

**Includes procurement for those agencies without contracting authority. Does not include construction contracts awarded by the D.C. Department of Public Works, the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Department of Public and Assisted Housing.

Source: Department of Administrative Services

District Government Information Technology and Systems

The District government is a major user of information technologies and systems, including computers, office automation, telephones, radio communication and video systems and the networks that connect them. The Information Resources Management Administration (IRMA) within the Department of Administrative Services has been delegated the authority under the *District of Columbia Automatic Data Processing Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-168, to coordinate the acquisition, management and utilization of information technologies and, in the case of telecommunications, exercise sole contracting authority for the executive agencies of the District government. IRMA estimates that agencies spend $116 million annually on agency-operated computer and office automation systems. This figure includes the telephone bills for some 56 governmental agencies for which IRMA processes payment. These have risen from $7.6 million in fiscal year 1982, before the AT&T divestiture, to $15.9 million in fiscal year 1987.

In an effort to control costs and to provide better communications between the District government and the citizens, IRMA has undertaken a study of the government's telecommunications and automated information systems. This study has revealed the existence of a large number of systems that are not well interconnected and in some cases are out-of-date. The following data represent the initial findings of the study expected to be completed by the end of fiscal year 1988. Corrective action will then be taken.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS
as of April 30, 1987

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS	
Number of Systems	50
Number of Lines	16,200
Number of Telephones	29,900
DATA SYSTEMS	
Number of Mainframes	20
Number of Minicomputers	90
CELLULAR TELEPHONE AND BEEPER/PAGER SYSTEMS	
Number of Cellular Networks	2
Number of Cellular Phones	90
Number of Beepers	1,430

Source: Department of Administrative Services

District Government Workforce

As of October 1, 1987, 47,303 persons worked for the District government, not including intermittent workers such as substitute teachers. The employees perform city, county and state government functions in 63 agencies and departments. The D.C. Office of Personnel is responsible for personnel actions covering 29,500 employees in agencies, offices, boards and commissions under the Mayor. Other employees are in such agencies as the D.C. Public Schools, the University of the District of Columbia, the Council and the courts, which have independent personnel authority. The D.C. Personnel Office reports that as of October 1, 1987, the average age of the 29,500 employees in agencies under the Mayor was 41 years, with an average of 13 years of government service. Because the District's personnel system gives credit for years worked in the federal system, not all of these years may have been worked in the District government. For those workers in the Career Service, the median grade level was DS 7, step 10, with a salary of $26,634. The median salary for all workers in the major pay systems was $27,888. The workforce was comprised of 51 percent males and 49 percent females; 59 percent lived in the District of Columbia, 34 percent in Maryland and 7 percent in Virginia.

The District Government's merit personnel system comprises four separate services: District Career Service, Excepted Service, Executive Service and Educational Service. Most of the District's permanent workforce is in the Career Service which includes professional, administrative, technical and clerical workers; wage grade employees; and uniformed employees of the Police and Fire Departments. Appointees to the Excepted and Executive Services serve at the pleasure of the Mayor or other appointing authorities. The Educational Service includes educational employees of the District's public schools and the University of the District of Columbia.

All persons hired after January 1, 1980 must be residents of the District of Columbia or become residents within six months of being hired. Certain positions have been specifically excluded from the residency requirement by subsequent Council acts, such as top financial manager positions, data processing positions (which include computer programmers, computer systems analysts, computer specialists and data processing managers) and employees in positions located at installations outside the District. Of the 5,421 persons hired during fiscal year 1987, 84 percent lived in the District of Columbia at the time they were hired.

The significant increase in employment between 1986 and 1987 is due in part to the transition of St. Elizabeths Hospital employees into the District government. Pursuant to the act, 3,074 federal employees who became District employees retained their federal benefits and basic rates of pay, and were exempted from the District's residency requirement.

HEADCOUNT OF DISTRICT GOVERNMENT WORKERS

As of October 1

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987**
Appropriated:					
Continuing Full-Time	27,082	27,589	29,671	30,930	33,903
Continuing Part-time	1,170	1,012	1,094	1,126	1,416
Temporary Full-Time	1,320	1,338	1,032	894	851
Temporary Part-Time	50	99	169	156	82
Nonappropriated:					
Intra-District	1,368	1,311	1,377	1,371	1,453
Federal Grants	5,158	5,115	5,104	5,513	7,008
D.C. General Hospital	2,282	2,287	2,328	2,396	2,225
Other Sources of Funds	291	342	370	364	365
Total	**38,721**	**39,093**	**41,145**	**42,750**	**47,303**

*On October 1, 1987, 3,074 employees from Saint Elizabeths Hospital transferred from the federal government to the District government.

Source: D.C. Office of Personnel

Personnel Expenses Of the District Government

Like other local governments, the District government spends over half its resources on personnel-related costs. The General Fund appropriated personnel expenditures for the District government were more than $1.3 billion in fiscal year 1987. Of this amount, $1,031.2 million was spent for employees' wages and salaries and $59.7 million was spent on benefits such as health, life, optical and dental insurance, and other personnel expenses such as unemployment and disability insurance and compensation. Another major outlay of District government appropriated funds was for retirees and their survivors. In fiscal year 1987, retirement-related costs reached almost $219 million. Of these three categories of personnel expenditures, payroll rose the fastest between 1983 and 1987 with an increase in expenditures of 37.9 percent. District government contributions to fringe benefits rose by 20.5 percent during the same five-year period, and District government contributions to employee retirement funds increased by 25.3 percent. The disparity in growth between pay and benefits reflects, at least in part, the increasing reliance on overtime pay in the District's public safety operations.

APPROPRIATED PAYROLL EXPENDITURES

(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Percent Change 1983-87*
Regular Pay	$719.4	$772.3	$805.9	$870.6	$954.5	
Overtime & Other Pay Differentials	28.5	33.0	65.9	61.9	76.7	
Total	**$747.9**	**$805.3**	**$871.8**	**$932.5**	**$1,031.2**	**37.9%**

D.C. GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO FRINGE BENEFITS*

(In Millions)

Health Insurance	$21.2	$23.6	$24.7	$23.9	$28.1	
Life Insurance	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.0	
Unemployment Compensation	8.3	6.8	3.2	2.9	3.2	
Disability Compensation	11.5	12.3	14.4	16.2	17.5	
Optical and Dental Insurance	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.4	
Other**	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	
Total	**$47.7**	**$49.6**	**$50.0**	**$51.3**	**$57.5**	**20.5%**

D.C. GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYEE PENSION FUNDS*

(In Millions)

Teachers	$55.9	$71.7	$64.2	$70.9	$58.4	
Police and Fire	85.0	100.1	98.5	102.9	111.8	
Judges	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.5	
Civil Service	25.4	27.6	29.6	32.1	35.7	
Social Security	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.9	
Medicare	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	
Retirement Contributions and Other	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	
Total	**$174.7**	**$208.8**	**$202.2**	**$216.6**	**$218.9**	**25.3%**
Total	**$970.3**	**$1,063.7**	**$1,124.0**	**$1,200.4**	**$1,307.6**	**34.8%**

* Health insurance, life insurance, civil service retirement, Social Security and other District government contributions to employee pension funds are in Object Class 14, Fringe Benefits.

**Includes uniform allowance, extra health benefits, prepaid legal and miscellaneous fringe benefits.

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

Compensation in District Government

The *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, P.L. 93-198, provided for District government employees to continue under the federal civil service system until such time as the District government created its own system. Thus, in the first years of the home rule government, 1975 through 1979, the federal civil system pay levels were in effect. In September 1980, the merit personnel act created the District Schedule of compensation with 18 grades of pay and 10 steps in each grade. The act requires that the Mayor annually review the rates of pay to ensure the competitiveness of District government salaries with those of surrounding jurisdictions in the metropolitan region. To fulfill the requirements of the act, the Office of Personnel conducts a pay and benefits study, which is sent to the Council along with the Mayor's recommendation for changes in the compensation levels for those employees under the Mayor's pay authority. The Council has 60 days to consider the pay proposal. The pay raises become effective in the first pay period of October.

The pay of 72 percent of the District government workforce is negotiated through the collective bargaining process. Collective bargaining is required by the merit personnel act to be on a three-year cycle. The law requires that the Mayor submit the collective bargaining agreements to the Council for a 60-day review. Seven collective bargaining units are recognized by the District government within the pay authority of the Mayor.

The D.C. Government Pay Equity and Training Act of 1986, D.C. Law 6-162, was enacted to ascertain whether gender or race-dominated job classifications exist within government and, if a disparity does exist, to determine if these occupations are underpaid because of discriminatory wage-setting practices or because certain employees have not had access to opportunities for job advancement. A 15-member Commission on Pay Equity and Training, established by the act, is working on the design and methodology of a study to be conducted by qualified consultants. If discriminatory wage practices are found, the commission will develop recommendations to increase opportunities for economic parity.

The *Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986*, P.L. 99-335, enacted on June 6, 1986, specifically excludes individuals "first employed by the government of the District of Columbia" on or after October 1, 1987, from coverage under the Federal Civil Service Retirement System, Group Life Insurance Program and the Health Benefits Program. The District government became responsible for establishing retirement, health and life insurance programs for individuals "first employed" on or after October 1, 1987. To provide these benefits, the Council of the District of Columbia enacted the "*District of Columbia Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978 Employee Benefits Amendment Act of 1987*," D.C. Law 7-27.

Pursuant to D.C. Law 6-175, the *D.C. Legislature Compensation Comparability Amendment Act of 1986*, the Chairman of the District of Columbia Council shall receive compensation in an amount equivalent to the highest rate of basic pay authorized for an executive agency head. Each Councilmember whose term of office began on or after January 2, 1987 shall receive an annual rate of pay that is $10,000 less than the Council Chairman. Councilmembers whose terms of office began before January 2, 1987 receive pay adjustments equivalent to the career service until the beginning date of the next term of office, January 2, 1989.

SUMMARY OF SALARIES PAID IN DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Elected Officials:						
Mayor	$74,530	$78,630	$78,630	$81,380	$83,010	$85,500
Council Chairman	53,480	55,655	55,870	57,475	58,567	69,556
Councilmembers	43,480	45,870	45,870	47,475	48,245	59,556** 49,880***
Board of Education:						
President	$24,240	$25,435	$25,425	$26,238	$26,713	$27,730
Members	21,740	22,828	22,935	23,738	24,213	25,230
Career Service:						
Maximum*	$56,301	$63,700	$63,700	$65,930	$68,567	$71,643
Average	NA	NA	21,442	24,252	26,222	27,888
Agencies with Independent Pay Authority Maximum Pay						
School Superintendent	$74,530	$78,630	$78,630	$81,380	$83,010	$85,500
UDC President	74,530	78,630	78,630	81,380	83,010	85,500

* Through the *Appropriations Acts of 1981, 1982 and 1983*, the Congress imposed a limit on the maximum level of pay of District employees equivalent to the maximum federal civil service levels. Subsequent District acts have limited the maximum pay levels.

** Councilmembers whose term of office began after enactment of the *D.C. Legislature Compensation Comparability Amendment Act of 1986*.

***Councilmembers who were in office when the above act was adopted.

SUMMARY OF PAY INCREASES FOR EMPLOYEES UNDER THE MAYOR'S PAY AUTHORITY

	Fiscal Year							
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Non-Union Employees	5%	5%**	7%	6%	0	3.5%	4%	3%
Union Employees Under								
Unit 1 District Service	5%	5%***	7%	6%	0	3.5%	4%	3%
Unit 2 Wage Service	5%	5%***	7%	6%	0	3.5%	4%	3%
Unit 3 Police Service	5%	6%	7%	7%	4.5%	5.0%	5.5%	3%
Unit 4 Fire Service	5%	6%	7%	7%	0	4.0%	4%	****
Unit 13 Registered Nurses	5%	10-15%	7%	6%	0	3.5%	4%	3%
Unit 14 Licensed Practical Nurses	5%	5%***	7%	6%	0	3.5%	4%	****
Unit 19 Physicians	5%	5%**	7%	6%	0	3.5%	4%	4%

* A 3 percent bonus was granted to all employees with the exceptions of police and physicians at D.C. General.

** In addition to the pay raise, a 2 percent bonus was granted.

*** In addition to the pay raise, a 3.5 percent bonus was granted.

****Collective bargaining had not been concluded for these units as of May 17, 1988.

Source: D.C. Office of Personnel

Economic Development

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Downtown Washington on the Grow

Building Permits and Certificates of Occupancy

The number and valuations of building, mechanical and plumbing permits provide two measures of economic activity in the District of Columbia. Permits are required for all construction and renovation, both interior and exterior, in Washington, D.C. Permits are issued to ensure compliance with D.C. Codes for the safety and welfare of the public. Over the past five years, there has been relatively steady growth in the number of permits issued, reflecting both increased construction activity and greater compliance with District regulations. In 1987 there was continued growth in construction; however, construction projects were smaller in comparison with previous years, as measured by cost valuations.

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) conducts a variety of on-site inspections to ensure compliance with the applicable District of Columbia code requirements for occupancy, construction, alteration, repair and demolition of buildings, and the safety of mechanical, electrical and elevator equipment installed in or on buildings. Enforcement is carried out through the issuance of citations for unlicensed construction activity, in accordance with D.C. Law 6-42 the *Civil Infractions Act*, or deficiency notices for construction activity in substantive violation of District building codes. In fiscal year 1987, a total of 84,789 construction, boiler, electrical, elevator and plumbing inspections were conducted in conjunction with permit issuances. Another 1,092 inspections were conducted in response to complaints.

No building, with the exception of single family homes, can legally be used or occupied in the District of Columbia until a Certificate of Occupancy has been issued. A Certificate of Occupancy certifies that a building or a proposed use within a building complies with District zoning regulations, as well as fire, building, electrical, mechanical and plumbing codes. The total number of certificates issued has been stable over the past five years. Certificates are expected to rise in the future with the implementation of increased enforcement activities associated with the *Civil Infractions Act*, which authorizes zoning inspectors to issue citations to those operating without a valid Certificate of Occupancy. The valuation of a Certificate of Occupancy fee is based on the square footage of the premises.

BUILDING PERMITS AND VALUATION

	Buildings		*Mechanical and Plumbing*		*Total*	
Calendar Year	*Number of Permits*	*Valuation (In Millions)*	*Number of Permits*	*Valuation (In Millions)*	*Number of Permits*	*Valuation (In Millions)*
1983	3,824	$300.4	6,538	$29.6	10,362	$330.0
1984	6,870	371.7	6,037	32.8	12,907	404.5
1985	5,976	895.0	8,567	19.3	14,543	914.3
1986	7,316	644.5	6,360	133.4	13,676	777.9
1987	7,463	639.6	8,710	91.4	16,163	731.0

CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY

Fiscal Year	*Number of Certificates of Occupancy Issued*	*Fees (In Thousands)*
1983	3,568	$208.3
1984	3,669	209.9
1985	4,113	192.1
1986	3,179	214.1
1987	3,736	258.0

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Commercial Construction Starts

Over the last five years, commercial nonresidential construction in the District of Columbia has been significant. Developers began construction on 192 major projects with some 18 million square feet of space. Office buildings account for more than one-third of the construction projects, square footage and construction costs. In 1987, the total number of projects started dropped from the high levels of 1985. The size of the projects and the dollar value of construction were significantly lower than last year. Construction spending was depressed in 1987 because of the new tax law, which reduced many incentives for investing in real estate. The tax changes, coupled with widespread overbuilding in the office sector , led to sharp drops in activity in these areas in 1987.

COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION STARTS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE

	Calendar Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986**	*1987*	***Total 1983-1987***
Office						
Number of Projects	5	17	18	19	7	**66**
Square Feet (000s)	703	2,026	1,034	1,858	1,295	**6,916**
Construction Cost (000s)	$38,594	$81,845	$62,813	$136,984	$72,500	**$392,736**
Retail						
Number of Projects	3	6	9	2	6	**26**
Square Feet (000s)	7	264	54	47	78	**450**
Construction Cost (000s)	$800	$4,028	$4,354	$2,400	$17,368	**$28,950**
Educational/Medical						
Number of Projects	1	6	2	1	2	**12**
Square Feet (000s)	68	169	6	6	12	**261**
Construction Cost (000s)	$2,500	$19,626	$462	$997	$5,532	**$29,117**
Hotel						
Number of Projects	2	3	3	1	0	**9**
Square Feet (000s)	1,031	637	791	432	0	**2,891**
Construction Cost (000s)	$53,481	$21,647	$63,750	$27,000	0	**$165,878**
Mixed Use						
Number of Projects	4	8	3	5	7	**27**
Square Feet (000s)	1,525	1,122	171	717	1,182	**4,717**
Construction Cost (000s)	$140,700	$61,650	$4,350	$44,000	$69,155	**$319,855**
Other						
Number of Projects	5	9	17	11	10	**52**
Square Feet (000s)	38	1,207	392	638	102	**2,377**
Construction Cost (000s)	$2,634	$53,051	$18,832	$72,308	$9,922	**$156,747**
Total						
Number of Projects	**20**	**49**	**52**	**39**	**32**	**192**
Square Feet (000s)	**3,372**	**5,425**	**2,448**	**4,013**	**2,670**	**17,928**
Construction Cost (000s)	**$238,709**	**$241,847**	**$154,561**	**$303,023**	**$174,478**	**$1,112,618**

*Previously published 1986 statistics have been revised to reflect the fact that developers dropped or deferred a project.

Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, "Commercial Construction Indicators Fourth Quarter 1987 and Annual Summary," February 1988, and prior annual summary reports.

Commercial Space in Washington, D.C.

Over the last four years total private commercial office space in the District of Columbia has increased from 47.5 million square feet in 1983 to 65.3 million square feet in 1987. This represents nearly a 38 percent increase in the total amount of private office space. A surge in construction has occurred in the east end of the downtown business district on Pennsylvania Avenue and around the Washington Convention Center. New construction added 17.8 million square feet of office space between 1983 and 1987. In other parts of the District of Columbia, particularly around Metrorail stations, and along commercial corridors, new office space has also been developed. The rental rate asked for new space in Washington in 1986 ranged from $17 to $48 per square foot. In 1987, the overall vacancy rate for space was approximately 11 percent.

PRIVATE OFFICE SPACE
End of Calendar Year

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Percentage Change 1983-1987*
Total Square Feet of Private Office Space (In Millions):	47.5	51.4	54.2	61.2	65.3	+37.5%
Existing	43.2	47.5	51.4	56.5	61.2	+41.6
New	4.3	3.9	2.8	4.7	4.1	-4.7
Total Square Feet of Private Office Space Offered for Lease (In Millions):	5.2	6.8	6.2	7.1	6.7	+28.8
Existing	4.0	5.7	5.3	5.5	3.7	-7.5
New	1.2	1.1	.9	1.6	3.0	+150.0
Vacancy Rate for All Space	10.0%	13.3%	11.4%	11.6%	11%	-10.0
Vacancy Rate for New Space	27.9%	28.2%	32.1%	34.0%	26%	-21.8
Rental Rate Asked for New Space	$18-$33	$18-$35	$17.50-$40	$23-$40	$17-$48	

Source: Shannon & Luchs Market Research Department

Downtown Development

The Downtown Goals. New development and renovation in downtown Washington, D.C. is a top priority of District government. The downtown planning area is located in the Northwest quadrant of the city between the Capitol Building and the White House, and is bounded on the west by 15th Street, on the east by North Capitol Street, on the south by Pennsylvania Avenue, and on the north by Massachusetts Avenue.

Land use targets referred to in the downtown plan section of the District's *Comprehensive Plan,* D.C. Law 5-76 and D.C. Law 5-187, are for the year 2000. In 1987, with 23.3 million square feet of downtown office space in place, 44 percent of the office space goal has been achieved. The retail space goal of 5.7 million square feet is a net figure and does not show changes in new space replacing old space. Some 2.8 million square feet of existing retail space will remain, while 3.4 million square feet of new space will be added. During 1987, more than 1.5 million square feet of office space, 153,000 square feet of retail space and 956 hotel rooms were completed. In addition, 3.3 million square feet of office space, 192,000 square feet of retail space, 1,250 hotel rooms, 20 residential units and 12,800 square feet of arts space were under construction at the end of 1987.

The Downtown Partnership. The D.C. Downtown Partnership, comprised of public and private sector members, continues to create a living downtown. The partnership formed the "Living Downtown Implementation Task Force" in April 1988 to review and help integrate several initiatives to implement the downtown plan: the shopping district overlay, to add retail space in the retail core, an arts district overlay to achieve additional arts space in the arts district, a proposed zoning district to protect small buildings in the downtown historic district, proposals by the Mayor's Commission on Downtown Housing to spur housing development in and near downtown, and the Chinatown design guidelines to aid in enhancing the Chinese character of Chinatown.

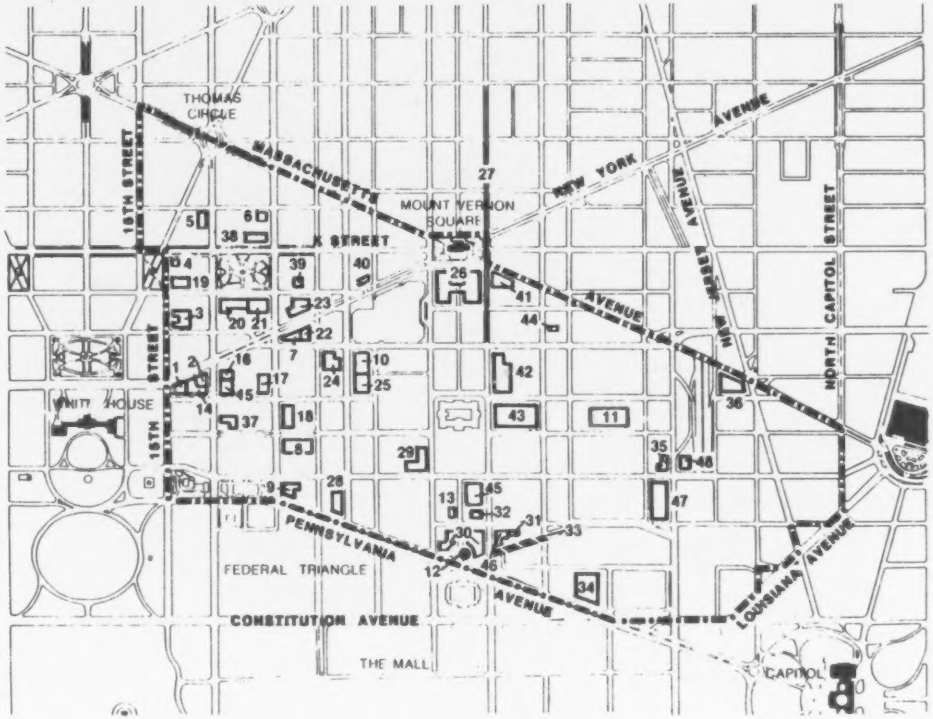
Retail Core. The retail core is centered on F and G Streets, Northwest, and between 9th and 15th Streets, Northwest. At the end of 1987, seven buildings were under construction in the retail core with a total of 1.2 million square feet of office space, 83,000 square feet of retail space, and 450 hotel rooms. These projects include two new buildings on Metro Center urban renewal sites (Metro Center parcel 2 and the Crowne Plaza Holiday Inn at Metro Center), the renovation and expansion of the landmark Colorado Building, and Phase II of Washington Center. The Homer Building is under construction and will have 350,000 square feet of office space and 100,000 square feet of retail space. A streetscape study for the F and G Streets corridor in the retail core is underway by the D.C. Department of Public Works.

Additional retail space will be required by the shopping district overlay proposed by the Office of Planning and scheduled for public hearings by the Zoning Commission in the summer of 1988. The principle elements are that retail, personal service or arts uses in every building total at least 20 percent of the gross floor area of the building; that buildings be constructed to the property line and devote more than half of the ground floor to display windows and entrances; that incentives be available for department stores, theaters, other arts uses, small and minority-owned businesses and historic preservation; that combined lot development be allowed to provide more flexibility to meet retail targets and arts uses; and that a special exception be geared to the proposed shopping overlay zone for buildings which cannot meet the standards. In addition, the Downtown Partnership has completed a plan of action to retain small and minority retail businesses.

Arts District. The downtown arts district was established in the city's downtown plan to encourage the concentration of galleries, studios, theaters and other art establishments. The Seventh Street Arts Walk and the E Street theaters are important components of the arts district. The renovation of the National and Ford Theaters and renovation plans for the Warner Theater Building, together with the plans for the Lansburgh arts complex and the movie theaters at 11th and E Streets give promise to reviving the city's downtown night life.

Arts space which opened in 1987 include the National Museum of Women in Arts, located in the renovated Masonic Temple Building at New York Avenue and 13th Street, the District's Stables Art Center at 410 Eighth Street, and new space in the gallery row project on 7th Street. An expanded proposal for submission to the Zoning Commission this year provides special zoning requirements and incentives to be extended to the arts district.

Major Development in Downtown, D.C.


THOMAS CIRCLE
15TH STREET
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
NEW YORK AVENUE
MOUNT VERNON SQUARE
K STREET
NEW JERSEY AVENUE
NORTH CAPITOL STREET
WHITE HOUSE
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
FEDERAL TRIANGLE
CONSTITUTION AVENUE
THE MALL
LOUISIANA AVENUE
CAPITOL

Completed in 1987

1. Washington Building (renovation, office)
2. Bond Building (renovation, office)
3. Southern Building (renovation, office)
4. Fifteenth and K Streets (renovation, office)
5. 1400 L Street (office)
6. 1300 L Street (office)
7. National Museum of Women in the Arts
8. Columbia Square (office, retail)
9. Pennsylvania Building (renovation, office)
10. Washington Center, Phase I (Grand Hyatt hotel)
11. National Building Museum, Phase II (renovation)
12. Navy Memorial Park
13. Stables Arts Center (renovation)

Under Construction in Early 1988

14. Renaissance Place (office, retail)
15. Colorado Building (renovation, office, retail)
16. 717 14th Street (renovation, office)
17. Metro Center, Phase II (office, retail)
18. Homer Building (renovation, office, retail)
19. McPherson Building (office)
20. 1350 I Street (office)
21. Gerald D. Hines Development (office)
22. 1212 New York Avenue (office)
23. 1201 New York Avenue (office)
24. Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza at Metro Center
25. Washington Center, Phase II (office, retail)
26. Techworld, Phase I (office, hotel)
27. Metro System (Green Line)
28. Evening Star Building (renovation, office)
29. 901 E Street (office, retail)
30. Market Square (mixed use, residential, office, retail)
31. 625 Indiana Avenue (office, retail)
32. Washington Project for the Arts
33. Indiana Plaza (park)
34. Canadian Chancery (office)
35. First Trinity Lutheran Church - Housing
36. Georgetown Law School Extension

Proposed

37. Westory Building (office, retail)
38. One Franklin Square (office)
39. 1215 I Street (office, retail)
40. 1001 New York Avenue (office)
41. Media Tech (office, retail)
42. Far East Trade Center (office, hotel, retail)
43. Gallery Place (mixed use, residential, retail)
44. Sixth Street Hotel
45. Lansburgh's Project (residential, retail, arts)
46. Hub Furniture Store Site (office)
47. One Judiciary Square (office)
48. Third and E Streets (office)

Residential development is critical to achieving a living downtown. There are currently five projects with housing components located in the Pennsylvania Avenue area. They are Market Square (225 units under construction), Pennsylvania Plaza (170 units, with construction beginning summer 1988), Lansburgh (369 units planned), Trinity Lutheran Church (20 units under construction) and square 407 (201 units planned).

Chinatown is located east of the Convention Center, centered on H Street from 5th to 8th Streets, Northwest. Chinatown adds to the commercial and cultural diversity of downtown with its 22 Chinese restaurants, 3 Chinese delicatessens and carryouts, and 10 Chinese stores including food stores, a liquor store and a pharmacy. Chinatown also offers seven gift and furnishings shops. There are 153 subsidized housing units for the elderly in Wah Luck House, located at 6th and H Streets. The Far East Center, with 340,000 square feet of office space, 150,000 square feet of retail space and a 350-room hotel, is proposed at 7th and H Streets. The 89-room Grand Chinatown Hotel is proposed near 6th and H Streets in Chinatown.

Convention Center Area. New development, including several hotels, has begun around the Convention Center. The Grand Hyatt Hotel with 956 rooms opened in June 1987. Construction is underway on the first phase of Techworld, a complex which will have one-million square feet for high-tech sales display, sales and office space and the 800-room Ramada Renaissance Hotel. The 430-room Crowne Plaza Holiday Inn at Metro Center is also opposite the Convention Center.

Pennsylvania Avenue. The revitalization of this important avenue is the responsibility of the federal Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC). With the Evening Star Building now under construction, development is essentially complete west of the FBI building at 10th Street. Several projects are under construction east of the FBI building: Market Square (379,000 square feet office, 70,000 square feet retail, 225 residential units), 625 Indiana Avenue (137,000 square feet office, 10,000 square feet retail), and the Canadian Embassy (150,000 square feet). On the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue at 13th Street will be the U.S. International Cultural and Trade Center. Congress authorized the construction of the center in August 1987. A Commission, of which the Mayor is an ex-officio member, has been established to oversee the center's development.

The PADC and the Downtown Partnership have sponsored free public activities at Western Plaza on Pennsylvania Avenue between 13th and 14th Streets, Northwest. Activities include lunchtime concerts, "Season of Song" during the Christmas season, theatrical events, art shows, the Add Arts Festival, ethnic festivals and proclamation ceremonies. The Pavilion at the Old Post Office, between 10th at 12th Street on Pennsylvania Avenue, is the site for the popular New Year's Eve festivities.

Franklin Square. The Franklin Square area, between New York and Massachusetts Avenues and 12th and 15th Streets Northwest, continues to develop as a new office district. In 1987, 393,000 square feet of office space and 49,000 square feet of retail space were completed. Major projects are either proposed or underway on both the north and south sides of the square. On the south side there are two major projects under construction with a total of 775,000 square feet of office space and 40,000 square feet of retail space. On the north side, construction is to begin in the fall of 1988 with a building of 555,000 square feet of office space and 16,000 square feet of retail space. Other buildings under construction within the Franklin Square area total 634,000 square feet of office space. The Franklin Square area revitalization involves joint efforts by the District government and the Franklin Square Association. The association conducts a major promotion program with an annual park clean-up and concerts in the park.

PROGRESS TOWARD DOWNTOWN LAND USE TARGETS

Completed By The End of The Calendar Year

	1980 *BASE YEAR*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*2000* *TARGET*
Office Space (000s Sq. Ft.)	13,851	20,110	21,820	23,316	35,103
Retail Space (000s Sq. Ft.)	5,552	5,685	5,872	5,697	5,705
Hotel Rooms	3,248	4,767	5,358	6,372	11,010
Residential Units	1,844	1,715	1,715	1,715	5,400

Note: These are net figures reflecting the addition of new space and the loss of old space for each land use.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Washington Convention Center

Located in the center of Washington, D.C. on H Street, Northwest between 9th and 11th Streets, the Washington Convention Center is a magnet for downtown economic development. The Convention Center, served by the Metro Center and Gallery Place Metrorail stations, provides Washington, D.C. with the opportunity to compete nationally for conventions that are too large for the exhibit space available in District hotels.

The Washington Convention Center has served as a stimulus to revitalize the downtown area, created substantial tax benefits and fostered job opportunities. In January 1988 the center celebrated its fifth year of operation.

Use of the center has exceeded expectations, with more than one million visitors each year. Occupancy of the four exhibit halls has averaged 71 percent during the past five years and the center's repeat business rate totaled 82 percent. The Washington Convention Center continues to fulfill its economic mission to attract large, national conventions to the District of Columbia and to create the annual economic benefits that enables the District to better serve its people. The center earns operating revenue for exhibit space rental, electrical service, telephone installation, food service and concessions. During fiscal years 1983-1987, the Convention Center generated $20.7 million in operating revenues and hosted 7,775 events with a total attendance of 6,508,500 of which 1,199,545 were out-of-town delegates and exhibitors. These out-of-town delegates spent an estimated $698 million in hotels, restaurants and retail establishments in the District, generating $56.4 million in tax revenue.

Over the last five years, $161 million of total tax revenues is attributable increased land values in the three-block downtown area around the center.

CONVENTION CENTER BOOKINGS

Fiscal Year

	*1983**	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Total 1983-1987*	*Planned 1988*
National Conventions	5	20	28**	27	23	103	20
Public Events***	16	25	25	30	16	112	21
Local Events	114	110	124	142	70	560	81
Exhibit Hall Occupancy	46%	72%	77%	79%	88%	71%	74%
Visitors****	1,000,000	1,106,500	1,514,000	1,332,000	1,556,000	6,508,500	1,300,000
Out-of-Town Delegates & Exhibitors	51,000	269,410	281,960	286,840	310,335	1,199,545	274,284
Delegate/Exhibitor Tax Revenue (000)	$1,800	$10,100	$13,600	$16,000	$14,900	$56,400	$13,600
Aggregate Expenditures (000) *****	$22,600	$124,000	$168,200	$195,400	$187,500	$698,200	$172,200
Operating Revenue (000)	$1,600	$3,956	$4,964	$4,852	$5,304	$20,676	$5,500
D.C. Tax Benefits (000)	$14,313	$42,297	$55,196	$53,898	$62,170	$227,874	$62,921

* In operation for nine months.

** The revision from previous *INDICES'* editions reflects the reclassification of the Federal Computer Conference and the Federal Office Systems Expo as national conventions, rather than local events.

*** Revisions were made from previously published figures to distinguish between events where taxable admission fees are charged.

**** Includes exhibitor personnel.

*****Expenditures of Out-of-Town Delegates and Exhibitors.

Source: Washington Convention Center

Tourism in the Nation's Capital

As the nation's capital and the location of some 23 museums and 350 historic landmarks, Washington, D.C. attracts millions of visitors each year. In addition to the Smithsonian Institution, the Washington Monument and the White House, there are hundreds of other attractions such as the National Archives, the National Zoo and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. In 1987, approximately 19 million people visited Washington. The Smithsonian Institution recorded some 27 million visits. Of the monuments, the most frequently visited site was the Lincoln Memorial, with 4.1 million visitors estimated by the National Park Service. Tourists spend $1.5 billion each year on accommodations, meals, activities and souvenirs, making tourism the second largest sector of the District's economy.

To accommodate visitors, there were 99 hotels open in the District of Columbia in early 1988. These establishments had over 21,100 rooms. Sixteen hotels have opened over the last four years and several hotels have renovated and expanded the number of rooms they offer. The D.C. Hotel Association surveys its members on a monthly basis to ascertain the average occupancy of hotel rooms; in 1987, 68.8 percent of the hotel rooms of members of the association was occupied. According to the D.C. Hotel Association, the average room rate in December 1987 in District hotels was $91. This average room rate reflects a number of factors, such as discounts given to large organizations holding meetings in Washington or other discounts such as weekend packages offered by the hotels as a part of Washington, D.C. promotions.

Surveys consistently list Washington, D.C. as one of the preferred locations for meetings and conventions. During 1987, approximately 1,014 meetings were held at area hotels and motels. They brought more than one million delegates to Washington who spent some $657.5 million and accounted for nearly 2.8 million hotel room nights. Conference and convention attendees represented 40-50 percent of the total client base for Washington hotels.

VISITS TO THE MOST FAMOUS TOURIST SITES IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

(in millions)

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Smithsonian Institution					
Air & Space Museum	10.6	15.4	9.0	7.3	7.9
Museum of Natural History	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	8.3
Museum of American History	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.9
All other Smithsonian Bldgs.	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.4	5.0
Total	**25.6**	**29.9**	**23.5**	**22.7**	**27.1**
Lincoln Memorial	3.4	3.9	4.5	4.0	4.1
Jefferson Memorial	1.5	2.3	2.3	3.3	1.8
Washington Monument	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Vietnam Veterans Memorial	—	2.3	4.0	5.4	3.7
White House	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
National Gallery of Art	4.9	5.0	5.9	8.2	7.1

*Excludes National Zoological Park and the Cooper Hewitt Museum.

Sources: Smithsonian Institution
National Park Service
Washington Convention and Visitors Association
National Gallery of Art
Office of Policy

Banking

The banking industry in the District of Columbia is unique in that virtually all commercial banks are chartered by the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency. The Industrial Bank of Washington, however, was chartered by special Congressional legislation in 1901. In other states there are state chartered banks, as well as federally chartered banks. During 1987, the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency approved the application of a new bank, Columbia National Bank. As of December 30, 1987, 21 commercial banks operated in the District of Columbia, with assets of more than $18 billion.

The District of Columbia Regional Interstate Banking Act of 1985, D.C. Law 6-63, allows banks from anywhere in the country to locate in the District through mergers or acquisitions provided they make development commitments of $50 million to $100 million in areas designated by the government. A 90-day review by the D.C. Council is required for mergers and acquisitions to become effective. The amended act also provides for a superintendent to regulate interstate banking activity in the District and to charter local financial institutions. The superintendent was confirmed in late 1987, and an Office of Banking and Financial Institutions (OBFI) was established. OBFI, under the direction of the superintendent, is responsible for promoting and maintaining a financial climate and regulatory framework conducive to the organization of local banks. In addition to its chartering and regulatory responsibilities, OBFI will seek to ensure that financial institutions under the supervision of the superintendent provide financial services to the public in a manner that helps meet the credit and deposit needs of lower income and minority residents, and fosters development and revitalization of housing and commercial corridors in underserved areas of the city. Additionally, OBFI will seek to ensure that financial institutions extend financial and technical support to small, minority and women-owned businesses.

During the period of time between the passage of the *D.C. Regional Interstate Banking Act* by the Council and its effective date, 11 corporations applied to the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency for charters to operate financial institutions in the District of Columbia. The Council reviewed and passed resolutions of approval on all the applications; eight of these corporations have received preliminary approval of their applications from the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, and are pending provision of insurance from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

PROFILE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOCATED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
($ Millions)

	As of End of Calendar Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986****	*1987*
Number of Banks	19	19	19	20	21
Total Assets*	**$11,012**	**$11,113**	**$15,101**	**$17,134**	**$18,419**
Demand Deposits	$2,574	$2,669	$2,879	$3,385	$2,922
Other Deposits**	5,908	6,492	9,343	10,648	11,578
Total Deposits	**$8,482**	**$9,161**	**$12,222**	**$14,033**	**$14,500**
Total Securities	**$3,329**	**$2,856**	**$2,354**	**$2,602**	**$2,825**
Commercial Loans	$2,011	$2,085	$2,506	$3,046	$3,208
Real Estate Loans	1,731	2,097	2,819	3,570	4,534
Other Loans	1,708	2,117	3,028	3,261	3,171
Total Loans	**$5,450**	**$6,299**	**$8,353**	**$9,878**	**$10,913**

* The total assets represent a consolidated report of condition reflecting a bank's head office, all branches domestic and foreign and investment in subsidiaries that are not domestic banks, saving banks or savings and loans associations.

** Includes savings accounts, time deposits and foreign investment accounts.

***Note: These figures reflect the consolidated total assets; previously published figures in *INDICES* were for domestic total assets only. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Sources: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Office of Banking & Financial Institutions

International Business

Role of District Government in International Business Development

In 1983, the District government began to develop programs to attract international investment, business, and trade to the District of Columbia. These programs led to the establishment of a separate agency in 1987, the Office of International Business (OIB), to focus on this important market and to provide key support and information to District firms involved in international economic activity.

OIB provides international business development assistance and serves as a liaison between the business community and foreign government officials in its Government-to-Government Program which includes the cities of Dakar, Bangkok and Beijing. In addition, the District government has reached an economic accord with the city of Brussels. Under its Information Development Program, OIB is developing a comprehensive information management system on international trade activities in the District. OIB is also publishing a guide on resources and services that support international trade in Washington, D.C.

International Economic Activity in Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C. is a focal point for international programs administered by the federal government through the Department of Commerce and Treasury Department and the Office of the Special Trade Representative. The District is also the home of over 137 embassies with commercial offices, over 1,800 trade and professional associations and the home of the World Bank, the Import-Export Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The American Chamber of Commerce through its International Committee provides advisory and informational services to American corporations abroad as does the Ibero-American Chamber of Commerce on business in Latin America. The D.C. Chamber of Commerce provides information, marketing and technical services to District firms to assist them with their international trade efforts.

The D.C. Office of International Business, in its preliminary collection of data, has identified 179 law firms in the District that specialize in matters relating to international trade. Some provide a broad spectrum of international trade services and others provide specialized services in such areas as export-import regulations, customs, countervailing duty, dumping, anti-dumping, foreign investment, joint ventures, taxes and business transactions. OIB has also identified 25 international management consulting firms, 10 telex service businesses, 10 trading companies, 28 international educational institutions, 10 domestic banks with international services, 7 foreign banks, 11 foreign representative bank offices and 340 District firms with over $800 million in U.S. Agency of International Development (AID) contracts to carry out international development projects.

Proposed International Trade Centers

Underway in the District is the development of three major international trade centers. The privately-owned Techworld to be located opposite the Washington Convention Center will be a major location for the buying and selling of information technology, the privately-owned world trade center to be located in Chinatown will focus on trade between the U.S. and the Far East and the federally-sponsored U.S. International Cultural and Trade Center (ICTC), will be located at 13th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest. In August 1987, Congress passed legislation to begin construction of the ICTC. A Commission, with federal and congressional officials and the Mayor, has been put in place to oversee the center's development.

Foreign Investment in the District

Foreign investors own approximately 30.5 percent (17.9 million square feet) of the total square feet of office space in the city. Japanese investors own 7.5 percent (4.4 million square feet); British investors 5.1 percent (3 million square feet); Canadian investors 4.8 percent (2.8 million square feet); West German investors 2.6 percent (1.5 million square feet); French investors 0.4 percent (233,000 square feet); Middle East investors 1.4 percent (824,000 square feet); and other foreign investors 6.1 percent (3.6 million square feet).

Cable Television

The Office of Cable Television was established by the *Cable Television Commnications Act of 1981*, D.C. Law 4-142, as amended by D.C. Law 5-170. This office monitors the installation and operation of the District's cable television system to ensure compliance with cable television laws and agreements; resolves disagreements involving the franchisee, subscribers and user groups; and educates the public on the use and benefits of cable television.

In 1984, the Council of the District of Columbia awarded the District Cablevision Limited Partnership a non-exclusive cable franchise. Installation of wiring commenced in May 1986. Wards 7 and 8 were the first neighborhoods of the city to be wired for cable with construction completed in 1987. Wards 4 and 5 are scheduled to be wired by 1988, and Wards 1, 2, 3, and 6 are ahead of their scheduled 1989 completion date. District Cablevision Limited Partnership plans 870 miles of cable in the District. By the end of fiscal year 1987, approximately 242 miles of cable had been activated. In fiscal year 1987, cable services were available to 46,920 housing units in the District of Columbia. The number of subscribers totaled 7,563 and the penetration rate, the percentage of households that become subscribers, was 16 percent.

The government of the District of Columbia's channel on the cable system is City Cable 16. It has been on the air 24 hours a day since January 1987. Video programming is presented Monday through Friday beginning at 6 p.m. During the other hours, teletext information runs continuously with audio supplied by the University of the District of Columbia's radio station. The channel also features meetings of the D.C. Council, public hearings, mayoral press conferences and events, consumer information, and programs about services provided by District government agencies.

During fiscal year 1987, the basic rate for the 54-channel cable service was $13.50 a month. Residential installation fees were $30 for single hookups and $20 for each additional hookup. The cost for pay services such as Home Box Office, Showtime and the Disney Channel varies, bringing the average monthly charge per subscriber to $30 in fiscal year 1987.

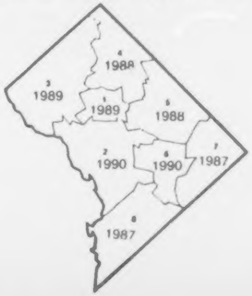
The Office of Cable Television administers its financial operations through the Cable Television Enterprise Fund. Revenues include a one-time franchise award fee ($250,000), a one-time fee for franchise applications ($10,000), and annual fees of 5 percent of the franchisee's gross revenue, or $250,000, whichever is greater. During fiscal year 1987, the fund collected $500,000 in annual fees from the franchisee. The fund has also collected a total of $500,000 from the franchisee since fiscal year 1985 to reimburse the District for expenses incurred during the franchising process. These funds are being used for programming City Cable 16 and for regulatory oversight of the cable operator.

CABLE TELEVISION STATISTICS

Fiscal Year	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Number of Housing Units with Cable Available	46,920	130,000
Total Number of Subscribers	7,563	28,622
Penetration Rate *	16%	22%
Residential Installation Fees		
Single hookup	$30	$30
Multiple hookups (within dwelling unit)	$20 (each)	$20 (each)
Average Monthly Service Charge per Housing Unit	$30	$30
Total Revenues Collected From Subscribers by Franchisee (in millions)	$1.2	$6.2

*Penetration rate is the percentage of households that become subscribers. **Source:** D.C. Office of Cable Television

COMPLETION DATES FOR CABLE TELEVISION WIRING



Motion Picture and Television Production

Film and television production companies shooting in Washington are assisted by the Mayor's Office of Motion Pictures and Television Development, a division of the Office of Business and Economic Development, which was established in 1979. The programs of that office include: location assistance, coordination of essential city services, research assistance and identification of local resources. The growth of the local production industry has been dramatic. In 1979, industry expenditures from film and TV production in Washington, D.C. was a modest $3.2 million; in fiscal year 1987, expenditures had climbed to over $54 million dollars.

There are several reasons for this phenomenal growth. First, film production is less expensive in Washington than in other cities traditionally used, such as New York or Los Angeles. Secondly, the famous landmarks and diverse Washington neighborhoods provide excellent settings for all kinds of films. Finally, the products and services of many production-related companies are available, including: animation facilities; audio recording and mixing; film and video cameras, accessories and repair; numerous editing and other post-production facilities; equipment houses; lighting companies and suppliers; props and scenery companies; costumers; hair and make-up artists; catering companies; casting agencies; production companies; publicists, choreographers; special-effects artists, still labs; location managers; screening facilities; story board specialists; stock footage houses; entertainment lawyers; historic houses; period automobiles; and one of the largest columnless sound stages on the east coast.

MOTION PICTURE & TELEVISION INDUSTRY EXPENDITURES*
(In Millions)

1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
$21	$25	$30	$48	$54

*Expenditures include wages paid to actors, technicians, drivers, camera persons, grips, gaffers and other personnel, as well as hotel, restaurant, production, and equipment rental cost and District of Columbia taxes.

Source: Office of Business and Economic Development, Office of Motion Pictures and Television Development

District Government Minority Contracting Program

The Minority Business Opportunity Commission (MBOC) is responsible for implementing and administering D.C Law 1-95, *The Minority Contracting Act of 1976*, as amended, which requires all District government agencies to designate at least 35 percent of their contracting expenditures for minority-owned businesses certified by MBOC. For the purpose of this program, minorities are defined by the act as Black Americans, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islander Americans. The certification process ensures that a business meets the legal requirement of being more than 50 percent minority-owned and controlled and has its principal business office in the District of Columbia or the Washington metropolitan statistical area. Upon submission of a written application disclosing such information as ownership, financial status and tax registration with the District government, and after a site visit is conducted, a firm may be certified as a bona fide minority enterprise and issued a certificate of registration valid for two years. In fiscal year 1987, 16 of the 323 businesses certified were located outside the District of Columbia.

District government agencies expended $218 million with certified minority-owned businesses in fiscal year 1987. This represented 38 percent of eligible District government contract expenditures. Certain contract expenditures are excluded, such as utility expenditures, as the principle does not apply. Of the 572 MBOC-certified minority firms, 340 firms received contracts in 1987. Selected contracts for goods, construction and professional services from District government agencies are reserved for competitive bidding among certified minority firms only. MBOC has been merged with the Office of Human Rights to centralize the monitoring and coordination of affirmative action responsibilities within the government.

MINORITY BUSINESSES CERTIFIED BY THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Minority Businesses Certified within the Year & Recertified within the Year	356	264	341	310	323	338
Total Certified Minority Businesses	423	460	529	509	572	590

D.C. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS WITH CERTIFIED MINORITY BUSINESSES

($ In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Construction	$60.6	$52.7	$56.1	$70.1	$83.3	$141.6
Goods and Services	79.3	105.7	114.4	112.1	134.8	87.5
Total	**$139.9**	**$158.4**	**$170.5**	**$182.2**	**$218.1**	**$229.1**
Minority Expenditures, Percent of Total	39%	38%	38%	39%	38%	40%

Source: D.C. Minority Business Opportunity Commission

Business Assistance

District government business loans and technical assistance programs serve as catalysts to the business economy. The Business Assistance Program provides loans to businesses to purchase facilities or to buy existing business enterprises. These programs are administered by the Office of Business and Economic Development.

The Revolving Loan Fund, which was originally funded by a grant from the federal Economic Development Administration of the U. S. Department of Commerce, provides loans for businesses with short-term capital needs. The Washington, D.C. Local Development Corporation, administers the Small Business Administration "504" loan guarantee program, which provides small businesses with funds for facilities and equipment.

The District of Columbia's largest business loan program, the Participation Loan Program, is funded by Community Development Block Grant funds from the Department of Housing and Community Development. Block grant-funded loans provide businesses with both long and short-term financing for a wide variety of uses from working capital to equipment purchase. A record number of CDBG loans were made in 1987; 48 businesses were loaned a combined total of $4.9 million to be used to purchase equipment, buildings and land; to renovate properties and make leasehold improvements; and to acquire equipment. These loans have kept jobs in the District of Columbia and created new employment opportunities.

A new loan program was created in 1986 to assist businesses in areas where Metrorail construction is underway. The MET loan program provided 14 businesses with $210,000 in 1987 to help them survive the disruption of their operations during the subway construction.

BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAMS

	Fiscal Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Revolving Loan Fund (RLF)					
Number of Loans	6	14	16	16	6
Amounts Loaned	$181,000	$526,000	$849,725	$588,653	$303,250
Jobs Created or Retained	63	223	273	234	67
SBA 502,503,504 Loan Guarantees					
Number of Loan Guarantees	1	1	2	1	1
Amounts Guaranteed	$210,000	$215,000	$516,000	$368,000	$370,000
Jobs Created or Retained	33	60	72	75	225
CDBG Loans					
Number of Loans	0	18	17	19	48
Amounts Loaned	0	$7,403,424	$4,252,338	$3,295,664	$4,905,940
Jobs Created or Retained	0	1,434	415	3,028	574
MET Loans					
Number of Loans	—	—	—	3	14
Amounts Loaned	—	—	—	$68,000	$210,625
Jobs Created or Retained	—	—	—	25	19

Source: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development

Industrial Revenue Bond Program

The purpose of the District government's Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) Program is to encourage the creation and retention of jobs and the expansion of the tax base within the District. IRBs are exempt from District income tax and are also exempt from federal income taxation, provided that they meet certain federal criteria. To obtain tax-exempt financing, an applicant must file with the Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED) a development proposal which must receive approval of the Council of the District of Columbia. Interest rates on IRBs may vary depending upon money market conditions, but are generally placed several points below commercial loan rates. For example, an IRB issued in 1987 had a term of 30 years and carried a seven percent interest rate. In 1987, industrial revenue bonds were closed on six projects totaling $143.7 million. Since the inception of the program in 1984, IRBs in excess of $493* million have been issued to hospitals, nonprofit organizations and commercial enterprises to finance capital improvement projects within the District of Columbia.

The use of IRBs is undergoing changes as a result of the federal *Tax Reform Act of 1986*. Under this act, hospitals, universities, other nonprofit organizations, manufacturing facilities and qualified redevelopment bond beneficiaries may continue to use industrial revenue bonds to fund their projects. For-profit commercial enterprises are no longer eligible for tax exempt IRB financing.

OBED is developing innovative bond pools to finance small and intermediate-sized development initiatives especially in Wards 6, 7 and 8, and to finance construction of community based residential facilities and temporary housing accommodations for homeless families. This program is expected to be implemented in fiscal year 1989.

INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BOND ISSUES

*IRB Issues Closed in 1987***	*Project Description*	*Amount*
Howard University	Major campus improvements (housing)	$67,150,000
Hadley Memorial Hospital	Construction and renovation of physical plant	16,500,000
Sibley Memorial Hospital	Equipment	10,000,000
Children's Hospital	Equipment	5,000,000
Howard University Hospital	Equipment	30,000,000
Washington Hospital Center	Equipment	15,000,000
	Total	**$143,650,000**

* This figure takes into account revisions made from figures reported in previous editions of *INDICES*.
**IRBs are displayed in the order of closing.

Source: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development

Major Economic Development Capital Improvement Projects

Economic development capital improvement authority totaling $86.7 million was appropriated to the Office of Business and Economic Development in fiscal years 1982 through 1988. Over $43 million of these funds were expended by the end of fiscal year 1987. In fiscal year 1987, $2.2 million was spent to develop the Capital City Business and Industrial Park, $510,000 was spent for site acquisition design, and construction of public improvements in neighborhood commercial districts including H Street, Northeast, Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue/Good Hope Road Southeast, the Greenway Shopping Center area; $950,000 was spent to acquire a development site and to complete public improvements at the Capital City Market, formerly the Florida Avenue Market; $1.3 million was spent to acquire a surplus portion of the McMillan Reservoir site for community development purposes.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REVITALIZATION PROJECTS
($ In Millions)

Project Name	*Project Description*	*Expenditures FY 1982-1987*	*Planned Expenditures 1988*	*Estimated Additional Cost to Complete*	*Total District*	*Estimated Private Investment*
Capital City Market	Purchase of land; site and street improvements.	$7.2	$.2	—	$7.4	$11.0
Capital City Business and Industrial Park	Development of a 26 acre industrial park.	11.2	1.9	$1.5	14.6	26.4
Samuel C. Jackson Plaza	Land purchase and site preparation	12.5	1.2	—	13.7	154.0
Commercial Corridors	Georgia Ave., H St., MLK Ave., Minnesota Ave. and Benning Rd.	1.5	1.0	8.0	10.5	66.0
Others		13.4*	6.6**	20.5***	40.5	NA
	Total	**$45.8**	**$10.9**	**$30.0**	**$86.7**	**$257.4**

* Includes $41,000 for Southeast Gateway Park site acquisition, $1.3 million for McMillan Reservoir site acquisition, $1,330,000 for acquisition of a small business incubator site at 2321 4th Street, Northeast, $650,000 for Square 3587, Lot 801 site acquisition (Capital City Market), $1.8 million for Camp Simms site acquisition, $374,000 for Oxon Run Park improvements at 4th Street and Rhode Island Avenue, $4.2 million for acquisition of a site on West Virginia Avenue, $81,000 for Greenway Shopping Center improvements and other projects, such as the Chinatown Archway, Takoma Commercial Center and Crummel School, totaling $3.6 million.

** Includes Old Anacostia Museum acquisition ($350,000), Capital Station Alley Improvements ($300,000), street improvements on New York Avenue ($220,000), W Street, Northeast reconstruction ($1,000,000) and Reeves Center outlease space improvements ($600,000).

***Includes neighborhood retail projects, Minnesota Avenue MetroCenter, $3 million in capital authority for projects in the three development zones and three small business incubator facilities.

Source: D.C. Office of Business & Economic Development

Neighborhood Revitalization Areas

In the fall of 1985, the Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED) launched a Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization Program. The program targets for intensive revitalization those major neighborhood commercial corridors that have experienced economic decline and physical decay. The goals of this effort are to:

- Support and strengthen existing businesses;
- Broaden the commercial mix of stores, restaurants and services;
- Make streetscape and sidewalk improvements; and
- Provide more parking, particularly off-street parking.

Those corridors which have been identified for revitalization include H Street between 3rd and 15th Streets Northeast, Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue Southeast in both Wards 6 and 8, Georgia Avenue between Florida and Eastern Avenues Northwest, and 14th and U Streets Northwest. In an effort to attract other commercial enterprises to these areas, OBED has opened a site office in each of these commercial corridors. A site office opened in 1988 in Ward 7.

H Street Northeast

Located in one of the most diverse parts of the city, H Street Northeast is Washington's fastest growing neighborhood commercial corridor. Two major retail developments have opened on H Street. The H Street Connection opened in July 1987 with 40,000 square feet of retail space including a drug store, bank and a dozen smaller retail stores ranging from a specialty ice cream shop to an athletic footwear store.

In the H Street Plaza, a 30,000 square foot supermarket opened for business in March 1988. Another 190,000 square feet of office space, and 10,000 square feet of retail space will open in the summer of 1988. The H Street Community Development Corporation is a joint developer and 50 percent owner of the property. The new supermarket is the city's first new major independent food market in several years.

Both the H Street Connection and H Street Plaza developments were built on land previously owned by the District and sold to the developers. A third city-owned parcel holds the Washington flagship store of a large east coast-based clothing store chain. Two undeveloped District-owned parcels remain; development proposals are being considered, one parcel for office space and the other for a retail project.

14th and U Streets Northwest

The U Street corridor is anchored by the city's new $50 million office building, the Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs. With 450,000 square feet of office space and 15,000 square feet of retail space surrounding an eight-story atrium, the Reeves Center is the District government's largest single facility. In addition to the Reeves Center, a $200 million mixed-use development, Samuel C. Jackson Plaza, is now underway. To be built in phases, Jackson Plaza will contain 300,000 square feet of retail, 1,000 housing units, underground parking and more than 130,000 square feet of office space. Additionally, the project will include renovation of the historically significant Lincoln Theater as an art and entertainment facility. Jackson Plaza is being developed as a joint venture involving a community-based organization, the Shaw Coalition Redevelopment Corporation. Jackson Plaza's first phase, a restoration of the historic Manhattan Laundry into 80,000 square feet of office space, is already completed and fully leased.

Other U Street developments are a new 15,000-square-foot drug store, developed by the Peoples' Involvement Corporation and the District government; a new union hall for the Carpenter's Union, and two new shopping and customer service centers on 14th Street, just south of U Street. Fourteenth Street, both above and below U Street, has become the city's new "Off Broadway" theater district with six theater companies. The Howard Theater, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is slated for renovation. Purchased by the District government in 1987, the Howard Theater will be restored to become the eastern anchor for U street's revitalization.

Georgia Avenue, Northwest

Georgia Avenue is one of Washington's longest commercial corridors and one of the District's most densely developed with small businesses. It begins at Florida Avenue, where 7th Street ends, and continues north for more than six miles to the border with Maryland. Actually a collection of several small commercial corridors, Georgia Avenue strings together a wide variety of businesses and surrounding neighborhoods. The businesses range from book stores to banks, from music schools to new car dealers, from fast food establishments to fine restaurants.

Georgia Avenue is anchored by the Howard University complex, which is currently in the midst of a major development program. The centerpiece of this program is Howard Plaza, a $100 million mixed-use project that will include housing, retail and office space. The first phase, student housing, is well under way. This project, coupled with the opening of a nearby Metro Green Line station will have a major impact on lower Georgia Avenue.

The Colony Theater, a former movie theater and live performance playhouse, now vacant, will be redeveloped. The Colony redevelopment is proposed to include housing, retail, and arts/entertainment uses, and will have an important impact on the Georgia Avenue neighborhoods that surround the theater.

Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, Southeast

Martin Luther King Jr. (MLK) Avenue begins at the foot of the 11th Street Bridge in an historic area, Old Anacostia. On its way to the Maryland border, it links together several distinct commercial areas. MLK Avenue divides the 335-acre grounds of the District's mental hospital, Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

Near the beginning of MLK Avenue and adjacent to the historic areas of Old Anacostia, and Union Town, an office park is taking shape. A former furniture warehouse has 80,000 square feet of office space and is leased by the D.C. Lottery Board. Adjacent to that complex, 40,000 square feet of office space are undergoing renovation; and across the street, another 80,000 square feet of new office space has been proposed. Not far up the hill is the Frederick Douglass Home and Visitors Center operated by the National Park Service. Also nearby is the Anacostia Museum, a branch of the Smithsonian Institution. The museum is located in a new $1 million facility. In the same vicinity is the site of construction for a Green Line Metrorail Station.

The middle section of Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue is dominated by the east and west grounds of Saint Elizabeths Hospital. Formerly a federal facility, the hospital is now part of the District government. The 150-acre west side is to be used for economic development purposes consistent with the *Comprehensive Plan*. The District must submit use plans for congressional review.

Near the end of MLK is another tract ready for development. It is the site of D.C. Village, a complex of city owned facilities. The 300 acres include the city's Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant. D.C. Village is a prime site for a variety of light industrial as well as commercial development.

Minnesota Avenue, Northeast

As the major north-south artery in the far Northeast community, Minnesota Avenue has for many years been an important neighborhood commercial corridor. The avenue's greatest commercial concentration is at the intersection at Benning Road. Just east of that intersection is the site of the East River Park Shopping Center, the largest in the Minnesota Avenue corridor. Now 40 percent-owned by the neighborhood-based Marshall Heights Community Development Organization, East River Park has substantially upgraded parking facilities, undergone extensive facade improvement and added a 45,000-square-foot supermarket.

Proposed new commercial projects include a 40,000 square foot office building and an innovative industrial park. Both projects are being developed by Marshall Heights Community Development Organization. The planned industrial park won Marshall Heights a national award for excellence from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

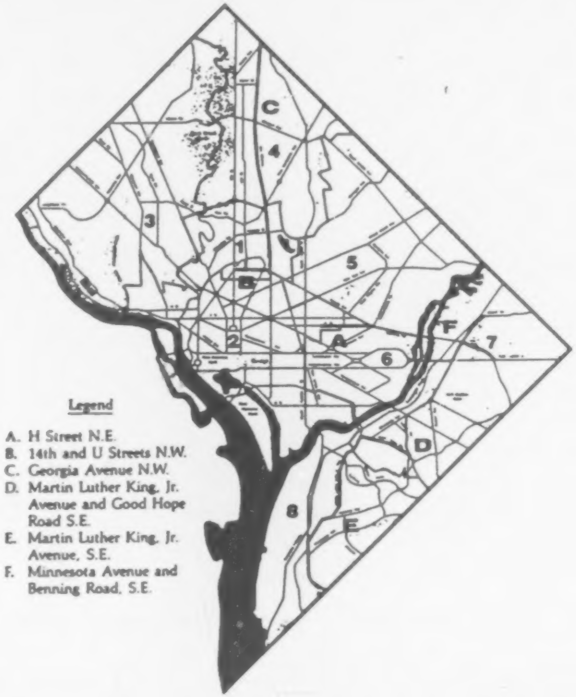
The largest development on the Minnesota Avenue corridor will be the proposed Minnesota Avenue Metrocenter development. Envisioned as a large community shopping center, the project will have dozens of shops, one or more major retail anchors, office space and a movie complex with six screens. A city-financed performing arts facility to serve all of the communities east of the Anacostia River is also planned for a nearby site. Development costs for these two separate projects are estimated at between $50 and $100 million.

Development Zones

Three development zones were established in 1986 east of the Anacostia River, containing areas primarily in Wards 6 and 8, and a portion of Ward 7. Each zone has a particular development focus. In the Alabama Avenue zone, multifamily rental and single family residential development will be encouraged. In the Anacostia zone, the future Metro station is expected to stimulate, along with government support, the growth of small and mid-sized commercial establishments. In the D.C. Village zone, light industry will be developed.

The implementation plan for the development zones includes capital improvements, loan pools, industrial revenue bonds, technical assistance to businesses, priority consideration for permits and licensing, job training, housing assistance, public housing comprehensive modernization, child care support and other government-administered measures.

Legislation creating tax incentives for the development zones was drafted in 1987. The "Economic Development Zones Tax Incentives Act of 1987" Bill 7-208, as amended, was passed by the Council in July 1988.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A. H Street N.E.
B. 14th and U Streets N.W.
C. Georgia Avenue N.W.
D. Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue and Good Hope Road S.E.
E. Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, S.E.
F. Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road, S.E.

Professional Licenses

As part of its mission to protect the health and safety of District residents and visitors, the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) issues licenses for more than 100 professions and occupations. In fiscal year 1987, DCRA issued more than 7,573 new occupational/professional licenses and renewed 23,806 licenses. Not included in this total were licenses for insurance agents, which totaled 21,551, and for insurance brokers, totaling 3,558.

The District of Columbia Health Occupations Revision Act of 1985, D.C. Law 6-99, implemented in 1987, standardized the administration and functions of the health occupations boards and commissions in the District of Columbia, consolidated health occupational licensing within DCRA, and created new licensure categories, such as social work, dietetics and nutrition, interior design, dance therapy and naturopathy.

SELECTED MAJOR CATEGORIES OF LICENSED PROFESSIONALS

	As of October				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Accountants	1,171	1,311	1,222	1,344	1,447
Architects	1,952	1,832	1,989	1,944	2,159
Barbers	NA	NA	174	376	390
Cosmetologists	4,573	5,113	5,634	5,573	7,448
Dentists	1,831	1,644	1,715	1,819	2,015
Electricians	NA	NA	1,190	1,092	914
Funeral Directors	262	210	217	218	270
Insurance Agents	23,975	29,671	33,127	40,485	21,551
Insurance Brokers	2,590	3,205	3,538	3,241	3,558
Occupational Therapists	NA	NA	NA	278	219
Optometrists	278	214	227	217	237
Pharmacists	1,601	1,434	1,292	1,304	1,386
Physical Therapists	NA	NA	14	112	443
Physicians	8,211	8,496	7,880	9,626	10,297
Plumbers	NA	NA	NA	536	716
Podiatrists	NA	NA	NA	254	231
Practical Nurses	2,774	2,643	2,271	2,465	2,567
Professional Engineers	3,528	2,105	3,460	3,241	3,463
Psychologists	924	788	844	914	959
Real Estate Agents	4,632	4,343	3,856	4,418	5,045
Real Estate Brokers	4,016	3,381	2,989	3,020	3,647
Registered Nurses	13,654	12,013	13,395	14,420	16,021
Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Engineers	NA	NA	NA	230	283
Steam & Other Operating Engineers	NA	NA	NA	2,672	3,810
Veterinarians	NA	NA	NA	124	139

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs

Business Licenses

The District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) licenses and monitors businesses to protect the health and safety of the public. DCRA issues licenses for more than 110 business categories. Included are special events such as community festivals. In fiscal year 1987, 7,126 new business licenses were issued and 31,092 renewals were granted. The majority of business licenses can be issued over the counter at the One Stop Business and Permit Center, 614 H Street N.W., a service center designed to enable businesses to obtain the appropriate licenses.

Apartment buildings and restaurants are two of the largest categories of business licenses. The significant increase in apartment building licenses from 1986 to 1987 can be attributed to newly constructed rental property, the refurbishing of vacant buildings and additional licensure enforcement. Of the total Certificates of Occupancy issued during fiscal year 1987, 928 were for apartment houses (more than four units), 292 were for other residential facilities, and the remainder were for commercial facilities, contributing to an increase in licensed apartment buildings.

The District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board, supported by the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, issues licenses for the distribution, sale or service of alcoholic beverages. In addition to license issuance, the board conducts investigatory and adjudicatory functions. In fiscal year 1987, a total of 1,683 Alcohclic Beverage Control Licenses were issued. Of these, 45 percent were of the retailer's "C" category, which includes restaurants, hotels, clubs and theaters that serve spirits, beer and wine for on-premises consumption only. Thirty percent were category "B" licenses that permit the sale of beer and wine for off-premises consumption; 20 percent were Category "A" licenses for the sale of alcoholic beverages in closed containers for off-premises consumption; and the remaining 5 percent were category "D" licenses, permitting the sale of beer and light wine for on-premise consumption. In addition, the ABC Board conducted 98 protest hearings regarding ABC license applications.

SELECTED MAJOR LICENSED BUSINESSES*

*As of October**	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Apartment Buildings	8,242	6,775	5,034	5,606	7,064
Barber Shops	227	174	220	207	214
Beauty Shops	460	579	356	578	253
Dry Cleaners	144	118	107	110	185
Gasoline Dealers	237	167	236	173	185
Grocery Stores	422	490	275	468	256
Hotels	82	85	85	89	90
Insurance Companies	1,103	1,144	1,180	1,211	1,237
Liquor Stores	340	338	338	324	322
Motels/Inns	14	18	11	10	13
Parking Lots	532	498	265	392	588
Pharmacies	184	173	158	155	261
Cinemas	33	36	30	39	26
Restaurants	1,574	1;467	1,461	1,777	1,804
Swimming Pools	69	67	73	111	156

*These figures represent numbers of licenses newly obtained or renewed.

Consumer Protection and Enforcement

The D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs' (DCRA) Office of Compliance receives and investigates complaints from consumers of services provided or goods sold by businesses operating in Washington, D.C. Mediation efforts are conducted with involved parties to settle complaints. When negotiation fails to remedy the problem or when investigations substantiate that unlawful trade practices have occurred, the case is considered at an administrative hearing, conducted by the DCRA Office of Adjudication, pursuant to the *Consumer Protection Procedures Act,* D.C. Law 1-76.

Several acts provide DCRA with increased authority to protect the purchasers of goods and services offered by District businesses through routine inspections and investigations based on complaints or suspected violations of regulations. Among the most significant of the laws is the *Civil Infractions Act,* D.C. Law 6-42, which empowers DCRA to levy fines and other administrative sanctions for regulatory violations of District laws. Under the law, investigative staff are authorized to issue fines and set a time limit for the correction of the violations. The law also provides for cases to be heard and decided by administrative law judges and hearing examiners in areas such as housing code violations, permit problems, illegal business practices and inappropriate health care delivery. As part of the Civil Infractions Program, schedules of fines have been developed and phased implementation began in fiscal year 1988.

Another law, the *Automobile Consumer Protection Act,* D.C. Law 5-162, protects consumers who buy new and used cars against irreparable defects during the first two years or 18,000 miles of ownership. This law established a Board of Consumer Claims Arbitration to mediate complaints between car owners and automobile dealers prior to pursuing remedies in the courts. Among the actions taken by the board are orders requiring car dealers to repurchase defective motor vehicles. In fiscal year 1987, approximately $250,000 was saved for consumers through consumer arbitration.

CONSUMER COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Investigative Actions Closed	5,796	4,931	7,527	15,140	15,541	17,200
Consumer Complaints	283	764	1,405	3,325*	4,218*	5,000
Consumer Complaints Cases Closed	218	338	1,040	1,694	1,906	2,000
Cost Savings for Consumers	NA	NA	$100,000	$321,459	$334,635	$350,000
Collateral Forfeiture Received	NA	$800	$24,070	$131,932	$155,368	NA
Consumer Claims Arbitrated under D. C. Law 5-162	NA	NA	NA	11	65	100
Public Index Requests**	NA	NA	1,040	2,731	3,538	4,000
Enforcement Actions	NA	NA	NA	4,367	3,764	4,500

* Complaints which are not under the jurisdiction of DCRA are referred to other agencies.
**The *Consumer Protection Procedures Act,* D.C. Law 1-76, requires a Public Index of Complaints. These figures reflect the total number of information requests from that index.

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Corporations and Businesses

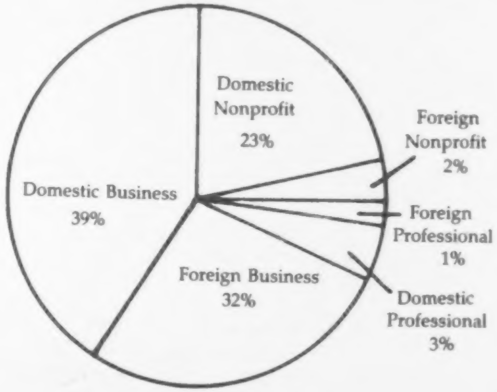
New corporations in the District of Columbia are required to register articles of incorporation with the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA). This registration is in turn shared with the Department of Finance and Revenue for tax purposes. District laws recognize four types of corporations: business, nonprofit, professional and cooperative. All corporations, with the exception of cooperatives, are required to appoint and maintain a District-based registered agent. In calendar year 1987, 4,949 new corporations registered with DCRA.

Active corporations are required to file an annual report with DCRA by April 15th of each year. This report lists the current officers and directors of the corporation and is maintained by DCRA on the public record. If a corporation fails to file two consecutive annual reports, the corporation's certificate of incorporation or certificate of authority is revoked. During 1987, 25,385 annual reports were filed.

From 1983 through 1987, nearly 5,000 new corporations registered annually with the DCRA. Of these, approximately 31 percent were out-of-state corporations registering to do business in the District of Columbia; another 20 percent were new nonprofit organizations and 49 percent were proprietary new businesses. At the end of 1987, there were 39,527 registered corporations in the District of Columbia.

Not all corporations have employees based in the District. Consequently, corporate formations are not a barometer of job creation. Data on business activity that reflects job growth may be obtained from the Department of Employment Services which monitors the employment levels of business establishments under the Unemployment Insurance Program. All employers who have individuals working for them not related by blood or marriage must report the number of employees to the Unemployment Insurance Program and pay an insurance tax on each employee. In 1987, there were 19,445 private sector businesses employing some 365,256 employees in the District. Over the last five years, 1983-1987, the number of business and nonprofit establishments has increased, reflecting growth in the District's private sector. In 1987, private firms averaged 19 employees.

DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATIONS BY TYPE — Total 39,527



CORPORATIONS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	New Corporations
1983	4,872
1984	4,920
1985	4,898
1986	5,104
1987	4,949

PRIVATE BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

	Firms	*Employment*
1983	18,166	320,697
1984	19,000	334,470
1985	19,104	349,412
1986	19,190*	359,598*
1987	19,445	365,256**

* Revised previously published figures.
**As of June 1987.

Sources: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
D.C. Department of Employment Services

Private Business Employment and Pay

The private sector in the District of Columbia employed an average of nearly 360,000 persons in 1986, a three percent increase over the previous year and a 13 percent increase since 1982. Private sector employment represents 56 percent of total employment in the District in 1986 compared to 53 percent of total employment in 1982. Private businesses, numbering 19,190, generated $8.7 billion in wages in 1986 — up from $6.1 billion in 1982.

In 1986, employment, in the services industry, totaled 211,638 (59 percent of total private sector employment); the payroll was $5.3 billion, 60 percent of aggregate wages in the private sector. Within the services division, business services group is the largest, accounting for 22 percent of employment. Business services employment increased 33 percent over the period 1982-1986. Legal services, paying nearly $40,000 per employee, ranked first among the major groups in the services industry in annual average pay per employee in 1986.

The retail trade industry follows the services industry in private sector employment with 15.1 percent of all private sector employment. Nearly half, 49 percent, of all employment in this industry is included in eating and drinking establishments. The retail trade industry, with an annual average pay of $12,420 or 51.1 percent was the lowest paying industry in 1986.

The construction industry, in 1986, was next to the smallest in employment, but ranked first among all industries in employment growth with an increase of 34.5 percent from 1982 to 1986. Transportation, communications and public utilities ranked first among the private sector industry divisions in average annual pay, $34,468, and in average employment size per firm, 34.5.

PRIVATE BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT AND PAY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Calendar Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Percent Change 1982-1986*
TOTAL PRIVATE INDUSTRY						
Firms	16,954	18,166	19,000	19,104	19,190	13.2%
Employment	318,427	320,697	334,470	349,412	359,598	12.9
Average Annual Pay	$19,276	$20,742	$21,868	$22,825	$24,300	26.1
Services Industry						
Firms	9,987	10,415	11,269	11,403	11,565	15.8
Employment	181,139	184,458	192,656	203,322	211,638	16.8
Average Annual Pay	$19,565	$21,027	$22,417	$23,339	$24,896	27.3
Business Services						
Firms	2,110	2,297	2,478	2,579	2,656	25.9
Employees	35,609	36,591	41,022	45,367	47,310	32.9
Average Annual Pay	$16,765	$17,774	$19,106	$19,625	$21,390	27.6
Medical Services						
Firms	1,322	1,393	1,420	1,407	1,394	5.5
Employees	27,202	28,194	28,515	29,135	31,002	14.0
Average Annual Pay	$19,590	$21,162	$22,412	$23,587	$25,205	28.7
Membership Organizations						
Firms	1,189	1,197	1,210	1,206	1,202	1.1
Employees	25,262	25,354	26,073	28,854	26,524	5.0
Average Annual Pay	$23,690	$25,158	$24,266	$28,062	$29,545	24.7

	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Percent Change 1982-1986*
Education Services						
Firms	147	155	161	168	164	11.6
Employees	26,195	25,378	24,133	25,206	24,863	-5.1
Average Annual Pay	$16.452	$18,510	$20,473	$21,095	$22,694	37.9
Miscellaneous Services						
Firms	989	1,057	1,118	1,170	1,206	21.9
Employees	18,595	18,385	19,704	21,716	22,878	23.0
Average Annual Pay	$23,989	$25,527	$27,038	$28,178	$29,773	24.1
Legal Services						
Firms	1,378	1,500	1,511	1,503	1,493	8.4
Employees	18,106	18,661	19,717	21,101	22,449	24.0
Average Annual Pay	$31,069	$34,012	$36,233	$37,221	$39,666	27.7
Retail Trade Industry						
Firms	2,747	2,842	2,941	2,924	2,892	5.3
Employment	49,504	49,335	52,588	53,551	54,352	9.8
Average Annual Pay	$10,785	$11,432	$11,815	$11,965	$12,420	15.2
Eating and Drinking Places						
Firms	910	956	1,003	1,000	981	7.8
Employees	22,683	23,057	25,709	26,225	26,648	17.5
Average Annual Pay	$8,289	$8,751	$8,956	$9,195	$9,595	15.8
General Merchandise Stores						
Firms	33	30	30	31	26	-21.2
Employees	5,880	5,306	5,083	5,004	4,824	-18.0
Average Annual Pay	$13,080	$15,174	$17,768	$16,580	$16,182	23.7
Apparel and Accessories Stores						
Firms	268	286	308	321	318	18.7
Employees	4,680	4,696	5,030	5,137	5,149	10.0
Average Annual Pay	$11,589	$11,914	$12,358	$12,873	$13,524	16.7
Miscellaneous Retail						
Firms	854	875	881	860	867	1.5
Employees	7,697	7,671	7,714	7,768	7,989	3.8
Average Annual Pay	$11,909	$12,600	$13,334	$13,574	$14,506	21.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry						
Firms	1,911	1,965	1,969	1,930	1,873	-2.0
Employment	30,910	30,665	31,214	33,473	34,344	11.1
Average Annual Pay	$19,415	$22,098	$23,900	$25,978	$28,342	46.0
Real Estate						
Firms	1,255	1,267	1,232	1,163	1,119	-10.8
Employees	10,802	10,643	10,593	10,558	10,360	-4.1
Average Annual Pay	$14,402	$15,357	$17,863	$20,079	$21,506	49.3

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change 1982-1986
Banking						
Firms	39	45	52	56	57	46.2
Employees	7,245	7,171	7,049	7,140	7,298	0.7
Average Annual Pay	$18,319	$19,958	$21,497	$23,145	$24,819	35.5
Insurance						
Firms	145	153	150	152	140	-3.5
Employees	4,071	4,048	4,154	6,120	6,422	57.8
Average Annual Pay	$21,080	$23,068	$24,123	$24,705	$26,450	25.5
Credit Agencies, Other Than Banks						
Firms	151	160	163	173	175	16.0
Employees	4,249	4,382	4,965	5,157	5,508	29.6
Average Annual Pay	$22,655	$25,739	$27,412	$30,143	$32,086	41.6
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities Industry						
Firms	460	509	565	566	573	24.6
Employment	21,884	21,671	21,530	20,690	19,796	-9.5
Average Annual Pay	$28,135	$30,451	$31,328	$33,035	$34,468	22.5
Communications						
Firms	79	99	111	111	118	49.4
Employees	13,351	13,112	12,726	12,070	11,166	-16.4
Average Annual Pay	$31,691	$34,810	$35,637	$38,186	$39,878	25.8
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services						
Firms	27	30	34	34	39	44.4
Employees	4,573	4,493	4,476	4,117	4,134	-9.6
Average Annual Pay	$26,302	$28,452	$30,894	$33,528	$35,664	35.6
Local Passenger Transportation						
Firms	47	54	56	51	49	4.3
Employees	1,151	1,131	1,183	1,171	1,098	-4.6
Average Annual Pay	$16,417	($16,462)	$16,988	$17,041	$17,320	5.5
Transportation Services						
Firms	150	163	189	196	198	32.0
Employees	1,066	1,095	1,225	1,272	1,327	24.5
Average Annual Pay	$18,264	$18,274	$19,522	$19,472	$20,076	9.9
Manufacturing Industry						
Firms	546	599	656	722	716	31.1
Employment	13,712	14,200	14,488	14,856	15,528	13.2
Average Annual Pay	$25,842	$26,909	$28,853	$31,115	$32,751	26.7
Printing and Publishing						
Firms	367	392	407	435	437	19.1
Employees	10,771	11,351	11,495	11,633	11,773	9.3
Average Annual Pay	$25,609	$26,414	$28,201	$30,258	$31,575	23.3

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change 1982-1986
Paper and Allied Products						
Firms	8	7	8	9	9	12.5
Employees	398	418	374	69	47	-88.2
Average Annual Pay	$24,606	$24,564	$26,634	$33,544	$36,331	47.6
Primary Metal Industries						
Firms	7	7	9	9	9	28.6
Employees	394	355	370	386	341	-13.4
Average Annual Pay	$22,655	$24,572	$25,813	$28,488	$31,754	40.2
Chemicals and Allied Products						
Firms	27	32	37	39	39	44.4
Employees	300	310	328	307	298	-0.7
Average Annual Pay	$32,437	$32,639	$33,634	$36,367	$38,891	19.9
Construction Industry						
Firms	606	760	797	785	777	28.2
Employees	10,621	10,071	11,535	13,618	14,282	34.5
Average Annual Pay	$21,114	$21,867	$21,877	$21,096	$23,211	9.9
Construction (Special Trade)						
Firms	349	439	450	455	455	30.4
Employees	5,917	5,511	6,653	7,457	7,533	27.3
Average Annual Pay	$20,581	$21,183	$21,237	$19,717	$21,523	4.6
Building Construction (General)						
Firms	223	274	300	287	279	25.1
Employees	3,904	3,674	3,988	5,113	5,235	34.1
Average Annual Pay	$22,008	$22,826	$22,958	$22,459	$24,721	12.3
Wholesale Trade Industry						
Firms	610	652	670	628	630	3.3
Employees	10,264	9,805	9,848	9,406	9,045	-11.9
Average Annual Pay	$25,182	$26,585	$27,528	$29,199	$31,366	24.6
Wholesale Trade (Durable Goods)						
Firms	322	338	350	331	315	-2.2
Employees	5,717	5,296	5,418	5,154	4,842	-15.3
Average Annual Pay	$28,354	$30,205	$31,256	$33,804	$36,727	29.5
Wholesale Trade (Nondurable Goods)						
Firms	288	314	320	298	315	9.4
Employees	4,547	4,509	4,430	4,252	4,203	-7.6
Average Annual Pay	$21,195	$22,335	$22,967	$23,616	$25,189	18.8

*Small Divisions (Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; and Mining) were omitted from the detail; their statistics are included in data shown for total private industries.
Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Top Ten Employers in the District of Columbia

One of the most frequently asked questions is, ''Who are the largest employers in the District of Columbia?'' Excluding international, federal and District government agencies, Amtrak and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the employers with the largest number of employees in the District, based on January 1988 employment levels, are a diverse group. Howard University with 5,135 employees is the single largest private sector employer in the District. As of January 1988, there are eight employers in the private sector with more than 3,000 employees, of which four are nonprofit organizations. The largest single business employer in the District is the Washington Post Company, followed by the J.W. Marriott Corporation and C & P Telephone Company. Appearing on the ''Top Ten'' listing for the first time, are Hyatt Corporation which operates three hotels in the downtown area and employs 1,882 workers; and McDonald's which has 26 locations with 1,411 employees. With the exception of Blue Cross and Blue Shield, the universities and hospitals in the District are the largest nonprofit employers.

TOP TEN EMPLOYERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TOP TEN BUSINESS EMPLOYERS

January 1988

Business	*Employment Level*
Washington Post	4,268
J.W. Marriott Corporation	3,602
C & P Telephone Company	3,537
Potomac Electric Power Company	3,396
General Maintenance Service Co.	2,394
Woodward & Lothrop	2,018
Hyatt Hotels	1,882
Riggs National Bank	1,882
McDonald's Corporation	1,411
American Security Bank	1,100

TOP TEN NONPROFIT EMPLOYERS

January 1988

Institution	*Employment Level*
Howard University	5,135
Washington Hospital Center	4,600
Georgetown University	3,983
George Washington Medical Center	3,682
American University	2,997
Howard University Hospital	2,984
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	2,758
George Washington University	2,753
Children's Hospital	2,500
Georgetown University Hospital	2,234

Source: Survey conducted by Office of Policy, Executive Office of the Mayor.

Employment in the District of Columbia and the Washington Region

The District of Columbia is the political jurisdiction with the largest employment center in the Washington metropolitan region having, 32 percent of all jobs in the region. Many of the jobs in the District of Columbia are held by non-District residents. At the time of the 1980 Census, the most recent data available, the proportion of jobs based in the District and held by District residents was approximately 50 percent. Since that time, District-based employment increased by 39,000 jobs while employed persons in the civilian labor force increased by 12,000 people, leading to a lower proportion of District residents in District-based jobs.

The overall annual average number of jobs in the region for 1987 was 2,075,100. This is a hallmark in regional employment for it is the first year in which the metropolitan area recorded 2 million jobs. Increases in employment in the suburbs exceeded the rise in jobs in the District. The services sector was the fastest growing sector in both the District and the suburban economies. The federal government's employment has decreased over the period 1980-1987 in the District, but has increased slightly in the suburbs.

In the District, jobs declined during the period 1980-83, a time in which there was a national recession. From 1983-1987, the District regained the jobs lost in that earlier period and has experienced a steady pattern of increases in the last three years. However, the percentage growth in 1986 and 1987 was less than in 1984 and 1985. In the Washington suburbs, the change in employment is one of steady increases in the period 1980-1987, although there has been a decline in the rate of growth in the last three years.

CHANGES IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Calendar Year

	1980-81	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85**	*1985-86**	*1986-1987*
District of Columbia	– .8%	–2.1%	– .2%	+2.9%	+2.5%	+1.8%	+2.4%
Suburban Areas	+2.4	+ .1	+5.1	+8.6	+7.2	+5.5	+5.3

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY
(1980-1987)

	District of Columbia	*Washington Suburban Areas*
Federal Government	– 6.8%	+ 0.2%
District Government**	+ 6.0	0
Other Government	– 7.7	– 0.6
Services	+26.8	+67.9
Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade	– 1.1	+41.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	+ 8.1	+52.4
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	– 4.7	+60.7
Construction and Manufacturing	+ 9.8	+51.8
Mining	0	+37.5
Total	**+ 6.4%**	**+38.9**

Employment in the District of Columbia and the Washington Region, *continued*

Annual average employment data over the last seven years reveal that the District's job base has grown in four sectors. The services sector exhibited steady growth over the period 1980-1987 with an increase of 26.8 percent. The finance, insurance and real estate sector, the construction and manufacturing sector, as well as the District government, experienced growth in employment over the period, 1980 through 1987.

EMPLOYMENT*

(Annual Average Data In Thousands)

	Calendar Year							
District of Columbia	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986***	*1987*
Federal Government	228.6	223.6	210.2	208.3	210.3	213.3	213.2	213.0
District Government***	48.5	44.3	45.2	45.4	45.3	46.7	48.8	51.4
Other Government	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8
Services	181.4	187.8	192.1	194.2	203.7	212.7	219.2	230.0
Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade	63.6	63.0	60.0	58.8	62.5	62.7	62.7	62.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	34.4	34.2	34.7	34.5	34.8	34.8	36.6	37.2
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	25.7	26.5	25.9	25.8	26.1	25.4	24.9	24.5
Construction and Manufacturing	28.6	26.2	24.3	24.3	26.0	28.4	29.7	31.4
Mining	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total******	**616.1**	**611.0**	**597.9**	**596.6**	**613.8**	**629.0**	**640.1**	**655.3**
Washington Suburban Areas (Excluding D.C.)								
Federal Government	141.8	140.6	140.2	140.7	146.6	147.8	141.5	142.1
Other Government	147.8	148.0	140.5	133.5	136.4	142.5	144.3	146.9
Services	255.8	273.2	285.7	307.7	338.4	369.5	396.6	429.6
Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade	248.9	256.3	257.0	275.4	295.8	316.8	337.6	351.2
Finance, Real Estate and Insurance	57.2	58.1	59.4	62.8	68.4	72.2	78.8	87.2
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	47.6	48.8	50.3	52.0	56.9	63.3	70.3	76.5
Construction and Manufacturing	122.0	121.0	114.1	128.8	148.1	164.2	177.8	185.2
Mining	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Total******	**1,021.9**	**1,046.9**	**1,048.2**	**1,101.9**	**1,191.6**	**1,277.3**	**1,347.9**	**1,419.8**

* Sample, preliminary or estimated data have been adjusted to Employment Services report 202.

** Revision from previously published statistic.

*** Annual average of all District government employment including summer and seasonal workers.

****Excludes self-employed, unpaid family members, domestic workers, military and foreign government personnel.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services; suburban data have been prepared with the assistance of the Virginia Employment Commission and the Maryland Department of Employment and Training.

Civilian Labor Force

The civilian labor force is defined as those persons 16 years and older living in a specific geographic area, who are either employed or unemployed and seeking work. It fluctuates with variations mirroring the extent to which people cannot find work, opt to attend school, choose not to work, retire from the workforce or enter employment. In 1987, the civilian labor force was comprised of 333,000 District residents, a 2.8 percent increase above the previous year.

Employment includes all civilians who worked as paid employees during a specified week or who were self-employed, and all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation or labor disputes or because they were taking time off for personal reasons. An average of 312,000 District residents were employed during 1987, an increase of 13,000 workers above 1986. These 312,000-working residents were the largest number with jobs since 1975, when an average of 316,000 residents were employed. Resident employment was above the 300,000 mark for the first time since 1980, and 37,000 above the low point set in 1982 when 275,000 residents were employed.

Unemployment includes all persons who during a specified week had no employment, but were able and available for work and looked for jobs. Workers waiting to return to work after layoffs and those waiting to report to a new job within 30 days are also counted among the unemployed. Not counted among the unemployed are discouraged job seekers, who in 1987 were estimated by the Department of Employment Services to total 4,400.

The unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage of the total civilian labor force. For 1987, unemployment among District residents averaged 6.3 percent, the lowest level recorded in more than 14 years. Over the year, 13,000 additional residents found work. The 1987 decline in unemployment marked the fourth consecutive yearly decline from the record-high unemployment rate set in 1983 at 11.7 percent — a decline of 5.4 percentage points or 16,000 fewer unemployed residents. The teenage unemployment rate in 1987 was 22 percent.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

Annual Averages
(In Thousands)

Calendar Year	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985***	*1986***	*1987*
Labor Force	323	305	307	320	321	324	324	333
Employment	300	277	275	282	292	296	299	312
Unemployment	24	27	32	37	29	27	25	21
Unemployment Rate	7.3%	9.0%	10.6%	11.7%	9.0%	8.4%	7.7%	6.3%
Youth Unemployment Rate	25.6%	37.1%	36.9%	43.7%	36.5%	31.6%	27.7%	22.0%

* Civilian labor force is derived from the U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, 1986* and is adjusted to 1986 population estimates. The civilian labor force figures are adjusted each year as more current information on population becomes available. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

**Revisions to previously published statistics.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Employment Earnings

The average annual pay, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that workers in the District of Columbia earned more on average than workers in the United States in every year from 1982 through 1986. The 1986 average annual pay in the District, $27,137, ranked second only to Alaska, and was 36 percent higher than the average wage and salary of all workers in the country. Average public sector earnings from government employment were higher than private sector earnings in both the District and the nation. Unlike the nation as a whole, however, the rate of increase in annual average pay during the 1982-1986 period in the District was higher in the private than the public sector. During 1982-1986, the overall rate of growth in average annual pay in the District of Columbia was 20 percent; for the United States, the increase was 19 percent. Workers in the finance, insurance and real estate sector experienced the greatest pay increase, 46.0 percent; whereas workers in the construction sector experienced the lowest rate of growth in pay, 10.0 percent increase over the five-year period.

Comparing 1985 and 1986 average annual pay, District workers' earnings increased by 3.7 percent as compared to 4 percent for the average worker in the United States. The public sector in the District experienced lower increases than in the nation as a whole; the private sector in the District had greater growth than in the United States. The transportation, communications and utilities sector had the highest average annual pay in 1986, $34,468. (Since employment in the mining sector is not statistically significant, the $56,757 average annual pay for that sector is not considered in the ranking.) Average annual pay in the construction industry made a turnaround and increased between 1985 and 1986. Average pay in the retail sector was the lowest of all sectors in the economy, $12,420.

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS

	Calendar Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985**	*1986***	*Percent Increase 1982-1986*
District of Columbia	$22,537	$23,870	$25,121	$26,160	$27,137	20.4%
Public sector	26,571	27,785	29,334	30,580	31,011	16.7
Private sector	19,276	20,742	21,868	22,825	24,300	26.1
Construction	21,114	21,867	21,877	21,096	23,229	10.0
Manufacturing	25,842	26,909	28,853	31,115	32,751	26.7
Transportation Communications & Utilities	28,133	30,451	31,328	33,035	34,468	22.5
Wholesale	23,933	26,585	27,528	29,199	31,366	24.5
Retail	10,785	11,432	11,815	11,965	12,420	15.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	19,415	22,098	23,900	25,978	28,342	46.0
Services	19,565	21,027	22,417	23,339	24,894	27.2
Mining	39,422	42,936	55,260	58,862	56,757	44.0
United States	$16,736	$17,545	$18,353	$19,186	$19,966	19.3%
Public sector	17,165	18,162	19,232	20,250	21,083	22.8
Private sector	16,641	17,416	18,178	18,976	19,746	18.6

* Revised
** Preliminary

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Average Annual pay for All Covered Workers by State and Pay Level."

Minimum Wage

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) establishes the minimum wage in the District of Columbia and ensures the compliance of District employers with minimum wage laws. A Wage-Hour Board, comprised of an employee representative, a representative of employers and a public member, establishes, through wage orders, minimum wages for occupational groups of workers in the District. The board appoints advisory committees to study minimum wages and make recommendations on new wage levels. The board considers the following factors: (1) the amount of wages sufficient to provide adequate maintenance and to protect health; (2) the fair and reasonable value of the work performed; and (3) the wages paid in the Washington metropolitan region by employers for comparable work. Public hearings are held on minimum wages before they take effect.

Employers are required to pay employees the federal or District of Columbia minimum wage, whichever is higher. Since the federal minimum wage is currently $3.35 an hour, employers must pay the District minimum wage of $3.50 to $4.85 an hour, up from $3.40 to $4.75 for 1986. Nine wage orders are currently in effect. During fiscal year 1987, the Wage-Hour Board revised the wage order for the Miscellaneous category, which includes such occupations as construction and public utilities workers, parking and car wash attendants, security guards, day laborers and numerous service employees.

Approximately 388,000 workers, a 21 percent increase above the previous year, were covered by the nine minimum wage orders. The average number of employees working during the year at minimum wage in the District was approximately 75,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINIMUM WAGE ORDERS

Wage Order #	*Year Wage Order Established*	*Covered Occupation*	*Covered Workers 1987**	*Hourly Minimum Wage*
1	1984	Private Household Workers	5,500	$3.90
3	1982	Retail Trade	28,000	$3.50
5	1984	Laundry & Dry Cleaning	1,800	$3.70
6	1986	Beauty Culture	1,500	$4.50
8	1985	Manufacturing, Wholesale, Printing & Publishing	24,000	$3.95
9	1983	Clerical & Semitechnical	105,000	$3.90
10**	1982	Hotel, Restaurant, Apartment Bldg. & Allied	49,000	$3.80
11	1981	Building Services	15,000	$3.70
12	1987	Miscellaneous	158,600	$3.50-$4.85

* Estimated September 1987. Of the 388,000 workers estimated to be covered by minimum wage orders, DOES estimates that 75,000 workers actually worked at minimum wage in 1987.
**Wage order scheduled for revision 1988.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Compensation For On-The-Job Injuries

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) administers the Disability Compensation Program and the Workers' Compensation Program, which respectively provide compensation and benefits to District government and private sector workers who have sustained job-related injuries or illnesses.

The Disability Compensation Program was established by the *District of Columbia Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978*, D.C. Law 2-139, and provides compensation for lost wages, medical care and vocational rehabilitation for District government employees, as well as benefits for eligible survivors of employees whose deaths are a direct result of work-related injury or illness. DOES received 4,178 reports of new injuries in fiscal year 1987. Since 1983, reports of new injuries have increased by 25.8 percent while the average number of persons compensated biweekly has increased only 3.7 percent over the same period. In fiscal year 1983, the annual average payment to a disabled employee was $18,161, as compared with $26,069 in fiscal year 1987, a 43.5 percent increase. During fiscal year 1987, expenditures for medical supplies and services and compensation payments to disabled employees totaled $17.2 million, a 7.5 percent increase over expenditures for fiscal year 1986. Expenditures have shown a 49.5 percent increase since fiscal year 1983.

The Workers' Compensation Program, authorized under the *Workers' Compensation Act of 1979*, D.C. Law 3-77, provides compensation payments and medical benefits to private sector employees. In July 1982, DOES assumed responsibility for the Workers' Compensation Program from the U.S. Department of Labor. During fiscal year 1987, there were 24,262 injuries reported to the Workers' Compensation Program. Each employer is responsible for the payment of compensation to injured employees by either workers' compensation insurance obtained through a private insurance carrier or by being self-insured.

DOES administers a special fund, established by D.C. Law 3-77, which is used to limit an employer's liability for payment of compensation and medical expenses in instances where an employee receives an injury that, combined with a previous injury or physical impairment, causes a substantially greater disability or death. The Special Fund is also used to make compensation and medical expense payments in instances where an employer's insolvency or other circumstances preclude payments to injured workers. In fiscal year 1987, 80 individuals were compensated through this fund.

D.C. DISABILITY COMPENSATION FUND

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Estimated 1988*
New Injuries Reported	3,320	3,647	3,956	4,255	4,178	4,600
Average Number of Persons Compensated Biweekly	635	593	618	617	659	710
Annual Average Payments	$18,161	$21,057	$23,310	$25,953	$26,069	$24,290
Medical Supplies & Services (millions)	$ 3.1	$ 3.2	$ 4.1	$ 4.0	$ 4.6	$ 4.4
Benefit Compensation Payments (millions)	8.4	9.1	10.3	12.0	12.6	12.8
Total Expenditures	**$11.5**	**$12.3**	**$14.4**	**$16.0**	**$17.2**	**$17.2**

WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Estimated 1988*
Reported Injuries	26,779	24,356	24,447	24,311	24,262	26,500

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Unemployment Insurance

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) administers the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund that provides benefits to workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and who are ready, willing and able to work. These benefits are financed by quarterly payroll taxes from employers conducting business in the District of Columbia. Employees do not contribute to the fund.

Unemployment insurance weekly benefits are determined on a calendar year basis. In 1987, weekly benefits ranged from $17 to $250, depending on the level of an individual's earnings, with an average weekly benefit paid of $175. Effective January 1, 1986, *The District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act Second Amendment Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-124, increased the maximum benefit from $206 to $250. In addition to the weekly benefit amount, individuals may also receive an allowance of $5 per dependent relative, up to a maximum of $20.

During fiscal year 1987, a total of $79.7 million, an increase of 5.2 percent above the previous year, was paid to 30,948 unemployed individuals under all programs administered by DOES. This included payments under federally-financed programs providing benefits to ex-employees of the federal government, and former armed services employees. The number of unemployed individuals compensated in 1987 was the lowest since 1980.

There were 49,629 new claims in 1987, a decrease of nearly 3 percent from 1986, and a 14.3 percent reduction in new claims since 1983. For 1987, the total number of weeks claimed, 558,309, represents a 37 percent decrease since 1983.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS

	Calendar Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Individuals Compensated*	44,903	36,510	31,853	32,642	30,948
New Claims	57,910	52,597	48,689	51,137	49,629
Average Weekly Payment	$145	$143	$146	$162	$175
Average Weekly New Recipients	768	639	501	473	436
Exhausted Benefits	35,000	22,000	14,000	13,700	12,000
Average Weeks Paid	22.7	19.3	18.6	18.7	18.9
Number of Appeals Decisions	4,193	4,224	6,572	5,568	5,389

*Includes federal and District government workers.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

The Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund

Payroll taxes collected by the Department of Employment Services (DOES) from employers are deposited in the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund in the United States Treasury. Monies in the trust fund must be used to pay unemployment insurance benefits. Nonprofit organizations may elect not to pay quarterly taxes and instead make reimbursements to the trust fund for benefits paid to former employees. In fiscal year 1987, trust fund revenues, comprised of unemployment insurance taxes collected and trust fund interest paid by the U.S. Treasury, totaled $77.9 million.

Benefit payments for unemployment insurance in fiscal year 1987 were $66.4 million (excluding federally-funded benefits to ex-civilian federal employees and ex-military personnel, District-funded benefits to former District government employees, and benefits paid ex-employees of certain nonprofit employers who choose to reimburse the trust fund rather than pay UI taxes). Benefit payments increased 5.7 percent over the previous year, while decreasing 23 percent since 1983.

Unemployment insurance taxes are assessed against the first $8,000 paid annually to each employee. Employer tax rates varied from a minimum of 0.8 percent to a maximum rate of 5.4 percent during 1987, depending on the individual employer's "experience rating." Generally, employers with a relatively stable work force pay a lower tax rate than those with high staff turnover.

The recession of 1983 caused benefit payments to exceed the fund's revenues. The deficit was covered by borrowing from the U.S. Treasury. In 1985 these Treasury loans were liquidated and the fund balanced. The positive balance in the fund led to the elimination of a 0.9 percent surtax that had been collected every year since 1980. The tax savings to employers in fiscal year 1987 are estimated at $18.8 million.

For five consecutive years, 1983-1987, jobs have increased in the District of Columbia and the number of unemployed persons compensated from the trust fund has decreased 31 percent. The deficit of fiscal year 1983 has been eliminated and the fiscal year 1987 year-end balance in the fund is almost seven times the 1984 balance. Average weekly payment to claimants increased 21 percent during 1983-1987. In fiscal year 1987, total benefit payments increased $3.6 million above total payments in fiscal year 1986.

STATUS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TRUST FUND
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Revenues	$90.4	$100.8	$99.4	$95.1	$77.9	$63.5
Benefit Payments	86.5	59.5	65.0	62.8	66.4	63.0
Balance	$3.9	$41.3	$34.4	$32.3	$11.5	$ .5
Year-End Fund Balance/(Deficit)	($28.3)	$13.1	$47.5	$79.8	$91.3	$91.8

Note: Data do not include federally-funded benefits paid to ex-civilian federal employees and ex-military personnel, District-funded benefits to local government employees, and benefits to ex-employees of certain nonprofit employers who choose to reimburse the fund rather than pay UI taxes.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Profile of Unemployment Compensation Recipients

In 1987, 55 percent of the unemployed in the District of Columbia drawing unemployment benefits were males. Blacks accounted for 79 percent of the insured unemployed. The majority of unemployed persons were aged 22 to 39 years and were high school graduates or above.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RECIPIENTS

	Fiscal Year				*Program Year*		
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985**	*1986**	*1987***
Age in Years							
55 or more	2,510	1,913	2,018	1,882	1,331	1,442	1,561
40-54	6,472	5,610	6,244	6,055	4,607	5,119	5,491
22-39	28,836	24,859	28,273	26,889	19,033	19,704	18,817
20-21	1,938	1,947	2,400	2,078	1,281	1,113	820
16-19	737	813	995	714	542	384	224
15 and under	11	14	19	14	9	10	8
Total	**40,504**	**35,156**	**39,949**	**37,632**	**26,803**	**27,772**	**26,921**
Education in Years							
Over twelve	16,984	13,947	14,101	12,010	8,558	9,371	9,206
Twelve	14,077	12,782	15,520	15,454	11,138	11,432	11,145
Eight to eleven	8,448	7,610	9,323	9,132	6,399	6,230	5,788
Under eight	995	817	1,005	1,036	708	739	782
Total	**40,504**	**35,156**	**39,949**	**37,632**	**26,803**	**27,772**	**26,921**
Sex							
Female	19,702	17,424	19,735	18,628	12,797	12,775	12,114
Male	20,802	17,732	20,214	19,004	14,006	14,997	14,807
Total	**40,504**	**35,156**	**39,949**	**37,632**	**26,803**	**27,772**	**26,921**
Race							
Black	29,465	27,083	32,163	30,489	22,043	22,070	21,198
White	9,877	7,126	6,611	6,021	3,946	4,569	4,426
Other	1,162	947	1,175	1,122	814	1,133	1,297
Total	**40,504**	**35,156**	**39,949**	**37,632**	**26,803**	**27,772**	**26,921**

* Note: Data for 1985, 1986 and 1987 are program year, July 1 - June 30. The 1986 data have been revised from that previously published in *INDICES* 1987.
**Based on nine months' data.

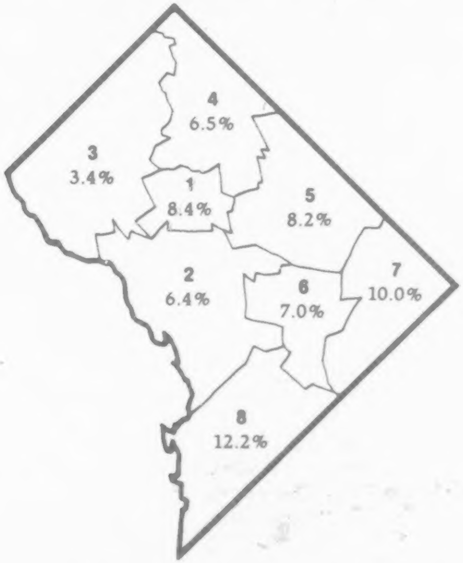
Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, ESARS Table 08, 1981 through 1984, contains fiscal year data.

Unemployment by Wards

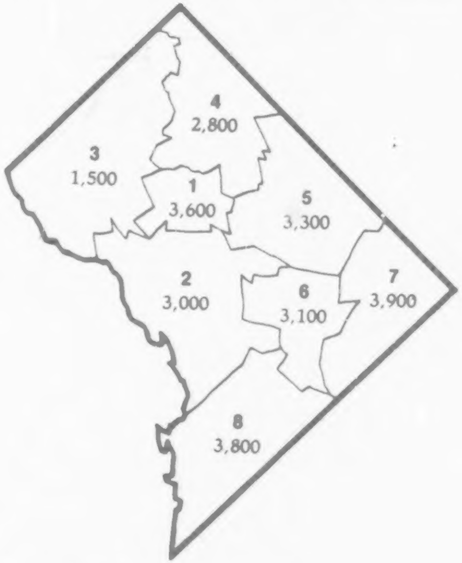
In 1987, approximately 21,000 unemployed persons in the civilian labor force were residing in the District of Columbia. This was 4,000 fewer persons than were unemployed in 1986; 6,000 fewer persons than were unemployed in 1985; and 8,000 fewer than in 1984. As the number of unemployed persons declined, the number of employed persons increased. These two trends result in the unemployment rate declining. The annual average unemployment rate was 6.3 percent in 1987. In 1987, as in the three previous years, the unemployment rate was highest in Wards 7 and 8, and lowest in Ward 3. This distribution of the unemployed by ward of residence in 1987 is based on the distribution of the unemployed at the time of the 1980 Census.

Because the District continues to experience higher unemployment than the surrounding suburbs, the District government has initiated a program to link unemployed District residents with suburban jobs. The Mayor's Regional Employment Cooperation Program was established in August 1985. As of the first anniversary of the program, 2,584 District residents were employed in suburban jobs. By March 1987, 5,088 had been employed. In March 1988, the number of District residents employed in the suburbs, as a result of this program, had reached 8,769.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY WARD, 1987



DISTRIBUTION OF 21,000*
UNEMPLOYED DISTRICT RESIDENTS BY WARD, 1987



*Note: Based on the assumption that the ward distribution of unemployed persons in 1987 is the same as the distribution found in the 1980 Census.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program

The Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program provides District youths with entry-level employment opportunities. District of Columbia youths aged 14 to 21 are eligible to participate in the jobs program regardless of family income. In the case of federally-funded jobs, youths must be economically disadvantaged. In fiscal year 1987, some 60 different job opportunities were offered in such areas as social services, performing arts, public works, culinary arts and retailing.

In fiscal year 1987, the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program registered and referred 24,319 youths, of whom 20,014 went to work. Beginning in 1985, all youths who registered with the program were referred to a job. Generally, youths worked 20 to 40 hours a week depending on their ages for a seven-week period, earning $3.35 per hour. Income earned ranged between $469 and $938 for the summer.

During fiscal year 1987, total expenditures, including wages for summer youth and administrative costs (contracts with private firms for training and counseling), totaled $14.9 million. This represented an overall decrease of 4.5 percent below expenditures in fiscal year 1986 and a 12 percent increase above those in fiscal year 1983.

In fiscal year 1987, the District government spent $9.1 million of its own funds and $5.8 million of federal funds for summer jobs for youths, making the District's funding of summer job training the highest per capita of any city in the United States.

SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT REGISTRANTS, REFERRALS, PLACEMENTS AND EXPENDITURES

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Registrants	22,957	23,803	24,502	25,627	24,319	25,000
Referrals	21,238	20,400	24,502	25,627	24,319	25,000
Placements by Funding Source						
District Subsidized	7,039	9,943	11,188	11,921	11,110	11,660
Federal Subsidized	11,537	9,239	8,816	8,564	8,030	8,200
Private/Federal (Unsubsidized)	1,000	928	2,126	987	874	1,000
Total	**19,576**	**20,110**	**22,130**	**21,472**	**20,014**	**20,860**
Total Expenditures (in millions)						
District	$4.5	$5.6	$8.2	$9.2	$9.1	$8.7
Federal	8.8	7.9	6.9	6.4	5.8	7.7
Total	**$13.3**	**$13.5**	**$15.1**	**$15.6**	**$14.9**	**$16.4**

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Jobs and Training Programs

Many local job seekers are not "job-ready" to effectively compete in today's job market and require skills training, retraining or other vocational support services. In order to address this need, the Department of Employment Services funded year-round job training with $25.2 million using funds provided under the District's *Youth Employment Act of 1979 (YEA)*, D.C. Law 3-46, and the federal *Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA)*, P.L. 97-300. In fiscal year 1987, more than 15,000 persons received training, a 15.4 percent increase over the previous year. Most of the participants in these programs were women with high school diplomas; many were single parents.

YEA programs provide training and retraining and subsidize wages earned by District of Columbia youths while employed in jobs that will improve their skills. A total of 8,565 youths were enrolled in YEA training programs in fiscal year 1987. This represents a 48.1 percent increase over the previous year and the largest single-year increase since the program's inception in 1982. During fiscal year 1987, $14.2 million in District-appropriated funds were spent for YEA year-round training programs, making the District's funding of local job training the highest per capita of any city or state in the nation.

In fiscal year 1987, the Benning Employment Center became the eighth community-based employment center in the District and the first in Ward 7. In cooperation with the Department of Human Services, the center will also provide employment and training services to food stamp recipients as mandated under the federal *Food Security Act of 1985*, P.L. 49-198.

Project SUCCESS, implemented in fiscal year 1987, ensures a job or training opportunity to every high school graduate not enrolling in college or enlisting in the military. Graduates are placed in a five-week job readiness institute to learn the essentials of resume writing and interviewing techniques. In this institute, the private sector sponsors open houses in local business establishments and invites company executives to speak to the students about job opportunities. After successfully completing the program, each youth is assigned a job coach who assesses the student's goals and skills, develops interview opportunities and helps the student secure employment. Of 487 students enrolled in the institute in fiscal year 1987, 449 were placed in jobs. After graduation from high school, each student's progress is monitored for one year.

Other locally-funded job initiatives, funded in fiscal year 1987 at a level of $2.6 million, include Work Incentive (WIN), $1.4 million (local share), employment training for women receiving AFDC; Special Temporary Employment Program (STEP), $761,000, for individuals being released from prison; Single Mothers Are Resources Too (SMART), $157,000, targeted toward individuals receiving public assistance; pre-apprenticeship program, $145,000, which assists youth to qualify for and secure apprenticeship opportunities; and the Latino Initiative, $126,000, which provides special job training services to Hispanic residents. A total of 766 participants excluding WIN, received employment assistance from these programs in fiscal year 1987.

The *Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA)*, P.L.97-300, provides employment and training opportunities such as classroom skills development, work experience, job placement and on-the-job training for District residents who are economically disadvantaged. Persons targeted for these programs include welfare recipients, youths, older workers, ex-offenders, veterans, Hispanics, the handicapped and dislocated workers. Federal funds for training programs have decreased in 1987 (program year data, July 1-June 30) compared with 1986, resulting in a decrease in the number of persons enrolled in federally-funded training programs. In 1987, 3,563 persons received employment assistance from the federally-funded JTPA year-round programs and 1,655 were placed in jobs. This was a 17.8 percent decrease in enrollment from 1986. A total of $7.1 million was spent for JTPA year-round programs during 1987.

Expenditures in 1987 for other federally-funded programs, such as Job Corps, Senior Aides and Work Incentive (WIN), totaled $1.3 million, a 27.8 percent decrease from expenditures in 1986. Over the last five years, 1983-1987, federal funding for local jobs programs has decreased 11.6 percent while local funding has increased 130 percent.

From 1983 to 1987, the number of persons enrolled in both federally-funded and locally-funded employment programs have increased 87.1 percent. Participation in locally-funded YEA programs has increased from about 3,200 persons in training in fiscal year 1983 to about 8,600 in training and jobs in fiscal year 1987, a 163 percent increase; JTPA enrollment witnessed a 72.6 percent increase over program years 1983-1987. Although federal funds have decreased over the past five years for employment programs in the District, combined local and federal funding has risen from $16.8 million in 1983 to $25.2 million in 1987, a 50 percent increase.

JOBS AND TRAINING PROGRAM ENROLLMENTS

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
District-Funded						
Youth Employment Act Programs						
On-the-Job Training	1,004	1,169	1,504	1,723	2,820	1,280
Out-of-School	528	522	728	823	917	800
In-School	647	608	648	1,050	2,293	2,650
Training/Retraining	1,083	981	1,831	2,187	2,086	1,775
Project SUCCESS	—	—	—	—	449	500
Total	**3,262**	**3,280**	**4,711**	**5,783**	**8,565**	**7,005**
Other District Programs*	17	176	144	620	766	705

	Program Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Other Federally-Funded						
*Job Training Partnership Act***	2,064	2,360	3,607	4,336	3,563	3,050
Senior Aides	311	260	255	249	246	230
Federal Job Corps***	1,139	1,330	1,108	1,021	800	1,140
Work Incentive (WIN Training)****	915	1,125	1,095	1,038	1,281	850
Total	**4,429**	**5,075**	**6,065**	**6,644**	**5,090**	**5,270**

* Includes Special Temporary Employment Program (STEP), Single Mothers Are Resources Too (SMART), pre-apprenticeship Program, Job Training Initiative and Latino Initiative.
** *The Job Training Partnership Act of 1982* replaced CETA, the *Comprehensive Training and Employment Act* program.
*** Data based on fiscal year, October 1-September 30.
****The WIN program is supported by both local and federal funds.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Job and Training Programs, *continued*

EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR-ROUND TRAINING
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
District						
YEA	$7.0	$8.1	$11.1	$13.5	$14.2	$18.3
Other	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.4	2.6	2.6
Subtotal	**$7.3**	**$8.4**	**$11.5**	**$15.9**	**$16.8**	**$20.9**
Federal						
CETA/JTPA	$7.3	$4.9	$8.1	$8.4	$7.1	$7.9
Other	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.3	2.0
Subtotal	**$9.5**	**$7.4**	**$10.4**	**$10.2**	**$8.4**	**$9.9**
Grand Total	**$16.8**	**$15.8**	**$21.9**	**$26.1**	**$25.2**	**$30.8**

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) administers the federal Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program. After expiring in December 1985, this program was reauthorized under the *Tax Reform Act of 1986*, P.L. 99-514. This hiring incentive program provides federal income tax credits to businesses that hire hard-to-employ job seekers. The program is targeted toward nine groups, including: recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), handicapped persons, economically disadvantaged youth, veterans, recipients of state and local general assistance, and ex-felons.

The tax credit is based on the amount of wages paid to an individual during his or her initial period of employment. Under the *Tax Reform Act*, employers receive for one year a 40 percent tax credit on the first $6,000 of wages paid to a new employee or an 85 percent credit on up to $3,000 in wages for disadvantaged summer youth employees. An employee must be retained for a minimum of 90 days or 120 hours before the employer can claim the tax credit. In the case of an economically disadvantaged summer youth, the retention period is 14 days or 20 hours.

DOES provides job seekers with vouchers that verify their eligibility. To claim the credit, employers receive a certificate, issued by DOES, indicating that the employee meets program criteria. During 1987, the department issued 2,075 vouchers and 1,016 certificates. The number of certificates issued in 1987 was significantly lower than the number issued in the period 1983-1985 because fewer employers requested certifications due to the lower tax credit, the minimum employee retention requirement that did not exist in previous years and the loss of the Targeted Job Tax Credit retroactivity process. Even though Congress reauthorized the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program in October 1986 by passing the *Tax Reform Act*, funds to operate the program were not provided by the legislation, therefore DOES experienced a six-month delay in implementing the program during that year.

PARTICIPATION IN THE TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM

Calendar Year

	1983	*1984*	*1985**	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Vouchers	6,318	9,634	8,354*	0**	2,075	3,000
Certificates	2,276	3,907	3,981*	929	1,016	1,300

* Note revision of previously published statistics.
**With the expiration of the program on December 31, 1985, the Department of Employment Services ceased issuing vouchers.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Apprenticeship Programs

Apprenticeship programs provide District of Columbia youths and young adults an opportunity to start early training and planning for their careers. Apprenticeship is a system consisting of on-the-job training as well as classroom instruction, through which individuals learn skills for a trade. The U.S. Department of Labor certifies 776 trades for apprenticeships.

To qualify for an apprenticeship, the applicant generally must be between the ages of 17 and 26. However, some trades have eliminated age restrictions. Also the age limit is extended for each year of military service. Most programs require a high school diploma or a General Education Diploma (GED). The apprenticeship program is open to all residents of the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Included in the apprenticeship program are building trades such as carpentry, sheet metal work, plumbing and electricity; service occupations, culinary arts, landscape gardening, and cable television technical work. The length of the program varies depending on the trade or craft, requiring between one and five years to complete. During the program, the employer pays the apprentice 40 to 50 percent of the starting journeyman wage in a particular trade. At the end of the program, the apprentice becomes a journeyworker.

To prepare District residents for apprenticeships, the D.C. Department of Employment Services operates a pre-apprenticeship program. In fiscal year 1987, 35 District residents participated in this program. Special efforts continue to recruit women and Hispanics to pre-apprenticeships.

ENROLLMENT IN APPRENTICESHIPS

	Fiscal Year		
	*1986**	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Active Participants	1,440	1,873	2,350
Minorities	293	316	417
Females	22	27	77
District Residents	179	184	334

MAJOR APPRENTICESHIPS BY TRADE

	Fiscal Year		
	*1986**	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Carpentry	39.3%	41.6%	40.5%
Sheet Metal Work	17.5	5.7	11.6
Steamfitting	11.6	13.4	12.5
Plumbing	6.5	7.6	7.1
Electricity	4.8	5.4	5.1
Carpet Laying	3.6	4.5	4.1
Cement Masonry	1.5	3.4	2.5
Operating Engineering	3.2	2.0	2.6
Other	12.0	17.4	14.0
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

*Revision of previously published statistics.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Housing

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The 2,000th Family to be Assisted in Buying a Home with a Home Purchase Program Loan

Housing Stock

Between 1960 and 1970 total housing units in the District of Columbia increased, due to increases in the number of rental units. During the 1970s, this pattern changed as the number of housing units declined slightly and a significant shift to owner occupancy occurred. The number of rental housing units declined sharply over the period, particularly as rental units were converted to condominiums or cooperatives.

Estimates of the housing units in the District of Columbia as of 1987 indicate moderate growth of the housing stock during 1980s. The percentage of owner-occupied housing continues to increase; a significant component of this is owner-occupied condominium units.

HOUSING TRENDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	1960	*1970*	*1980*	*Provisional Estimate 1987*
Owner-Occupied Units	75,574	73,980	90,038	93,900
Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units*	187,067	204,424	186,946	189,200
Total Housing Units	**262,641**	**278,404**	**276,984**	**283,100**
Percentage Distribution				
Owner-Occupied Units	28.8%	26.6%	32.5%	33.2%
Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units*	71.2	73.4	67.5	66.8
Total Housing Units	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

*Separate data on renter and vacant units not available for 1987. Vacant units may be for sale or rent.

Sources: U.S Bureau of the Census, 1960 - 1980
D.C. Office of Planning, 1987 estimate based on real property tax records contained in the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System and unpublished provisional demographic estimates.

In 1980 there were 15,560 condominium units; in 1987 there were 24,700 units. Yet, the proportion of owner-occupied condominiums has decreased over the period from 65 percent owner occupied in 1980 to 56 percent in 1987. Condominiums and cooperatives constituted 12 percent of the housing units in the District of Columbia in 1987. About 20,900 condominium units, or 85 percent of the District's total condominium stock, were located in wards 1, 2 and 3. Cooperatively owned units were located throughout the District, but 70 percent were in the same three wards.

HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE, 1987 PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES*

	D.C. Total	*Wards*							
		1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
*Owner-Occupied Units***									
Condominium Units	13,800	2,300	4,900	4,500	200	600	500	700	100
Cooperative Units	6,400	1,000	2,200	1,700	300	100	100	800	200
Other Units	73,700	6,300	4,100	14,700	13,800	12,200	9,700	9,400	3,500
Subtotal	**93,900**	**9,600**	**11,200**	**20,900**	**14,300**	**12,900**	**10,300**	**10,900**	**3,800**
*Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units*****									
Condominium Units	10,900	2,000	4,300	2,900	300	100	900	300	100
Cooperative Units	4,200	500	1,400	600	100	***	***	700	900
Other Units	174,100	27,400	31,300	17,600	15,900	18,100	21,200	19,000	23,600
Subtotal	**189,200**	**29,900**	**37,000**	**21,100**	**16,300**	**18,200**	**22,100**	**20,000**	**24,600**
Total Housing Units									
Condominium Units	24,700	4,300	9,200	7,400	500	700	1,400	1,000	200
Cooperative Units	10,600	1,500	3,600	2,300	400	100	100	1,500	1,100
Other Units	247,800	33,700	35,400	32,300	29,700	30,300	30,900	28,400	27,100
Total	**283,100**	**39,500**	**48,200**	**42,000**	**30,600**	**31,100**	**32,400**	**30,900**	**28,400**

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

** Owner-occupied units include premises claiming Homestead Exemptions or nonclaimers of the Homestead Exemption whose premise address is the same as the owner's address for tax billing purposes.

*** Less than 50 units.

****Separate data on renter and vacant units not available. Vacant units may be for sale or rent.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning, 1987 estimate based on real property tax records contained in the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System.

Changes in the Housing Stock

Although the total number of housing units in the District increased by slightly more than 2 percent, owner-occupancy increased more than 4 percent. The number of owner-occupied units increased in Wards 1, 2, 3, and 8, and decreased in Wards 4, 5, 6, and 7. Increases ranged from 6 percent in Ward 8 to 26 percent in Ward 2; decreases ranged from 4 percent in Ward 7 to 9 percent in Ward 4. There were increases in the number of renter-occupied and vacant units in Wards 4, 5, 6, and 8, and decreases in Wards 2 and 3; Wards 1 and 7 remained the same. The total number of housing units declined only in Ward 7 and increased in the other seven wards, the increases ranging from less than 1 percent in Ward 6 to 4 percent in Ward 3. Ward 2 had the largest number of housing units; Ward 8 had the smallest number. The largest proportion of the District's owner-occupied housing units were located in Ward 3, 50 percent in 1987.

CHANGES IN THE HOUSING STOCK 1980 - 1987

	D.C. Total	*Wards*							
		1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
1980 Census									
Owner-Occupied Units	90,038	8,139	8,880	17,948	15,662	13,438	10,828	11,410	3,563
Renter-Occupied Units	163,297	25,360	31,303	19,878	13,549	15,152	18,338	18,576	21,131
Vacant Units Rent/Sale	13,917	2,740	4,077	1,044	610	1,155	1,521	942	1,828
Other Vacant Units	9,732	1,759	2,161	1,267	459	755	1,463	466	1,402
Total	**276,984**	**37,998**	**46,421**	**40,317**	**30,280**	**30,500**	**32,150**	**31,394**	**27,924**
1987 Provisional Estimates									
Owner-Occupied Units*	93,900	9,600	11,200	20,900	14,300	12,900	10,300	10,900	3,800
Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units**	189,200	29,900	37,000	21,100	16,300	18,200	22,100	20,000	24,600
Total	**283,100**	**39,500**	**48,200**	**42,000**	**30,600**	**31,100**	**32,400**	**30,900**	**28,400**
*Percent Change 1980 - 1987****									
Owner-Occupied Units**	+4.3%	+18.0%	+25.8%	+16.8%	-8.9%	-4.7%	-4.6%	-4.4%	+5.6%
Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units***	+1.2%	0%	-1.3%	-5.0%	+11.6	+6.4%	+3.8%	0%	+0.8%
All Housing	**+2.2%**	**+3.9%**	**+3.9%**	**+4.2%**	**+1.0%**	**+2.0%**	**+0.6%**	**-1.6%**	**+1.8%**

* Owner-occupied units include premises claiming Homestead Exemptions or nonclaimers of the Homestead Exemption whose premise address is the same as the owners' address for tax billing purposes. Figures were adjusted based on demographic estimates.

** Separate data on renter and vacant units are not available. Vacant units may be for sale or rent.

***Percent change 1980 through 1987 based on the 1980 Census numbers rounded.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980

D.C. Office of Planning, 1987 estimate based on real property tax records contained in the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System and unplublished provisional demographic estimates.

D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, condominium units established and building permits issued.

Housing Development and Sales

A goal of the District government, articulated in the *District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan*, is the provision of adequate housing through an increase in housing units. Cooperation with both for profit and nonprofit private sector developers has yielded a steady increase in housing production. In 1987, the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs issued 246 housing permits to private developers for 1,272 housing units. A total of 214 single-family houses received permits in 1987; the permits for the remaining units were for multifamily projects. In 1987, the number of units for which building permits were issued was three times the number issued in 1983. In 1986, the number of units was even higher.

Condominium conversions and new market offerings, which had steadily increased from 1983 to 1986, dropped slightly in 1987. The majority of condominiums are apartment buildings that have requested authority to convert to condominium ownership. Six new buildings with 365 units were registered for public offering in 1987. A public market offering statement enables the developer to advertise the condominium for sale and enter into sales contracts.

In 1987, 5,101 single family houses were sold at an average sales price of $171,147. This average sales price was slightly lower than in 1986. The average sales price of condominiums varied slightly between 1986 and 1987.

CONDOMINIUM REGISTRATIONS

Calendar Year	*Conversions*		*New Market Offerings*		*Total*	
	Buildings	*Units*	*Buildings*	*Units*	*Buildings*	*Units*
1983	22	556	3	56	25	612
1984	41	761	4	365	45	1,126
1985	46	707	5	144	51	851
1986	49	761	5	489	54	1,250
1987	35	534	6	365	41	899

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED

Calendar Year	*Total Units*	*Valuation (In Millions)*
1983	427	$10.2
1984	397	31.5
1985	723	44.6
1986	1,983	47.0
1987	1,272	105.9

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

*CY**	*Number of Sales*			*Average Sales Price*			*Assessment as a Percent of Sales Price (Median Ratio)*		
	*Single Family***	*Condominium*	*Multifamily****	*Single Family*	*Condominium*	*Multifamily*	*Single Family*	*Condominium*	*Multifamily*
1983	4,119	2,057	110	$122,490	$90,360	$222,840	93.0%	87.2%	89.5%
1984	4,181	1,935	146	126,912	88,793	376,784	93.7	89.5	94.5
1985	4,119	2,154	107	138,611	91,137	292,275	93.3	93.4	93.8
1986	4,367	2,291	125	174,629	111,341	489,452	91.1	92.0	83.5
1987	5,101	2,562	166	171,147	110,645	371,574	92.4	93.4	84.3

* Calendar Year
** Single family buildings include up to five units.
***Multifamily includes buildings with five or more units.

Sources: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue
D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Bond Financed Housing

The D.C. Housing Finance Agency (DCHFA) issues and sells tax exempt and taxable bonds and other securities to finance the development and acquisition of housing for low and moderate income residents. Income eligibility is tied to the Metropolitan Statistical Area median income which, in 1987, was set at $44,500 for a family of four. For example, for a family of four to meet the low income criterion, income cannot exceed 50 percent of the area median, or $22,250; and to meet the moderate income criterion, income must not exceed $26,700, or 60 percent of the area median. The proceeds from the sale of DCHFA bonds are used to make loans to individuals to buy homes and to developers to renovate and construct rental properties. Bonds issued by the agency are not liabilities of the government. DCHFA has authority to implement additional programs; a Mortgage Loan Guarantee Program is currently under development. Since 1982, DCHFA has issued nearly $250 million of bond proceeds to finance housing activities through the Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program and Multifamily Rental Housing Program.

DCHFA also administers the District government's Apartment Improvement Program (AIP) funded by the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development. The AIP has, to date, provided technical assistance to 22 multifamily complexes containing 1,559 units. Since its inception in 1985, AIP has helped structure agreements that have resulted in $6 million in private financing for the renovation of 291 units in six complexes.

Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program

DCHFA's Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program, which began full operation during fiscal year 1985, provides mortgages to qualified households for the purchase of single family homes, condominiums or cooperative apartments located in the District of Columbia. DCHFA does not lend money directly; instead the funds that it raises are lent to borrowers by participating lenders. These institutions provide 30-year fixed-rate mortgages to applicants who have entered into home purchase agreements and who meet income qualifications. Conventional DCHFA mortgage loans require a minimum downpayment of five percent of the purchase price. However, FHA-insured loans may be obtained with a downpayment of as little as three percent and VA-guaranteed loans require no downpayment. Typically, purchasers are responsible for the payment of certain closing costs, but qualified applicants may obtain closing cost and mortgage loan assistance under DHCD's Home Purchase Assistance Program.

SINGLE FAMILY LOANS AND MORTGAGE AMOUNTS BY WARD

	Fiscal Year 1985		*Fiscal Year 1986*		*Fiscal Year 1987*		*Fiscal Year 1988 (through 2nd Quarter)*	
Ward	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amount*	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amount*	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amount*	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amount*
1	84	$4,301,630	39	$1,736,403	44	$2,341,205	8	$422,050
2	81	3,809,173	19	841,000	21	1,154,350	15	570,030
3	29	1,634,000	37	1,090,350	42	1,963,175	8	430,550
4	89	5,394,957	17	862,533	25	1,814,075	15	1,096,050
5	123	6,793,178	37	1,730,931	39	2,429,195	26	1,764,500
6	92	5,213,407	18	755,350	22	1,355,725	14	923,950
7	99	4,861,709	22	920,842	27	1,342,025	22	1,153,860
8	38	1,969,980	5	259,806	15	651,480	5	296,350
Total	**635**	**$33,978,034**	**194**	**$8,197,215**	**235**	**$13,051,230**	**113**	**$6,657,340**

Source: D.C. Housing Finance Agency

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SINGLE FAMILY PURCHASE PROGRAM

Fiscal Year 1987 through 2nd Quarter Fiscal Year 1988 (348 Loans)

Average Price	$65,440
Average Mortgage	$56,634
Average Income	$27,403
Average Household Size	2
Single Heads of Households*	21.8%
D.C. Government Employees	19.2%
HPAP Assisted	36.2%
Target Area Loans	29.0%

*Reported in previous editions of *INDICES* as single persons.

Multifamily Rental Housing Program

The District of Columbia Housing Finance Agency's Multifamily Rental Housing Program provides below-market interest rate loans to developers for construction, rehabilitation or permanent financing of rental housing projects. Since 1982, the program has provided $176.4 million to developers of 3,850 units of rental housing; 1,431 units, or 37 percent, are new construction; the other units are undergoing substantial or moderate rehabilitation. As of March 1988, 2,727 of the 3,850 units were completed. Under the *Tax Reform Act of 1986* participating developers must reserve at least 20 percent of the housing units for families with incomes at or below 50 percent of the area median or set aside a minimum of 40 percent of the units for households with income at or below 60 percent of the median. Of the DCHFA financed units, over 58 percent have been reserved for low income households. Over 1,500 tenants receive rent subsidies through the federal Section 8 Rental Assistance Program.

DCHFA MULTIFAMILY RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM
Unit Production by Project and Fiscal Year Financed

Fiscal Year	*Project*	*Ward*	*Type**	*Units***	*Number of Low Income Units*	*Loan Amount*	*Status as of March 1988*
1988	Mayfair Mansion Apts.	7	2	569	227	$14,745,000	Under Construction
(First half)	Mt. Vernon Apts.	2	3	250	63	12,445,000	Under Construction
1987	Geno Baroni Apts.	1	3	32	9	1,250,000	Completed 1987
	New Amsterdam	1	1	90	18	4,256,500	Under Construction
	Village-McLean South	3	3	214	43	21,500,000	Under construction
1986	Carmel Plaza North	2	3	133	40	8,675,000	Completed 1987
	Finsbury Square	6	1	134	134	3,000,000	Completed 1985
	Southern Hills	8	2	255	255	10,509,000	Completed 1987
	Geraldine Apt.	8	2	42	42	800,000	Completed 1985
	The Cloisters	5	3	192	38	11,130,000	Completed 1987
1985	Benning Heights	7	1	148	148	6,126,000	Completed 1985
	Chastleton	2	1	300	60	19,083,300	Completed 1986
	Temple Courts	2	2	212	212	3,643,500	Completed 1986
	Village-McLean Gardens	3	3	360	54	20,000,000	Completed 1986
1984	Congress Park II	8	1	238	238	8,090,300	Completed 1984
	Wheeler Terrace	8	1****	113	113	3,160,000****	Completed 1984
1983	Samuel Kelsey Apts.***	1	3****	150	150	8,486,100	Completed 1985
	Southview II	8	1****	159	159	6,451,000	Completed 1985
1982	Euclid St. Apt.	1	1	5	5	243,900	Completed 1983
	Franklin Commons	5	3	100	100	5,490,200	Completed 1983
	Garfield Hills	8	1	94	94	4,510,600	Completed 1983
	Ritch Homes	2	1	42	42	1,989,600	Completed 1983
	1372 Kenyon St.	1	1	18	18	903,200	Completed 1983
	Total			**3,850**	**2,262**	**$176,488,200**	

* 1. Substantial Rehabilitation, 2. Moderate Rehabilitation, and 3. New Construction
** Units upon completion of project
*** Listed as Park Road in previous editions of *INDICES*
****Revised from 1987 edition of *INDICES*
Source: D.C. Housing Finance Agency

Redevelopment Land Agency

The Redevelopment Land Agency (RLA) is responsible for the sale or lease of property that it owns in the eight urban renewal areas in the District of Columbia. The agency is governed by a five-member board that selects developers and approves plans and financing. The urban renewal program has been replaced by the Community Development Block Grant Program and most of the land originally acquired by RLA has been sold or leased for development. Developments on land sold by RLA include such projects as the Hecht Company department store, the Washington Design Center and L'Enfant Plaza. In 1987, 195 housing units at Carmel Plaza and Fort Lincoln were completed on RLA sites. Construction of 182 rental and town home units is underway. Office and retail projects that were completed in 1987 include the Aerospace Center and the National Business League projects in the Southwest Urban Renewal Area, and the H Street Connection Mall. Construction of more than one million square feet of office, retail and hotel space is underway at East Union Center Plaza in the Northeast Urban Renewal Area and at Metro Center, including the Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza. Fifty land parcels remain under the control of RLA. Of these parcels, 21 have commitments for development.

REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY DEVELOPMENTS

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	Estimated 1987 Value (In Thousands)
Housing Units Completed in Year	193	20	64	32	195	$ 14,540
Developments Completed in Year (in square feet)						
Office/Retail/Hotel	640,000	257,300	349,000	—	733,000	68,500
Church	—	15,000	—	10,000	—	—
Recreation	—	23,000	10,000	—	—	—
Public/Institutional	—	—	341,000	—	—	—
Housing Units Under Construction	201	213	150	260	182	12,480
Developments under Construction (in square feet)						
Office/Retail/Hotel	519,000	660,000	—	505,000	1,192,500	$248,100
Church	1,900	26,000	10,000	—	—	—
Recreation	—	10,000	—	—	—	—
Public/Institutional	—	102,000	102,000	102,000	--	—

RLA PARCELS THAT REMAIN TO BE DEVELOPED

	Number of Sites				
Size of Each Site	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
More than 5 acres*	2	3	3	3	3
1 to 5 acres	24	20	18	14	12
1/2 acre to 1 acre	13	14	12	10	10
1/2 acre or less	32	28	28	27	25
Total	**71**	**65**	**61**	**54**	**50****

* Increase between 1984-1985 reflects site assembly of smaller parcels.

**Includes 29 parcels that are available, 13 that have Exclusive Right Agreements signed or pending, and eight with Land Development Agreements signed or pending.

Source: D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency

Community Development Block Grants

The Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) is a locally approved annual program of housing and economic development activity, primarily funded by grants from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Additional funding is provided through income received from the repayment by private parties of prior year CDBG loans and from the sale of urban renewal land. Major priorities for CDBG program activities are economic development and job creation, including assistance for businesses to provide jobs. CDBG program funds are used to improve retail and business services in commercial corridors serving lower income neighborhoods. The rehabilitation and production of housing units and the expansion of homeownership opportunities for lower income households are among the other major program priorities of the CDBG program. The CDBG program is also used to leverage private investment in housing and economic development. In 1987, CDBG expenditures were $35 million, of which $11 million was used for the renovation of 607 units of multifamily housing, and $10.6 million was used for economic development projects and business assistance loans. The 1987 CDBG expenditures were more than double 1984 levels.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT OBLIGATIONS
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year 1984		*Fiscal Year 1985*		*Fiscal Year 1986*		*Fiscal Year 1987*		*Fiscal Year 1988*
	Expenditures	*Obligations**	*Expenditures*	*Obligations**	*Expenditures*	*Obligations**	*Expenditures*	*Obligations**	*Planned Expenditures*
Construction Assistance	$468	$275	$930	$134	$720	$143	$1,244	$409	$2,961
Economic Development	2,365	749	2,015	2,749	6,336	2,898	10,600	4,829	8,135
Homeownership Assistance and Displacement Prevention	1,508	2,208	4,962	602	2,945	4,616	5,207	3,706	5,507
Housing Rehabilitation	5,629	1,636	6,856	1,741	6,234	1,798	11,056	5,361	12,591
Training and Employment	267	35	406	198	233	207	413	137	295
General Administration	3,326	625	3,417	1,236	4,880	1,446	4,369	2,003	5,940
Real Estate Services and Property Management	1,648	356	981	378	1,001	404	1,327	420	1,054
Relocation Assistance	792	164	977	213	1,153	124	769	180	935
Special Housing Assistance	1,119	325	128	201	130	131	346	292	1,118
Total	**$17,122**	**$6,373**	**$20,672**	**$7,452**	**$23,632**	**$11,767**	**$35,331**	**$17,337**	**$38,536**

*Unexpended obligations may be liquidated in subsequent years' expenditures.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Low Income Housing Assistance

In the District of Columbia, housing assistance programs are available for property owners for rehabilitation and new construction, thereby increasing and upgrading the District's housing stock. Technical and financial assistance for first-time homeowners and other programs to help residents secure affordable rental housing are also available. The D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) and the Department of Public and Assisted Housing administer a number of these programs, including those funded by the federal Community Development Block Grant program. Over the period 1983 through 1987, the District government has assisted 2,717 households through the Home Purchase Assistance Program and the First Right Purchase Program and 763 property owners to rehabilitate multifamily as well as single family dwellings with District and federal government funds. Federal Section 8, which provides rental subsidies in private market housing units, as well as in buildings that contain exclusively Section 8 rental units, has been the largest single rental assistance program. In the last five years, Section 8 funds were committed to 2,941 units of rental housing. The Home Purchase Assistance Program provides low income renters with downpayment funds for private housing and for units in apartment buildings that are converting to condominiums or cooperatives.

The Homestead Housing Preservation Program was established to provide homeownership opportunities to low and moderate income first-time homeowners. The program is also designed to enable organized groups of low and moderate income residents to obtain multifamily properties and acquire skills in the repair, maintenance and management of residential property. The District government sells tax delinquent properties to District residents for $250. A $10,000 deferred loan, payable when the property is sold, is made available to eligible homesteaders. The homesteader must secure financing for the balance of the rehabilitation expenses. The homesteader must agree to rehabilitate the property for at least five years. The first group of properties was offered for sale in January 1988. More than 1,000 applications were received and processed.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS

	Fiscal Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Homeowner Programs					
District Government Assisted*:					
Single Family Rehabilitation	57	66	86	90	153
Home Purchase Assistance	271	223	426	253	400
First Right Purchase	361	338**	276	172	106
Multifamily Rehabilitation	176	—	58	0	295
Total Homeowner Units Assisted	**808*****	**584*****	**835*****	**515**	**736*****
Rental Programs					
District Government Assisted*:					
Multifamily Rehabilitation	76	362	48	57	267
Tenant Assistance Program	—	—	—	—	683
Subtotal					**950**
HUD Assisted Section 8:					
Existing	62	171	235	137	0
Moderate Rehabilitation	418	250	0	216	198
Section 202					
Elderly/Handicapped	0	69	0	139	95
New Construction/Substantial Rehabilitation	501	327	20	103	0
Subtotal	**981**	**817**	**255**	**595**	**293**
Total Rental Units Assisted	**1,057**	**1,157**	**303**	**652**	**1,243**

* District government assisted programs use federal funds such as Community Development Block Grants in addition to District appropriated funds.

** Reflects revision of number of units reported in previous editions of *INDICES*. Spota apartments have since been reconfigured from 224 to 196 units.

***Totals have been adjusted to provide an unduplicated count of housing units assisted. In 1983, 57 units received assistance from First Right Purchase and the Home Purchase Assistance Program; in 1984, 43 units; in 1985, nine units. In 1987, 218 units were assisted with both First Right Purchase funds and Multifamily Rehabilitation funds. Of the 218 units, 196 are at Spota; at Plaza West, 22 units reserved for low income residents of the total 61 units have been assisted by both programs. The other 28 units assisted in Multifamily Rehabilitation have not received other funding from DHCD homeownership programs.

Sources: D.C. Department of Housing & Community Development
D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

Home Purchase Assistance Program

The Home Purchase Assistance Program (HPAP) was developed by the District government and was initially funded in 1976. The program provides interest-free loans to help low to moderate income District renters cover the downpayment, closing costs or other expenses associated with buying a home, condominium or cooperative. In July 1987, program regulations were amended to provide for a three-tier program: moderate income, lower income and very low income. The maximum loan amount under the moderate and lower income tiers is $20,000 and the maximum loan amount under the very low is $25,000. The amount of loan is determined by the amount needed to reduce the total monthly payment to 28 percent of the monthly gross income. During fiscal year 1987, 400 households received over $6 million of HPAP loans that were estimated to have leveraged $17.5 million in private mortgage funds. Of the 400 loans made, 132 went to very low income households.

Since the inception of the program, 2,111 HPAP loans have been closed. The highest number of HPAP loans, 424, has been awarded for purchase of homes in Ward 7; the second highest amount, 366, was made for home purchases in Ward 8. The schedule of repayment of these loans is based on the amount borrowed and the household income. In some cases, payments are deferred until the residence is sold; in others, monthly payments of $15 to $45 are required. Should the dwelling be sold, or should the borrower cease to use the house, condominium or cooperative as a principal residence, the total amount of the loan must be repaid.

This program was funded in fiscal year 1987 with District government appropriations of $7.1 million and Community Development Block Grant funds of $1.5 million. The program is administered by the D.C. Local Development Corporation under contract with the Department of Housing and Community Development.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE LOANS BY WARD

	Fiscal Year					
Ward	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	**Total* 1976-1987**
1	51	54	49	44	47	**317**
2	8	16	34	20	25	**209**
3	0	2	2	35	23	**74**
4	21	55	53	28	31	**226**
5	16	22	81	42	49	**241**
6	25	18	66	27	79	**254**
7	92	40	92	49	98	**424**
8	58	16	49	8	48	**366**
Total	**271**	**223**	**426**	**253**	**400**	**2,111**
Average Loan	**$9,969**	**$12,597**	**$14,229**	**$13,982**	**$15,507**	**$12,603**

*Years 1976-1982 are not shown on chart and are shown in prior years' *Indices.*

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

First Right Purchase Assistance Program

The First Right Purchase Assistance Program is designed to help tenants purchase units in their buildings when the owners convert buildings from rental properties to condominiums or cooperatives. Assistance is available to tenant groups when more than 50 percent of the households in the building have low to moderate incomes. Money is available to tenant groups to make an earnest-money deposit with their contracts to purchase the building, to place downpayments, to undertake rehabilitation and to do marketing to promote sales.

Since the program began in 1980, loans totaling $6.8 million have been made to 45 groups to purchase 2,618 units as of September 30, 1987. The program is funded by Community Development Block Grants. Thirty-seven buildings with 2,212 units have been purchased to date under the program; five buildings with 369 units were not purchased. Funding has also been provided for three buildings containing 37 units to cover pre-purchase expenses. Of the 37 buildings purchased, 19 have been rehabilitated and permanently financed; others are in various stages of rehabilitation or refinancing.

BUILDINGS AND UNITS ASSISTED WITH FIRST RIGHT PURCHASE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM LOANS*

Total Buildings 45 **Total Units 2,618** **Total Loan Amount $6,784,137**

	Fiscal Year 1983			*Fiscal Year 1984*			*Fiscal Year 1985*			*Fiscal Year 1986*			*Fiscal Year 1987*		
Ward	Buildings	Units	Loan Amount	Buildings	Units	Loan Amount	Buildings	Units	Loan Amount	Buildings	Units	Loan Amount	Buildings	Units	Loan Amount
1	1	332	$296,114	1	125	$82,000	1	17	$228,881	1	13	$165,432***	3	58	$532,000****
2	0	0	0	1	17	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	93,000	2	66	24,000	1	13	187,700
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	67,500	1	30	9,300	3	35	338,548
6	1	14	85,633	0	0	0	2	230	140,000	1	51	12,300	0	0	0
7	1	15	182,000	0	0	0	1	10	93,050	1	12	159,650	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	1	224	63,281	0	0	101,583**	0	0	157,300	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**361**	**$563,747**	**3**	**366**	**$395,281**	**6**	**276**	**$724,014**	**6**	**172**	**$527,982**	**7**	**106**	**$1,058,248**

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* In fiscal years 1980-1982, 20 buildings with 1,337 units were loaned $3,513,865.

** Represents additional funds for Spota, shown as a loan in fiscal year 1984. The building, originally containing 224 units, has since been reconfigured to 196 units.

*** Includes $127,000 supplemental funds for Plaza West, a 61-unit building, whose original loan was shown in fiscal year 1981.

****Includes $300,000 in supplemental funds for Plaza West.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing & Community Development

Land Acquisition for Housing Development Opportunities Program

The Land Acquisition for Housing Development Opportunities (LAHDO) Program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) provides financial assistance to developers of multifamily rental and cooperative housing. DHCD acquires the land and leases the land to the developer at a favorable rate. The developer constructs new housing or substantially rehabilitate housing on the site, providing at least 20 percent of the units for low income tenants. Funds are also used to pay for major site improvements. Over $20 million in District government funding has been committed to date for LAHDO projects.

As of May 1988, the program has leveraged $67 million in private financing for the rehabilitation of 10 multifamily buildings and the construction of two multifamily buildings with a combined total of almost 2,000 units. A minimum of 804 of the total 2,000 units have been reserved for low and moderate income District residents. Rehabilitation work began on 987 LAHDO-assisted units during fiscal year 1987 and more than $17 million in LAHDO locally appropriated and community development funds were committed by DHCD for these units and 358 others.

LAHDO PROGRAM HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

Project Name and Address	*Ward*	*Total Units*	*Low & Moderate Income Units*	*LAHDO Funds*	*Other DHCD Funds*	*Private Funds*	*Construction/ Rehabilitation Starts*
Mt. Vernon Plaza* 10th & M Sts. N.W.	1	250	63	$1,600,000	$4,628,700	$12,100,000	11/29/87
Warner Apts. 2618-13th St. N.W.	2	44	44	260,000	220,000	1,450,000	2/5/87
Trinity Landholding 500-504 3rd St. N.W.	2	20	20	610,000	539,230	250,000	6/1/87
Oak Park Apts. 130 Irvington St. S.E.	8	408	82	3,900,000	0	14,600,000	7/1/87
Park Naylor Apts. 2562 Naylor Rd. S.E.	7	231	46	1,454,000	0	4,550,000	7/1/87
Roosevelt Apts. 2101 16th St. N.W.	1	266	133	4,544,421	TBD**	10,000,000	TBD**
Jeffrey Gardens 4201 7th St. S.E.	8	275	193	2,450,000	500,000	5,230,000	8/31/87
Plaza West 1669 Columbia Rd. N.W.	1	61	25	1,300,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1/1/88
Hawaii Gardens 452 Fort Totten Dr. N.E.	5	126	41	630,000	154,000	2,800,000	1/30/88
Peabody Corporation* 5th and I Sts. N.W.	2	192	38	3,200,000	0	11,600,000	6/30/88
S.O.M.E. 1876 4th St. N.E.	5	83	83	347,000	416,000	2,000,000	7/30/88
D & J Enterprises 1340 Howard Rd. S.E.	8	36	36	120,000	180,000	800,000	7/30/88
Total		**1,992**	**804**	**$20,415,421**	**$8,337,930**	**$67,080,800**	

* New Construction
**To Be Determined

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Subsidized Rental Housing by Ward, 1988

Housing assistance programs funded by the federal government and administered by the Department of Public and Assisted Housing have increased the number of rental housing units available to low income residents in the District. Public housing is the largest source of subsidized housing, accounting for 40 percent of the subsidized living arrangements in the District of Columbia in 1988. Public housing facilities were constructed as early as 1938. Today, there are 11,954 units of public housing, including 321 units in scattered sites.

In 1959, the Section 202 program began providing long-term permanent mortgage financing for the construction or substantial rehabilitation of subsidized housing units for the elderly and the handicapped. All Section 202 units developed since 1974 are linked with the Section 8 rental assistance program. Section 8 ensures that income-eligible households pay no more than 30 percent of their income for rent. The difference between that rental payment and the fair market rent established by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development is paid through the Section 8 program. By 1987, in the District, 994 units of Section 8/Section 202 housing have been developed.

Other sources of housing assistance are the Section 221(D)3 and 236 programs, which provide Federal Housing Administration insurance for the construction or rehabilitation and reduced interest cost loans for developers. Section 8 rental assistance is available at the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development's discretion to low income residents of Sections 221(D)3 and 236 housing to further reduce their rent. A total of 3,949 units of Section 221(D)3 was built in the District of Columbia and 5,632 units of Section 236 units have been constructed or rehabilitated as of March 1988.

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 1988

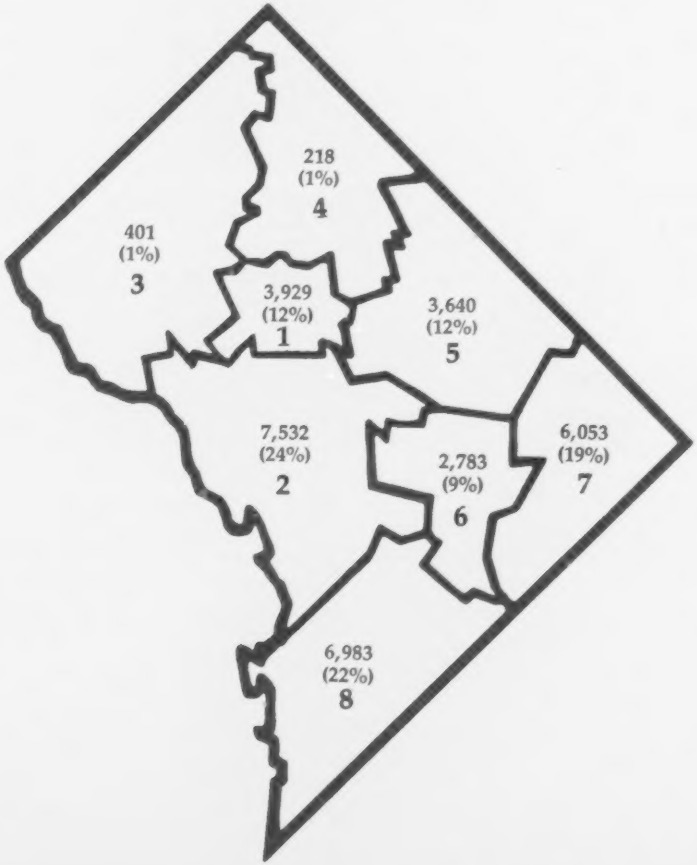
Funding Source	*Ward 1*	*Ward 2*	*Ward 3*	*Ward 4*	*Ward 5*	*Ward 6*	*Ward 7*	*Ward 8*	**Total**
Section 202/8	227	292	200	0	126	149	0	0	**994**
Section 221(D)3	244	849	0	0	292	48	1,119	1,397	**3,949**
Section 236	668	1,779	0	0	1,003	402	1,239	541	**5,632**
Section 8:									
New Construction	1,223	976	26	0	863	637	246	1,450	**5,421**
Moderate Rehab.	83	130	0	0	27	138	43	265	**686**
Existing	110	195	4	59	135	96	96	443	**1,138**
Voucher	57	17	0	10	19	26	41	132	**302**
Public Housing:									
In Projects	989	3,156	160	21	962	1,069	3,094	2,182	**11,633**
Scattered Sites	153	38	0	22	31	48	19	10	**321**
Tenant Assistance Program:	175	100	11	106	182	170	156	563	**1,463**
Total	**3,929**	**7,532**	**401**	**218**	**3,640**	**2,783**	**6,053**	**6,983**	**31,539**

Source: D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing.

In 1988, there are 31,539 units of publicly-assisted rental housing in the District. The accompanying ward map shows the distribution of these units. Of the publicly assisted housing units 24 percent is located in Ward 2, 22 percent is based in Ward 8 and 19 percent is in Ward 7. As a percent of total housing units estimated by the Office of Planning in 1987, publicly-assisted housing units constituted 11.1 percent of the housing stock and nearly 17 percent of the rental housing units.

UNITS OF SUBSIDIZED RENTAL HOUSING BY WARD, 1988

Total Units = 31,539



Low Income Rental Assistance Programs

Rental housing for low to moderate income citizens is available through the District's new Department of Public and Assisted Housing (DPAH). Established in mid-December 1987, DPAH is responsible for the management and administration of the Low Rent Public Housing Program, the Tenant Assistance Program (TAP), and the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program. Under the public housing program, DPAH manages nearly 12,000 housing units with a resident population of approximately 40,000 people. Through the federal Section 8 program, DPAH administers rent subsidies for almost 4,000 housing units, and through the local TAP it administers rent subsidies for almost another 1,500 households.

The federal Section 8 Rental Assistance Program issues certificates and vouchers to eligible households to find housing on the private market. Funds for the program are provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); DPAH administers the program in the District. Participants must meet HUD's income requirements and pay up to 30 percent of their household income for rent. All units eligible for the Section 8 program must comply with the Districts's housing code.

The Tenant Assistance Program (TAP) also provides rent subsidy payments to low and moderate income households on the private market. Created by the *Rental Housing Act of 1985,* TAP attracted more than 11,000 applicants in its initial two-week application period in May 1986. As of March 1987 there were 469 landlords participating in the program, and there were 1,945 units under lease, including 482 units for special emergency cases. As with Section 8, TAP households pay 30 percent of their income toward rent; however, handicapped and elderly participants pay 25 percent. The District government pays the difference between the tenant's payment and the established rent limit for the household size. The Private Unit Leasing Program (PULP) leases apartments on the private market for public housing residents whose units are being modernized. As of March 1988, there were 175 units leased under this program.

DPAH ADMINISTERED FEDERAL RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS (SECTION 8)
(As of March 1988)

HUD Assisted Rental Programs:	*Available for Lease*	*Under Lease*	*To Be Leased*	*Average Tenant Rent*	*Average Assistance*
Existing Housing:					
Certificate Program	1,650	1,295	355	$114	$428
Moderate Rehabilitation	887	700	187	164	413
Voucher Program	343	321	22	NA	NA
New Construction/Substantial Rehabilitation	1,443	1,443	0	$130	$642
Total	**4,323**	**3,759**	**564**	—	—

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
March 1988

District Assistance Programs:	*Certificates Issued*	*Units Leased*	*Average Tenant Payment*	*Average Assistance*
Tenant Assistance Program (TAP)	2,986	1,463	$129	$467
Private Unit Leasing Program (PULP)	NA	175	164	381

Source: D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

Public Housing

The District government operates 11,954 units of public housing for low-income households who meet income requirements established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Of these 11,954 units, 8,753 are for families and 3,201 are for the elderly. An "average" household living in public housing is a single-female-headed household with children whose gross annual income is $7,600. Sixty percent of the population is between 19 and 62 years of age, 30 percent of the residents are 18 years old or younger and 10 percent are above age 62.

The rate of turnover for public housing units is low, while the waiting list is long. As of March 1988, 12,224 households were on the waiting list. The average time an elderly applicant remains on the waiting list is 18 months; the average time a family remains on the list is seven years.

There are three main sources of income to operate public housing: a federal operating subsidy from HUD, District government appropriations, and residents' rents. In fiscal year 1987, the total operating budget was $52 million; $29.1 million came from the HUD subsidy; $16.1 came from rents and other income; and $6.8 million were allocated from District funds. Local as well as federal funds are used for capital improvements.

A project that has received considerable attention is a homeownership demonstration program in which public housing tenants buy their residences after receiving training in homeownership and home repairs. During fiscal year 1987, there were 22 settlements completed at the 28-unit Wylie Courts in Northeast Washington. During this time, design work was also underway on the complete modernization of our second homeownership project, the 54-unit Frontiers East and West complex in Northwest Washington.

FINANCING PUBLIC HOUSING OPERATIONS
(In Millions)

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Federal Operating Funds	$22.2	$25.0	$26.4	$29.7	$29.1	$29.3
District Appropriations	5.2	5.4	10.4	5.8	6.8	11.9
Tenants' Rent & Other Income	10.8	13.1	14.8	14.0	16.1	20.8
Total	**$38.2**	**$43.5**	**$51.6**	**$49.5**	**$52.0**	**$62.0**

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AUTHORITY IN PUBLIC HOUSING
(In Millions)

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Federal Grants	$19.2	$4.3	$2.8	0	NA	NA
District Authority	10.6	6.3	15.3	58.9	36.6	36.4
Total	**$29.8**	**$10.6**	**$18.1**	**$58.9**	**$36.6**	**$36.4**
Total Public Housing Units	11,663	11,676	11,684	11,732	11,801	11,954
Units Comprehensively Modernized	239	206	403	480	324	1,000
Other Unit Renovations	NA	NA	537	902	600	480

Source: D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing.

Public Housing Comprehensive Improvement Program

The District government is investing substantial sums in capital improvements in public housing. Modernization has occurred or is planned for 5,250 units of public housing in the Comprehensive Modernization Program. The average age of the public housing stock included in this program is 34 years. To fund these projects, the District has appropriated $156.8 million of its own capital funds in conjunction with federal capital improvement monies. The total investment made or planned in capital improvements of public housing using District and federal funds since 1977 is more than $262 million. In July 1987 the District submitted a five year plan to the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. This plan details a modernization program for additional public housing. Projects selected and funded under the federal Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program must comply with this plan.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC HOUSING

Year Built	*Fiscal Year Approved*	*Name*	*Units*	*District**	*Federal**	*Total Funding**	*Status as of 3/88*
1958	1977	Arthur Capper Senior	297	$ 0	$9,759,770	$9,759,770	Completed 1982
1942	1979	James Creek	239	0	11,720,577	11,720,577	Completed 1983
1953	1980	Richardson Phase I	190	3,407,000	5,814,115	9,221,115	Completed 1983
		Richardson Phase II					Under Construction
1955	1981	East Capitol Dwellings	577	3,688,800	18,968,234	22,657,034	Completed 1985
1943	1982	Barry Farms Dwellings	444	30,710,500	281,009	30,991,509	Under Construction
1960	1982	Benning Terrace Dwellings	274	11,534,900	299,982	11,834,882	Under Construction
1945	1982	Lincoln Heights Phase I	86	1,599,200	17,235,486	18,834,686	Completed 1985
		Lincoln Heights Phase II	354				Completed 1986
1943	1983	Highland Dwellings	208	12,204,000	577,619	12,781,619	Contract to be Awarded
1959	1983	Kenilworth/Parkside	464**	0	23,083,923	23,083,923	Contract to be Awarded
1960	1984	Greenleaf Senior	215	13,455,000	0	13,455,000	Under Construction
1974	1985	Frontiers	54	204,999	2,149,138	2,354,137	Ready for Bidding
1960	1986	James Apartments	151	8,592,000	191,443	8,783,443	Design Underway
1941	1986	Carrollsburg	314	12,390,000	0	12,390,000	Ready for Bidding
1966	1986	Eastgate	230	8,972,000	87,925	9,059,925	Design Underway
1952	1986	Sheridan	183	845,411	1,116,110	1,961,521	Contract to be Awarded
1952	1986	Stanton	348	0	11,998,125	11,998,125	Design Underway
1958	1986	Arthur Capper Family	296	20,878,000	0	20,878,000	Budget Approved
1958	1986	Arthur Capper Seventh St.	80	4,900,000	1,156,191	6,056,191	Under Construction
1941	1987	Ellen Wilson	134	7,500,000	274,116	7,774,116	Design Underway
1959	1987	Greenleaf Gardens	112	15,990,000	784,883	16,774,883	Budget Approved
		Total	**5,250**	**$156,871,810**	**$105,498,636**	**$262,370,446**	

* Note that funding figures differ from those previously published in *INDICES*. The funds include new capital authority from the federal and District governments for both comprehensive modernization funding and other major improvement funds.

**Includes 42 town houses planned for construction on the Parkside tract.

Source: D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

Energy Programs

The Office of Energy Act of 1979, D.C. Law 3-132, centralized the District government's energy policy-making and program coordination in the D.C. Energy Office (DCEO). The act established a 21-member Citizens Energy Advisory Committee and mandated that DCEO develop a comprehensive energy plan to outline policies to achieve maximum effective management and use of present and future energy resources. The *Comprehensive Energy Plan* was published in May 1986 and provides a five-year guide for coordinating and implementing energy efficiency efforts in all sectors of the District of Columbia's economy. Among its responsibilities, DCEO functions as a one-stop center to provide information, administer energy assistance programs, intervene in rate cases before the Public Service Commission and promote energy conservation.

DCEO administered 30 programs in fiscal year 1987, with a budget of $9.6 million. Seventy-six percent of these funds were used for direct energy assistance to District residents, 18 percent to cover administrative costs, and 6 percent to fund energy conservation programs. The sources of funding for the DCEO program activities were 63 percent federal grants and awards; 35 percent District government appropriations; and 2 percent private sector and other sources.

In fiscal year 1987 the DCEO Energy Hotline received 85,000 calls providing information on energy-related programs and services. The Energy Hotline (Telephone: 724-2100) is staffed by 13 volunteers and three staff.

During fiscal year 1987, the **Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program** (LIHEAP), a federal block grant program, paid $5 million of energy bills for District residents. DCEO provided assistance to 15,045 households for heating payments, 8,313 households for cooling payments and 1,654 households for crisis intervention payments, i.e., those in danger of service cut off. Nearly 50 percent of the households receiving assistance were in wards 5, 7 and 8. During fiscal year 1987, 12,622 elderly clients benefitted from the LIHEAP program.

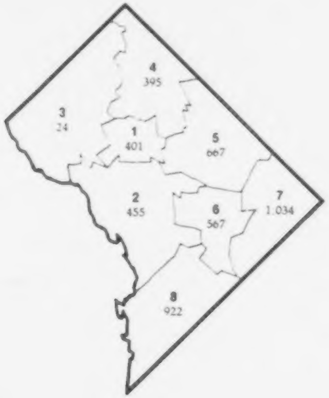
The **Complementary Energy Assistance Program** (CEAP), D.C. Law 4-101, provides monthly energy grants to the working poor with children. In fiscal year 1987, CEAP provided grants to an average monthly caseload of 2,887 families whose AFDC benefits were terminated or denied. The CEAP budget totaled $2.9 million in fiscal year 1987 and served 4,404 of the District's households with an average monthly payment of $86.

The utility companies, Potomac Electric Power, D.C. Natural Gas, and C&P Telephone offer discounts to eligible District residents. DCEO certifies the participants and provides the information to the companies. The Residential Aid Rider program, sponsored by PEPCO, gave discounts of $1,408,319 to residential customers enrolled during a 12 month period ending October 31, 1987. The discounts were provided to 12,800 LIHEAP clients and benefitted 28,844 family members, representing an average household size of 2.5 members. During fiscal year 1987, the Residential Essential Service, sponsored by D.C.Natural Gas, provided discounts on the first 150 therms of natural gas during the heating season to 6,000 LIHEAP households and benefitted 19,026 individuals. This translates into cost savings of $305,500. During fiscal year 1987, the Economy II program, sponsored by C&P Telephone Co., provided cost savings of an estimated $142,868 to 2,969 elderly District households.

HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED BY ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Households Assisted by LIHEAP:						
Heating	10,670	13,310	14,471	16,544	15,045	12,000
Cooling	5,357	7,525	9,330	10,509	8,313	4,000
Crisis Intervention (Households in Danger of Service Cut-Off)	2,149	2,087	1,987	2,006	1,654	1,500
Complementary Energy Assistance Program:						
Average Monthly Caseload	2,246	2,454	2,273	3,014	2,887	3,000
Average Monthly Payment	$90	$81	$79	$78	$86	$76

HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING COMPLEMENTARY ENERGY ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1987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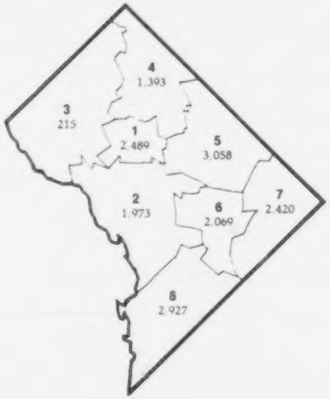
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING LIHELP HEATING ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1987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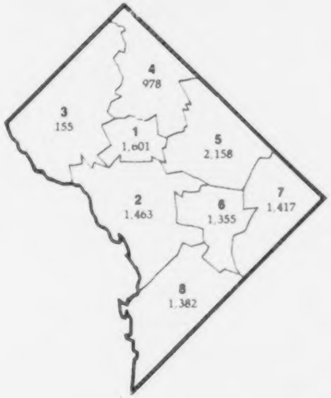
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING LIHELP COOLING ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1987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2
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6
1,355
7
1,417
8
1,382

Source: D.C. Energy Office

Energy Programs, *continued*

The **Institutional Conservation Program**, a component of DCEO's Energy Management Division, provides financial assistance in the form of matching grants to public and private schools and hospitals to identify and install energy-savings improvements. In fiscal year 1987, $34,926 was awarded to provide technical assistance for energy analysis in five schools and one hospital in the District; 26 schools and 10 hospital buildings were awarded $527,717 in energy conservation grants to install improvements.

INSTITUTIONAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM GRANTS

	Calendar Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
SCHOOLS						
Technical Assistance Studies Funded	15	3	4	3	5	0
Technical Assistance Grants Awarded	$62,196	$23,930	$38,142	$37,763	$30,726	0
Energy Conservation Measures Funded	46	22	12	14	26	13
Energy Conservation Grants Awarded	$371,559	$198,606	$174,834	$131,255	$337,968	$105,199
HOSPITALS						
Technical Assistance Studies Funded	0	0	0	0	1	0
Technical Assistance Grants Awarded	0	0	0	0	$4,200	0
Energy Conservation Measures Funded	3	3	2	5	10	5
Energy Conservation Grants Awarded	$198,748	$80,000	$65,500	$77,702	$189,749	$57,943
Total Funds Awarded	**$632,503**	**$302,536**	**$278,476**	**$246,720**	**$562,643**	**$163,142**

Through the **Energy Bank Program,** funds are provided as subsidized loans to homeowners and renters to improve the energy efficiency of their dwellings. In fiscal year 1987, approximately 325 homes were approved for Energy Bank grants. Free energy audits are provided in cooperation with PEPCO and D.C. Natural Gas to determine what measures are necessary to improve the energy efficiency of homes within the District. During fiscal year 1987, 4,125 energy audits were conducted. Energy conservation repairs are also provided under a special emergency program.

RESIDENTIAL CONSERVATION SERVICES

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Furnace Improvements	100	192	177	121	169	200
Roofing Improvements	NA	37	42	57	36	50
Energy Audits	NA	2,552	2,129	2,617	4,125	3,000
Home Conservation Improvements	NA	78	158	467	325	500

Source: D.C. Energy Office

Human Services

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Senior Citizens enjoying a Picnic

Clients in Human Services' Programs

More than 166,700 individuals received services in fiscal year 1986 from 12 programs administered by the Department of Human Services (DHS). This unduplicated count of persons included recipients of income support programs, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Public Assistance (GPA) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). In addition, persons enrolled in the Medicaid and Medical Charities health benefits programs were included. Other persons received Food Stamps, emergency assistance, foster care, Social Services Block Grant reimbursed services, mental health care, public health services and vocational rehabilitation services. More than 26 percent of the District's population received one or more DHS services. Medicaid was the largest single program in 1986, with a total of 117,223 persons; the AFDC program was the second largest with 79,126 persons.

The most frequent combination of services used in fiscal year 1986 involved 38,903 persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Medicaid and Food Stamps. Another 19,156 persons received Aid to Dependent Children and Medicaid, but no Food Stamps. The third most frequent was health only, with 15,830 persons receiving services from the Ambulatory Health Care Administration of DHS. The complete analysis included 374 different program combinations. The 10 program combinations with the largest participation are shown below, accounting for 124,155 persons or 74 percent of the persons in the 12 DHS programs examined.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS BY PROGRAM
Fiscal Year 1986

	Count of Persons	*Percent of Total*
Total	**166,719**	**100.0%**
Medicaid*	117,223	70.3%
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	79,126	47.5
Food Stamps	78,104	46.9
Public Health	37,117**	22.2
Supplemental Security Income	21,387	12.8
Medical Charities*	13,226	7.9
Rehabilitation Services	9,760**	5.9
Emergency Assistance	8,007	
General Public Assistance	7,000	4.2
Mental Health	3,965	2.4
Social Services Block Grant Programs	3,896***	2.3
Foster Care	3,124	1.9

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN TOP TEN DHS PROGRAM COMBINATIONS
Fiscal Year 1986

	Count of Persons	*Percent of Total*
AFDC, Medicaid & Food Stamps	38,903**	23.3%
AFDC & Medicaid	19,156	11.5
Health only	15,830	9.5
Medicaid only	11,796	7.1
SSI & Medicaid	9,929	6.0
AFDC, Medicaid, Food Stamps & Health	8,778	5.3
SSI, Medicaid & Food Stamps	5,234	3.1
Medicaid & Food Stamps	4,954	3.0
Medical Charities only	4,903	2.9
Rehabilitation Services only	4,672**	2.5

* Includes all persons certified as eligible for the program, regardless of whether they used a health service for which reimbursement was made.
** Data are from 1985; current data were unavailable.
***Includes only new clients served in subsidized day care, adult protective services, child protective services, in-home support services and youth services alternative program.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Income Assistance

The District government offers several financial aid programs to assist families, children and adults, whose incomes fall below certain minimum levels of economic self-sufficiency. The largest of these is Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), funded jointly by the federal and the District governments. In fiscal year 1987, 77 percent of AFDC beneficiaries were children who have been deprived of parental support, because of the death, incapacity, continued absence, underemployment or unemployment of one or both parents. The District government continues to fund benefits to those persons who were eliminated in 1981 as a result of Congressional changes in program eligibility. During 1987, these included a total of 306 persons aged 18, 19 and 20 years who attended college or training programs; childless women in their first two trimesters of pregnancy; and children of a principal wage earner who was unemployed as a result of a strike. For those persons who are no longer able to meet the AFDC financial eligibility standard but are considered the working poor, the District government provides energy assistance subsidies. The number of recipients of AFDC benefits has decreased by 22 percent since 1983.

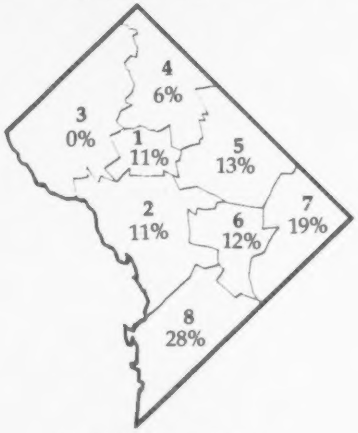
Financial assistance levels vary by family size and are established by the Council of the District of Columbia according to a standard of need. Income and asset tests are applied to determine eligibility. The average monthly payment in fiscal year 1987 was 21 percent higher than in 1983. Each October, as provided for in District law, public assistance benefits are adjusted by an amount equal to the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index. AFDC increases have included one for 4 percent in 1986 and one for 4.2 percent in 1987. Total expenditures for AFDC in fiscal year 1987 were $78.6 million of which 51 percent was paid by the District government.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	Fiscal Year						
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	*Percent Change 1983-1987*	*Planned 1988*
Average Monthly:							
Recipients	67,100	61,270	58,369	55,195	52,624	-22%	51,300
Children	46,210	44,740	43,421	41,907	40,370	-13	39,300
Cases	25,600	23,514	22,472	21,325	19,732	-23	19,200
Payment per Month	$274	$273	$294	$302	$332	21	$345
Average Family Size	2.62	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.67	2	2.67
Total AFDC Payments (in millions)	$83.2	$76.0	$79.2	$77.2	$78.6	-6	$81.3
District Funds (in millions)	$41.6	$38.6	$40.6	$39.5	$40.2	-3	$41.4

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD AFDC RECIPIENTS
September 1987



Total Children: 42,514

Income Assistance, *continued*

The General Public Assistance (GPA) program is funded entirely by District government revenues. The program provides income support to individuals and couples, between the ages of 18 and 65, who have been medically determined to be unable to work due to a short-term, physical or mental incapacitation and who do not have financial resources sufficient to meet their basic needs. The income and asset criteria for GPA are similar to those for AFDC. Monthly income assistance is also provided to individuals being processed for receipt of Supplemental Security Income (SSI), a federal program that assists the poor aged and the totally and permanently disabled. A third group of GPA recipients consists of minor children living with someone other than a relative and who are not supported by their parents. Although the average monthly caseload for GPA has declined 12 percent since 1983, the average monthly payment has increased 21 percent during this period. In 1987, expenditures for GPA totaled $13.5 million, an 8 percent increase over those in 1983.

Emergency Assistance (EA) is a financial grant to an individual or family to meet an emergency situation that would result in deprivation of basic necessities. A person threatened with eviction for non-payment of rent could have the rent paid by the EA program. Emergency assistance payments to families with children, who meet the income and asset criteria of the AFDC program, are shared equally by the District and federal governments. Grants for all other persons are supported fully from District government appropriations. For fiscal year 1987, the federal share of EA was $1.2 million; the District government's share was $7.5 million.

GENERAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
General Public Assistance						
Average Monthly Cases	5,416	5,483	5,321	5,162	4,762	4,550
Average Monthly Payment	$196	$199	$217	$221	$237	$244
Total Expenditures (In millions)	**$12.5**	**$13.1**	**$13.9**	**$13.6**	**$13.5**	**$13.3**

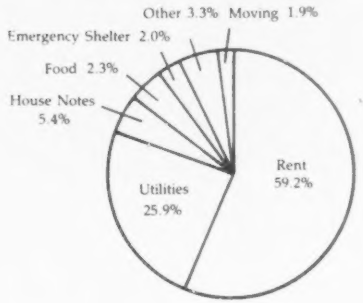
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Emergency Assistance						
Cases Approved	9,099	12,508	11,882	11,888	12,830	14,100
Average Grant	$216	$308	$434	$655	$679	$730

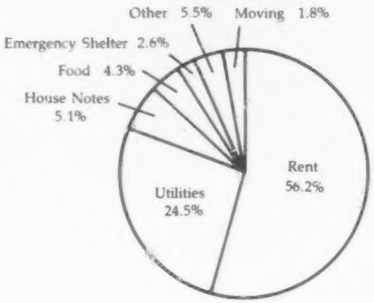
Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Unlike other income assistance programs, the EA program has experienced continuous growth over the past five years. The 1987 level of participation was 41 percent greater than in fiscal year 1983. Similarly, the amount of the average grant provided has increased 214 percent over this five-year period. Housing needs continue to consume the largest proportion of EA expenditures and grants for emergency shelter for homeless families are experiencing the greatest growth. Rent payments comprised the largest single category of EA expenditures and more than doubled between 1983 and 1987. Expenditures for emergency shelter for homeless families totaled $3 million in fiscal year 1987.

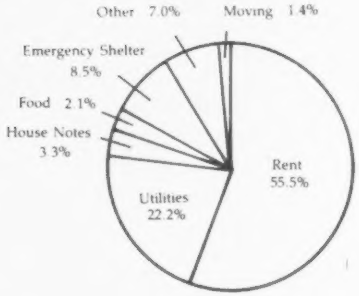
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS


Fiscal Year 1983

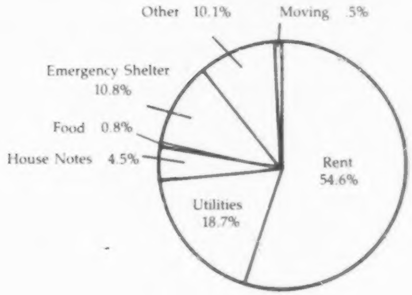
Total Expenditures $2.1 million


Fiscal Year 1984

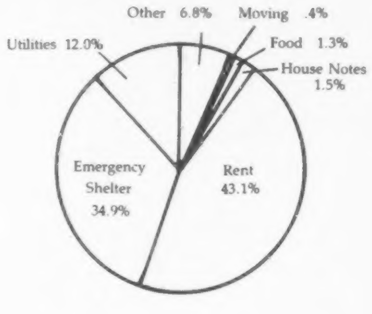
Total Expenditures $3.7 million


Fiscal Year 1985

Total Expenditures $5.3 million


Fiscal Year 1986

Total Expenditures $6.9 million


Fiscal Year 1987

Total Expenditures $8.7 million

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Income support to the indigent aged, blind and disabled is provided through the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. The District government supplements the federal SSI payments for persons who are living independently or in community-based residential facilities. The average annual SSI caseload has increased in each of the years since 1983. The caseload in fiscal year 1987 was 14 percent larger than in 1983 and reflects the largest caseload for any one year during this period. The disabled caseload increased 18 percent in this five-year period and accounts for most of the growth in the total SSI caseload.

In fiscal year 1987, the maximum federal SSI payment was $340 for a single person and $510 for a couple when both the husband and wife are eligible. The District government supplements this payment: $15 per month for persons living independently; $30 per month for persons living in nursing homes eligible for Medicaid; $147 per month for persons in small community residential facilities and $257 per month for up to 250 recipients living in large community residence facilities. The operators of the facilities receive the federal SSI and District supplement, less $55 per month which is given to the recipient for incidental expenses.

Determination of eligibility for the program is made by the Department of Human Services, Disability Determination Division. In fiscal year 1987, this division processed 8,215 claims for SSI, an increase of 3.5 percent above 1983. When an SSI recipient is placed in a nursing home or other long term care facility, the SSI payment is reduced to a personal needs allowance. SSI eligibility is withdrawn if a recipient is judged no longer totally and permanently disabled or if there is a change in income and assets.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Average Annual						
Number of Recipients						
Aged, 65 years & over	3,807	3,723	4,052	3,992	3,845	3,900
Blind	201	206	214	219	219	225
Disabled	10,357	10,786	11,427	11,748	12,262	12,400
Total	**14,365**	**14,715**	**15,693**	**15,959**	**16,326**	**16,525**
Average Monthly Payments (In Millions)						
Federal	$3.0	$3.0	$3.4	$3.6	$3.8	$3.9
District Supplement	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.5
Total	**$3.3**	**$3.3**	**$3.8**	**$4.0**	**$4.2**	**$4.4**
Average Monthly Payment for Individuals*						
Aged, 65 years & over	$148.60	$154.88	$146.80	$147.63	$149.16	$159.02
Blind	230.72	267.65	270.10	265.68	265.34	269.99
Disabled	252.04	263.52	274.31	271.04	290.53	295.71
Clients Evaluated for Disability	7,940	8,633	9,330	8,807	8,215	8,014

*Amounts include federal and District contributions.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Services for the Elderly

Through its Senior Services Network of 42 community based agencies (churches, universities and nonprofit organizations), the Office on Aging provides social and supportive services for the independent, semi-independent and dependent elderly. Many programs and services were expanded in 1987, most notably the Older Workers Employment and Training Program. Through a contract with the McDonald's Corporation, seniors are being trained and hired under their McMasters Program. A new program opened in September to serve the homeless elderly. Nutrition sites increased from 84 to 88 locations in fiscal year 1987.

Through the activities of the Commission on Aging, elderly residents are directly involved in the planning and implementation of services and programs. The Commission serves as both a citizen's advisory group and an advocate for the elderly. During fiscal year 1987, the commission sponsored a conference on financial, legal and health issues affecting the elderly, convened two public meetings in each ward to review the State Plan on Aging and advocated for elderly consumers in health, finance and utility issues.

PROGRAM & SERVICE SITES OPERATED BY OFFICE ON AGING GRANTEES

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Nutritional Supportive Service Sites	44	51	59	64	66
Senior Centers with Nutrition Sites	12	13	13	15	17
Day Care Programs with Nutrition Sites	5	5	5	5	5
Total	**61**	**69**	**77**	**84**	**88**

In fiscal year 1987, spending for services to the elderly amounted to $18.2 million, which included $10.4 million in District funds, $4.4 million in federal funds and $3.4 million in matching or in-kind services from grantees and other District government agencies. Local funding for these services increased 143 percent between fiscal years 1983 and 1988, while federal funds increased by eight percent. District government appropriations funded 57 percent of the services. Another 24 percent was funded by the federal Older Americans Act and 19 percent was funded from other sources.

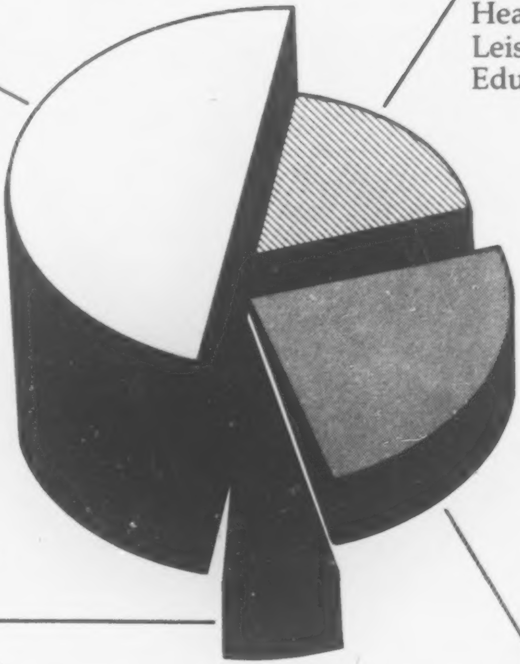
Private sector businesses also provide older District residents with special services. Merchants offer discounts through the Mayor's Golden Washingtonian Club to maximize the buying power of the elderly. Participating merchants numbered 1,400 in fiscal year 1987 with senior membership over 71,000.

FUNDING FOR SERVICES TO THE ELDERLY
(In Millions)

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Federal funds	$4.0	$4.1	$4.2	$4.1	$4.4	$4.4
District funds	4.7	5.2	6.2	7.9	10.4	11.4
Other funds	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4
Total	**$11.6**	**$12.3**	**$13.5**	**$15.3**	**$18.2**	**$19.2**

Source: D.C. Office of Aging

ALLOCATION OF DOLLARS — $18,224,919*



Services for Semi-Independent
Elderly — $8,255,465

Nutrition (Congregate)
Day Care
In-Home Support
Life Support Transportation
Minor Home Repair
Social and Health Services
Legal Services

45.3%

Services for Independent
Elderly — $3,997,791

Multi-Purpose Senior Centers
Job Training and Job Placement
Health Promotion/Wellness Center
Leisure Time Transportation
Education (Literacy Program)

22.0%

Advocacy, Program Management
and Administration, Training,
Planning, Monitoring and
Evaluation — $1,445,838

7.9%

Assessment Case/Management
Long Term Care — Ombudsman
Washington Center for Aging
Services
Nutrition (Home-Bound Meals)
Al-C.A.R.E.
Emergency Shelter
Life Safety System
Respite Aide Services
Person to Person Outreach

Services for Dependent
Elderly — $4,525,825

24.8%

*Includes appropriated federal and District funds, matching funds and in-kind services of grantees.

In fiscal year 1987, the Office on Aging served more than 24,000 persons who were 60 years of age or older. Some 1,881 were new participants. The average age of the participants was 72 years. More than two-thirds of the seniors served were women. Sixty-two percent of the participants either rented their homes or lived in apartments, while 30 percent owned their homes. The remaining eight percent lived in congregate housing, rooming houses, community residence facilities, nursing homes or in temporary housing facilities. The number of seniors served more than doubled from 1983 to 1987 from 10,889 to 24,111.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING SERVICES FROM THE OFFICE ON AGING AND ITS GRANTEES

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Unduplicated Count of Persons Served	**10,889**	**18,551**	**19,655**	**22,230**	**24,111**	**29,016**
In-Home Support*	4,945	7,851	8,015	8,313	11,799	12,609
Home Delivered Meals	2,329	2,209	2,272	2,943	3,326	3,758
Case Assessment & Management	688	800	1,151	1,462	1,371	1,461
Senior Citizen Center Participants	3,500	5,595	7,133	8,165	9,099	11,554
Geriatric Day Care/Day Treatment Participants	484	319	333	343	415	574
Congregate Meals	8,108	8,370	8,212	8,513	9,009	9,550
Washington Elderly & Handicapped Transportation	4,517	863	1,104	1,493	2,062	2,165
Washington Seniors Wellness Center**	—	—	382	474	594	653

UNITS OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE OFFICE ON AGING AND ITS GRANTEES

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
In-Home Support*	71,069	90,157	93,877	109,119	628,446	664,279
Home Delivered Meals	175,024	233,097	257,225	300,776	305,960	312,079
Case Assessments & Management Visits	14,284	18,819	20,461	22,535	25,161	27,820
Senior Citizen Center Visits	670,658	1,061,467	1,088,049	1,117,002	1,505,398	1,747,389
Geriatric Day Care and Day Treatment Visits	34,652	33,254	33,835	31,566	36,182	42,337
Congregate Meals**	629,344	672,907	821,517	804,293	888,685	933,119
Washington Seniors Wellness Center Visits***	NA	NA	5,328	16,880	23,321	25,653
Washington Elderly & Handicapped Transportation (Trips)	54,760	92,208	139,470	173,404	180,875	210,465

* In-home support includes homemaker, home health aide, visiting nurse and telephone reassurance services. The increase in the number of in-home support services between 1986 and 1987 reflects increased funding and outreach.

** Due to a change in reporting, the units of services were slightly lower in 1986 than 1985.

***New program in 1985.

Source: D.C. Office on Aging

Services to Latino Residents

Latinos are the city's fastest-growing linguistic-cultural minority. The rapid growth of the community over the past 10 years has been fueled by civil wars in Central America, with a majority of the city's Latino residents now being relative newcomers, mostly refugees from El Salvador. Because they are recent arrivals exact population figures are unavailable. However, indicators of growth—and the city's response to it—are readily available. For example, the enrollment of Latinos, children and adults, in District of Columbia Public Schools has increased from 2,682 during the 1982-83 school year, to 5,328 during 1987-88. Last year 72 percent of "language minority" students attending D.C. Public Schools were Latinos, including both U.S. and foreign-born students. Of the foreign-born Latinos, 59 percent were from El Salvador. In 1980, the D.C. Public School's Division of Bilingual Education sponsored English as a Second Language (ESL) programs in 12 schools and employed 27 ESL instructors. By 1987, the school system operated ESL programs in 34 schools and employed 124 ESL instructors. During the 1986-87 school year, Latino children were 58 percent of students attending Bancroft Elementary, 60 percent at Adams Elementary, 79 percent at H.D. Cooke Elementary and 84 percent at Ross Elementary School.

The Mayor's Office on Latino Affairs (OLA) works within District government to ensure delivery of services to Latinos. OLA has worked closely with city agencies sponsoring bilingual service centers in neighborhoods with large numbers of Latino residents—including the Latino Employment Services Center, two Metropolitan Police Department community centers, the Business and Economic Development Assistance Center and the Department of Human Services' (DHS) new Multicultural Services Division, which offers community-based, multi-lingual mental health services. DHS funds 390 slots in bilingual day care programs. During fiscal year 1987, the Department of Employment Services contracted with five Latino agencies for 881 slots in bilingual job training programs. Also during fiscal year 1987, seven percent, or $460,960, of the Department of Housing and Community Development's Home Purchase Assistance Program loans went to Latino residents.

Latino business participation in city government contracting is growing steadily. While there were only four Latino businesses certified by the Minority Business Opportunity Commission in 1983, by the end of fiscal year 1987, 52 Latino businesses were certified to bid under the District government's minority set-aside program. Of these, 23 Latino businesses won $39.5 million or 18 percent of the government's minority contracts.

The *Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986*, P.L. Law 99-603, offered undocumented individuals who had lived in the United States since December 31, 1981 an opportunity to apply for legalization between May 5, 1987, and May 4, 1988. At the end of the application period, the Immigration and Naturalization Service estimated that approximately 5,100 residents of the District had applied for legalization. A January 1988 profile of District applicants, published by the INS, showed that while applicants came from 65 countries, 62 percent were from Spanish-speaking countries—50 percent from El Salvador alone. The profile also reported that the majority of applicants lived in Ward One, particularly in the Adams Morgan and Mt. Pleasant neighborhoods. Beginning in fiscal year 1988 and through fiscal year 1991, the city will receive more than $2 million per year in federal State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant (SLIAG) funds to provide public health, public assistance and educational services to this newly-legalized population.

LATINO ENROLLMENT IN D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS*

School Year	*1982-1983*	*1983-1984*	*1984-1985*	*1985-1986*	*1986-1987*	*1987-1988*
Pre-K through 12th Grade	1,118	2,142	2,335	2,561	3,063	3,335
Adult Education	1,564	1,541	2,023	1,973	1,988	1,993
Total	**2,682**	**3,683**	**4,358**	**4,534**	**5,051**	**5,328**

*Includes U.S. and foreign-born Latino children, who are identified as a language minority by the Bilingual Division of D.C. Public Schools.

Sources: Mayor's Office on Latino Affairs
D.C. Public Schools

Refugee Resettlement

Immigrants to this country with official refugee status who become residents of the District of Columbia are provided resettlement assistance by the District government through the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) in the Department of Human Services. Since 1981, over 5,800 refugees have been assisted in resettling in the District with most of them coming from Southeast Asia and Ethiopia. This number includes some 50 refugee minor children who came unescorted and thus became wards of the District. Through the District's Refugee Unaccompanied Minors Program, these children are placed in foster homes, group homes or in independent living situations. However, since 1981, the number of refugees requiring assistance has declined 83 percent. In fiscal year 1987, 383 persons were assisted. In 1986, the District government was awarded a 15-month grant from the federal government to assist Cuban refugees from the 1981 Mariel boatlift who settled in the District. The $138,175 grant provides for mental health and employment services for the Cuban refugees. The fiscal year 1987 federal grant for the Office of Refugee Resettlement totaled over $1 million.

The District government contracts with local nonprofit organizations to provide most of the services to refugees. These groups included organizations such as Associated Catholic Charities, Indochinese Community Center, Ethiopian Community Center, Andromeda Hispano Mental Health Center and Libertad organization. With the help of these groups, the District has maintained, since 1982, the lowest refugee welfare dependency rate in the country. In fiscal year 1987, only 3.5 percent of all eligible refugees in the District were receiving financial assistance as compared with 52 percent nationally.

During the period of the 1980s, a substantial number of undocumented immigrants from Central America settled in the District. Lacking official immigrant status, they were ineligible for assistance programs. However, in 1986, Mayor's Order 86-91 was issued to ensure access to those services and benefits funded solely by District appropriations and available to all residents of the District. The order, *Clarification of Benefits Available to Non-Citizens or Individuals without U.S. Residency Status*, limits inquiries by District government agencies to only that information which is necessary to establish District eligibility for receiving District government services.

PERSONS SERVED BY THE OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

	Fiscal Year						
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Number of persons served	2,199	1,413	582	466	383	439	383

OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT CASELOAD BY REGION OF ORIGIN

Region of Origin	*1987 Caseload*
Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam)	172
Africa (Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zaire, & Zambia)	106
Near East (Afghanistan, Iran & Turkey)	67
Eastern Europe (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland)	33
Soviet Union	5
Total	**383**

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

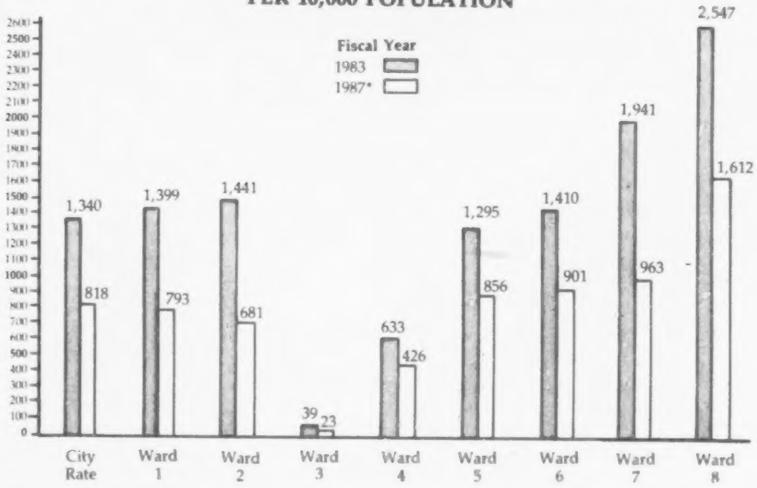
Food Stamps

The federally funded Food Stamp Program, administered by the Department of Human Services, is available to assist households with limited cash resources to purchase food. A household is defined as all persons living at the same address who buy and prepare food together. The size of a household and its total income determine the purchasing value of the Food Stamps allotted.

In fiscal year 1987, a monthly average of 63,190 persons in over 26,300 households received Food Stamps. The average monthly allotment was $108 for a household size of 2.4 persons. Food Stamp coupons with a value of $33 million were distributed to District residents in 1987. Over the past five years, the average monthly number of recipients of Food Stamps has dropped nearly 30 percent. Changing federal eligibility and smaller family size have contributed to this decline. In 1983, 53 percent of Food Stamp recipients also received public assistance. In 1987, 45 percent of Food Stamps recipients were on public assistance.

The decline in program participation can be seen when comparing 1983 utilization of Food Stamps by ward with that of 1987. In each of the eight wards, the number of persons using Food Stamps declined, with the largest decreases in Ward 2; 53 percent and in Ward 7, 52 percent.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM RECIPIENTS BY WARD PER 10,000 POPULATION



*Based on 1986 *Provisional Population Estimates* from the D.C. Office Planning and a count of individuals in households using Food Stamps as of September 1987, which was 51,393.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM RECIPIENTS

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Average Monthly Recipients	89,802	82,334	73,822	69,209	63,190	60,000
Percent Public Assistance Recipients	53.3%	44.3%	44.7%	45.2%	45.0%	45.0%
Percent Nonpublic Assistance Recipients	47.7%	55.7%	55.3%	54.8%	55.0%	55.0%
Average Monthly Household Allotment	$98	$109	$109	$111	$108	$110
Average Household Size	2.49	2.49	2.44	2.42	2.42	2.42
Total Value of Food Stamps Distributed (In Millions)	$46.3	$42.5	$39.6	$37.0	$33.1	$31.5

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Nutrition Programs

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides nutrition education, food supplements and health care services to improve the health and nutritional status of high risk pregnant, breast-feeding and postpartum women for six months; and infants and children up to the age of five years. All services provided are based on the recommendation of a health care provider. Eligible women are given vouchers to purchase food rich in protein, iron, calcium, and vitamins A and C. Some 11,000 women and children were served monthly during 1987 at 13 locations throughout the District. Program participation in fiscal year 1987 increased 54 percent over 1982, the first complete year of operation. The increase is noted for each category of participants—women, 27 percent; infants, 88 percent; and children, 53 percent.

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) provides monthly food packages to low-income pregnant, postpartum and breast-feeding women, infants and children up to the age of six and low-income elderly persons. The program began in 1968 and is jointly administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the District government. The major components of this program are nutrition education, food distribution and food demonstrations. Elderly persons who became eligible for the program in 1986 constituted 48 percent of CSFP recipients in 1987. Women participants in the program decreased 46 percent in fiscal year 1987; infants, 52 percent; and children, 12 percent.

NUTRITION PROGRAM RECIPIENTS

	Fiscal Year							
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Percent Change 1982-1987*	*Planned 1988*
WIC Program								
Women	3,980	5,415	5,225	4,679	4,865	5,050	27%	5,331
Infants	4,088	6,617	6,832	6,777	6,884	7,701	88	8,329
Children	3,947	5,935	6,892	6,398	5,649	6,040	53	5,972
Total Recipients	**11,947**	**17,967**	**18,949**	**17,854**	**17,398**	**18,791**	**57%**	**19,632**
Monthly Average Served	9,576	9,576	11,392	11,518	10,935	11,235	17%	11,400
							Percent Change 1986 - 1987	*Planned 1988*
Commodity Supplemental Food*								
Women	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,082	1,650	46%	1,800
Infant	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,096	1,016	−52	1,200
Children	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,990	6,149	−12	3,000
Elderly**	—	—	—	—	—	8,250	NA	7,000
Total Recipients					**12,168**	**17,065**	**−42%**	**13,000**
Monthly Average Served	NA	7,100	7,050	7,124	7,000	7,670	−9%	6,000

* The data have been modified to reflect an unduplicated count of CSFP recipients starting in fiscal year 1986.
**The elderly component became operational in fiscal year 1987.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Day Programs for Child Development

In 1987, 61 percent of District women 16 years and older were employed as compared with 52 percent in 1980. This growth in female employment accompanied by District government efforts to assist mothers who receive public assistance to become self-sufficient has increased the demand for various kinds of child care arrangements. The *District Employees Child Care Facilities Act of 1986*, D. C. Law 6-169, established the Office of Early Childhood Development (OECD) to address this demand and to develop a comprehensive approach to child development services.

Child care programs in the District are required to be licensed. A major licensing specification is that child care services incorporate an early learning and child development component. In fiscal year 1987, a range of child development services was available in the District. The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs which is responsible for enforcing the District's regulation governing operation of child care facilities, reported that 300 day care homes and 293 centers were licensed for a total placement capacity of 17,163, an increase of 10 percent over 1983. Programs provided by these private and public facilities in 1987 included day arrangements for infants and children of pre-school age, before and after school programs for older children, bilingual centers and therapeutic nursery and day arrangements for children who are developmentally delayed.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) is the government's primary provider of child care subsidies to low-income parents. Expenditures for DHS subsidized child care were $15 million in fiscal year 1987 for 6,739 placements, a 28 percent growth in placement over 1983. These placements were available for infant care, before and after school care, pre-school programs in licensed centers, family home care settings and in the homes of children. The Department of Recreation had 391 children enrolled in its various care programs during fiscal year 1987. The Department of Employment Services provided 107 subsidized care arrangements for enrollees in its training programs. Additionally, some 3,436 children were enrolled in pre-school and pre-kindergarten classes in the D.C. Public School system. Two high schools and one junior high school offered infant care programs for students. Three child development centers were located at District government work sites during fiscal year 1987.

LICENSED CHILD DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Licensed Homes	213	260	280	312	300	300
Licensed Centers	267	272	290	314	293	303
Capacity in Licensed Homes	852	1,040	1,260	1,420	1,398	1,398
Capacity in Licensed Centers	14,697	14,444	14,556	15,700	15,765	16,165
Total Slots	**15,549**	**15,484**	**15,816**	**17,120**	**17,163**	**17,563**

DHS SUBSIDIZED DAY CARE

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Subsidized Day Care Slots	5,280	5,603	5,948	6,512	6,739	6,739
Average Monthly Use	4,890	5,435	5,831	6,200	6,689	6,689

Sources: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Department of Employment Services
D.C. Department of Recreation
D.C. Public Schools

Protective Services for Children

The Department of Human Services provides protective service for children as authorized by the *Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Act*, D.C. Law 2-22, amended by the *Child Abuse Reform Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-196. A 24-hour protective service unit cooperates with the police in responding to reports of child abuse, neglect or exploitation. Other units of the department's Child and Family Services Division continue with investigation and provide casework, as appropriate, to help families improve the care of the children. Children are removed from their homes when there is evidence of substantial danger. Alternative placements are made in foster families, group homes or residential treatment facilities. When a child is in protective custody, the government assumes all financial responsibility for the child.

A report of neglect or abuse is substantiated or refuted through investigation. The number of abuse reports received by the Unit decreased 20 percent in fiscal year 1987 over fiscal year 1983. Fewer than one-half of abuse reports were substantiated, approximatly the same proportions as in 1983. Reports of child neglect were 30 percent higher in fiscal year 1987 than in 1983 with neglect substantiated in 47 percent of the cases.

CHILD PROTECTION REGISTER
REPORTS INVESTIGATED AND SUBSTANTIATED

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Percent Change 1983-1987*
Abuse Reports						
Families	832	722	661	651	668	-20%
Children in Families	1,136	1,854	876	837	983	-13
Abuse Reports Substantiated	324	282	446	471*	325	**
Neglect Reports						
Families	2,875	2,760	2,745	3,480	3,743	30
Children in Families	5,494	5,249	5,094	6,437	7,034	28
Neglect Reports Substantiated	1,818	1,493	1,628	1,779	1,770	3

* Note change in data previously published in *INDICES*.
**Less than one percent.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

The Office of the Corporation Counsel seeks judicial intervention in cases where the Department of Human Services social workers or the Metropolitan Police Department refer cases of child abuse or neglect. Not all cases of child abuse or neglect are referred for prosecution. Some families with the help of counseling and other supportive services may resolve their problems and the child stays with the family. In other instances, the D.C. Superior Court is petitioned by the Corporation Counsel to order the placement of the child in a foster home until that child's permanent situation stabilizes. In cases where abuse or neglect persists, the court may terminate parental rights so that the child may be adopted. Where possible, children are reunited with their parents.

LEGAL PROSECUTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES

	Fiscal Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Cases Referred					
By DHS	147	239	215	218	216
By Police	205	165	151	186	163
Number of Children	451	560	496	521	554
Cases Petitioned	248	294	269	329	266
Prosecutions Culminated					
Through Trials	26	51	56	41	38
Stipulations	205	226	220	188	171
Cases Dismissed	28	22	27	46	73
Number of Children Involved					
Through Trials	28	70	70	54	53
Stipulations	272	317	303	259	254
Cases Dismissed	30	26	37	56	89
Average Number of Days to Reach Resolution	NA	80	73	100	133

Source: D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Foster Care

For children who are relinquished by their parent(s) or committed by the court, the District government arranges for placements in foster family homes, group homes and residential treatment facilities. Nearly half of the children in foster care have special educational, medical, or psychological needs. These services are provided by the Specialized Services Consortium and residential treatment facilities.

It is the policy of the District government to move children in foster care back to their natural families or into adoption within two years of their placement. For those children who reach the age of 18 while still in care, the District's policy is to assist them to become independent. In fiscal year 1987, District government expenditures for foster care were approximately $30 million, which included more than $9 million in federal and other reimbursements. In fiscal year 1987, the cost of maintaining a child in a traditional foster care placement was approximately $3,192; in specialized services placements, $6,200 per child, and in a group home or residential treatment facility, $21,000.

In fiscal year 1987, a monthly average of 2,080 children comprised the foster care caseload, 10 percent fewer than in 1983. In addition to those children who are placed in the District foster care program because of abuse, neglect or other family problems, the caseload includes children who have been adjudicated delinquent and are placed in their foster care by the court. Additionally, there also are children who are not committed to foster care but because of their special needs have resulted in placements in residential treatment facilities. In fiscal year 1987, 500 children were domiciled in specialized foster homes and another 531 children were in group homes or residential treatment facilities. Residential treatment facilities provide a range of services from intensive psychiatric and medical services for multi-handicapped children to specialized vocational training in secure facilities for delinquents.

For children who cannot return to their natural family, efforts are made to find permanent placements. Through its subsidized adoption program, financial assistance is made available to families who wish to adopt but may not meet required financial status. In fiscal year 1987, 460 children were in subsidized adoption placements. Since 1983, final adoption decrees have been granted by the court for 356 foster children.

FOSTER CARE

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Average Monthly Caseload						
Traditional Foster Care	2,319	1,301	1,293	1,187	1,049	1,049
Specialized Consortium Services	NA	NA	514	501	500	500
Group Homes/Residential Treatment	NA	NA	478	516	531	621
Total Children	**2,319**	**2,234**	**2,285**	**2,204**	**2,080**	**2,170**

FOSTER CHILDREN ADOPTIONS

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Final Adoption Decrees	85	66	72	78	55	75
Children Placed on Subsidized Adoptions*	74	59	69	80	42	55
Total Children on Subsidized Adoptions	219	285	365	446	460	500

*Note: Children may be placed in interlocutory subsidized adoptions prior to the finalization of adoptions.

In fiscal year 1987, 729 children entered foster care. The primary reasons cited were either the child was left without adult supervision or there was evidence of parental substance abuse. In fiscal year 1987, 692 children left foster care, with 42.8 percent returning to their parents and 24.8 percent to other relatives. Of the total number who left foster care, youths 18 years or older who had achieved independence were 14.2 percent. Final adoption decrees were approved by the court for 55 foster care children. Forty-two foster care children were placed in subsidized adoption, bring the subsidized adoption caseload at the end of fiscal year 1987 to 460 children.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR CHILDREN ENTERING FOSTER CARE

	Fiscal Year			
	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987****
Total Children	**669**	**613**	**698**	**729**
Left without adult supervision	17.3%	13.7%	15.3%	16.8%
Abuse of child	11.8	17.1	12.6	6.3
Parent with emotional problems	9.9	8.2	8.1	7.0
Parent is substance abuser	8.8	9.6	8.6	15.8
Child abandoned	8.2	7.2	8.3	8.7
Lack of parental skills	7.3	4.7	7.6	7.0
Parent diagnosed as mentally ill	6.9	8.2	4.6	7.0
Homeless	5.2	5.5	4.9	5.0
Parents physically ill	3.9	2.1	3.3	2.2
Parents deceased	3.3	2.3	2.8	5.2
Unable to control child	2.1	2.3	3.7	4.0
Relinquished child	1.9	3.1	1.6	2.5
Unable to provide	1.6	2.4	2.9	2.0
Other*	11.8	13.6	15.7	10.5
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Includes children whose specific needs exceeded parents ability to provide; no reason given.
** Includes custody being transferred to another agency, commitment to Youth Services Administration facilities and deaths.
***Provisional figures.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR CHILDREN LEAVING FOSTER CARE

	Fiscal Year			
	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987****
Total Children	**612**	**609**	**687**	**692**
Returned to parents	43.0%	47.2%	40.7%	42.8%
Custody to other relatives	24.3	15.8	24.7	24.8
Independence achieved	15.7	13.0	12.2	14.2
Adoption finalized	7.2	11.9	11.3	7.9
Other**	9.8	12.1	10.9	10.3
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Provisional figures.
**Includes custody being transferred to another agency, commitment to Youth Services Administration and deaths.

Adult Protective Services

Adult protective services are provided to individuals aged 18 years and older who are victims of abuse, exploitation or neglect. All complaints of such incidents are investigated by the Adult Protective Services Unit of the Department of Human Services. Where abuse, neglect or exploitation is substantiated, appropriate steps are taken to ensure the protection of the vulnerable person to the extent possible. Persons aged 60 years and older account for approximately 75 percent of the caseload of this program.

Pursuant to the *Adult Protective Services Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-156, the Intrafamily Offense Unit of the Corporation Counsel seeks civil protection orders from the D.C. Superior Court on behalf of elderly, handicapped and other disabled adult persons who are believed to be abused. If it is determined that the allegations of abuse, whether physical or financial are legally supportable, the court may order the caretaker to cease and desist or, where appropriate, appoint a conservator to protect the victim's finances.

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
New Reports	841	601	804	1,374	1,282	1,460
Cases Accepted for Ongoing Service	394	302	348	406	245	277
Cases Assessed and Closed	447	299	456	705	1,062	1,183
Persons Who Received Adult Protective Services	555	562	554	617	565	600

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES CIVIL PROTECTION CASES*

	Fiscal Year		
	1986	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Cases Referred to the Office of the Corporation Counsel	3	10	15
Cases Resolved	0	3	5

*Law became effective in 1985.

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Vital Statistics — Births

Note that the 1987 infant death figures have been revised. The correct figures for 1987 are 199 deaths and an infant mortality rate of 19.6.

In 1987, births to residents of the District of Columbia totaled 10,178. This figure represents a one percent increase over births in 1986 and a seven percent increase over those in 1983. This is the second consecutive year since 1974 that the number of births to residents reached this level of 10,000. Of the total births for 1987, 76.6 percent were Black, 16.8 percent were White and 6.6 percent were all other races.

In 1987, women between the ages of 20 to 24 accounted for the largest proportion of births, 28.2 percent; births to those under 20 years of age, were 16 percent of all births, an eight-year low for this age group. Nearly 60 percent of births in 1987 were to single women.

The infant mortality rate in 1987 was 19.6 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to a rate of 21.0 in 1986. Depite the decrease, the District rate was higher than the 1986 national average of 10.4 deaths. Of the babies born in 1987, 13.6 percent weighed less than 2,500 grams. Health officials in the District have cited low birthweight as being a major factor in infant mortality. As part of a continuing effort to reduce the incidence of low birthweight and improved pregnancy outcome, the District government announced, in May 1987, the "Strategic Analysis and Plan for the Reduction of Infant Mortality". Among the plan's provisions are: the delivery of prenatal and infant care at public health clinics without charge to mothers with incomes up to 275 percent of the poverty level; operation of a Maternity Outreach Mobile (van) to provide transportation, education, referral and follow-up for pregnant women; extension of hours at public health clinics in wards with the highest number of low birthweight infants and child care arrangements so that pregnant women with children can keep clinic appointments.

ANNUAL INFANT BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Live Births	9,257	9,332	9,378	9,524	9,549	9,840	10,043	10,178
Married Women	42.0%	41.2%	43.3%	42.6%	41.6%	41.7%	42.4%	40.2%
Single Women	58.0	58.8	56.7	57.4	58.4	58.3	57.6	59.8
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Percent to Women Under 20 years	20.9%	20.9%	19.7%	18.8%	18.3%	17.8%	17.0%	16.3%
Percent Low Birthweight Infants	13.1%	12.9%	12.9%	14.7%	12.8%	13.2%	12.2%	13.6%
Infant Deaths	228	211	190	173	202	204	211	199
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	24.6	22.6	20.3	18.2	21.2	20.7	21.0	19.6

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

Vital Statistics — Deaths

In 1986, 7,253 deaths of District residents were recorded. Deaths have increased in each of the last five years; in 1986 deaths increased by 5 percent over 1985 and by 12 percent over 1982. In 1986, deaths of Blacks were 11.8 per 1,000 population; the rate for Whites was 10.9. In 1982 and 1983, the White rate was consistently higher than the Black rate. In 1984, it was the same, 10.7. Since that time, the Black death rate has increased and the White death rate has decreased. Currently, the Black rate is nine percent greater than the White rate.

The level of deaths among Black males and other non-White males in 1986 is disproportionate to their level in the population. In 1986, this group accounted for 41.3 percent of all deaths of residents yet were only 34 percent of the District's population.

DEATH BY RACE AND SEX

	Calendar Year						
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1986 Population* Estimates*	*Percent*
Black & Other Races							
Male	2,613	2,642	2,724	2,854	2,998	212,400	33.8%
Female	2,105	2,198	2,159	2,279	2,394	245,900	39.1
Subtotal	4,718	4,840	4,883	5,133	5,392	458,300	72.9
White							
Male	833	807	807	820	878	78,900	12.5
Female	918	1,044	993	968	983	91,300	14.5
Subtotal	1,751	1,851	1,800	1,788	1,861	170,200	27.0
Total	**6,469**	**6,691**	**6,683**	**6,921**	**7,253**	**628,500**	**100.0%**

*D.C. Office of Planning provisional 1986 population estimates. Totals do not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: D. C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the District and in the nation. Over the period 1982-1986, the District's rate of deaths due to heart disease has exceeded the national rate, with the District rate increasing and the national rate declining. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the District and the nation. The rate of deaths due to cancer has increased between 1982-1986 for both the nation and District; however, the District rate is rising faster than the national rate. The morbidity rate for chronic liver disease in the District was 10 percent higher in 1986 than in 1982 and was nearly three times greater than the national rate in 1986.

DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY SELECTED CAUSES

District of Columbia

Calendar Year

	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*Percent Change 1982-1986*
Heart Disease	321.7	347.3	349.0	339.7	347.0	7.86%
Cancer	242.6	243.2	245.8	252.9	266.0	9.65
Cerebrovascular	65.5	62.8	65.4	69.0	64.1	-2.14
Accidents	32.7	35.9	39.4	43.4	33.6	2.75
Pulmonary	22.1	22.9	24.6	24.2	23.9	8.14
Influenza	23.8	30.6	28.4	37.0	37.7	58.40
Diabetes	18.9	19.6	16.3	19.3	21.3	12.70
Chronic Liver	30.5	30.9	26.3	26.8	33.6	10.16
Atherosclerosis	26.2	16.9	12.3	12.3	9.2	64.89
Suicide	11.1	10.8	8.6	6.9	13.7	23.42

United States

Calendar Year

	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986**	*Percent Change 1982-1986*
Heart Disease	327.8	327.6	324.4	325.0	318.7	-2.78%
Cancer	188.1	188.3	191.6	191.7	193.3	2.76
Cerebrovascular	68.9	66.8	65.6	64.0	61.3	-11.03
Accidents	41.3	49.0	40.1	38.6	39.7	-3.87
Pulmonary	25.9	28.4	29.8	31.2	31.3	20.85
Influenza	21.8	22.9	25.0	27.9	29.2	33.94
Diabetes	14.3	15.2	15.6	16.2	15.1	5.59
Chronic Liver	11.8	11.9	11.3	11.2	10.9	-7.63
Atherosclerosis	11.5	11.1	10.4	9.9	9.2	-20.00
Suicide	12.0	12.4	12.3	12.0	13.1	9.17

*Provisional

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

Forensic Medical Investigation

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) is mandated by Public Law 91-358 to investigate all homicides, suicides, accidental and drug-related deaths as well as medically unattended deaths. In 1983, there were 2,897 cases of deaths reported; 62 percent required OCME investigation and death certificates. In 1987, 3,609 cases were reported to OCME, a 25 percent increase over five years ago. The number of autopsies performed by OCME increased 39 percent between 1983 and 1987. Deaths are reported to and investigated by the office in conjunction with the Homicide Branch of the Metropolitan Police Department. In 1987, 1,300 cases required a medical-legal autopsy to accurately determine the cause and manner of death. In some cases of unattended death, a determination that death occurred as the result of natural causes can be established without an autopsy. The Medical Examiner's Office issues death certificates for those cases it investigates. For reported deaths where no investigation is required, the OCME waives jurisdiction and the attending physician signs the death certificate.

Over the period of 1983 to 1987, deaths due to narcotics increased in each of the years, reflecting a 210 percent increase in 1987 over 1983. Homicide deaths were up in 1987, 25 percent over those in 1983.

MEDICAL EXAMINER'S INVESTIGATIONS OF CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATHS

	Calendar Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Medical Examiner Investigations and Deaths Certified	1,799	1,831	1,772	2,020	2,127
Cases Reported, Jurisdiction Waived	1,098	1,379	1,509	1,514	1,482
Total Cases Reported	**2,897**	**3,210**	**3,281**	**3,534**	**3,609**
Request for Cremations Approved	1,314	1,438	1,626	1,433	1,934
Autopsies*					
Natural Causes	298	359	462	404	439
Homicides	194	183	156	205	243
Suicides	85	75	67	111	78**
Accidental (Home and Occupational)	142	126	156	125	73
Accidental (Traffic)	100	108	98	92	111
Accidental (Other)	NA	NA	NA	NA	57
Narcotics	69	140	144	157	214
Undetermined	52	41	43	53	88
Total Autopsies	**940**	**1,032**	**1,126**	**1,147**	**1,303**

* Autopsies are a subset of total investigations.
**Suicides include 18 deaths due to overdose of prescription drugs.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Public and Private Hospitals

The District of Columbia is the center of a major hospital network with 12 acute care public and private hospitals. Four of these hospitals are affiliated with medical schools—D.C. General, Howard University, Georgetown University and George Washington University hospitals. Nearly all of the hospitals have medical residents and interns in training. In addition, there are four other specialty hospitals—a private psychiatric hospital, a public psychiatric hospital, a long term care hospital for disabled children and a private rehabilitation hospital. Two federally-operated hospitals, Walter Reed Army Hospital and the Veterans Administration Hospital are located in the District. The bed capacity of these facilities is substantial and the range of services offered is comprehensive. The District government regulates all hospitals, except those operated by the federal government, through local licensure requirements, state health planning laws and Medicaid certification.

Hospitals in the District of Columbia ranked fourth in cost among the states with an average daily hospital cost of $664 in 1986. Alaska was first in per diem hospital costs at $800; Nevada ranked second with a daily hospital rate of $766; and California ranked third at $705 a day. The national average was $501. District of Columbia hospitals had the highest average cost per hospital stay in 1986. The average cost of hospitalization in the District was $5,268 compared to a United States average of $3,533. This high cost of health care affects government expenditures for health insurance programs for employees and indigent persons.

BEDS AND BASSINETS IN OPERATION*
December 1987

Medical/Surgical	3,172
Psychiatric	1,901
Pediatrics	510
Obstetrics/GYN	440
Intensive & Coronary Care	287
Rehabilitation	215
Alcohol	82
Total	**6,607**
Total Nursery Bassinets	**434**

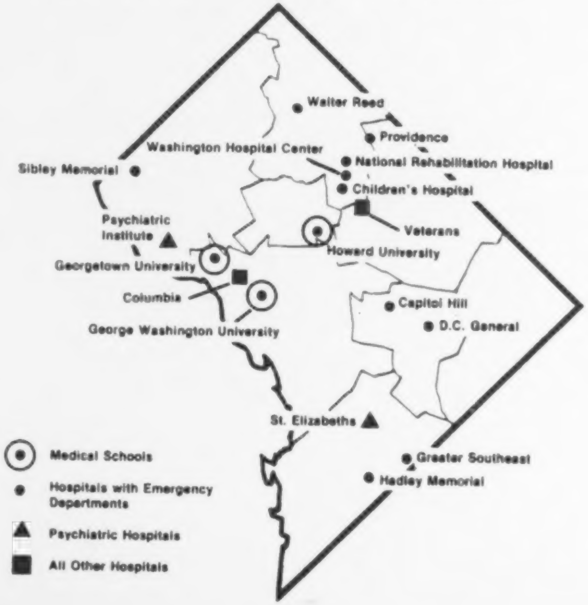
HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Calendar Year 1986

Total Hospital Expenditures (000s)	$1,474,706
Full-Time Equivalent Hospital Employees	30,444
Full-Time Equivalent Trainees	1,858

*Excludes all federal hospitals

Sources: American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics*, 1987 Edition.
D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


Walter Reed
Providence
Washington Hospital Center
National Rehabilitation Hospital
Sibley Memorial
Children's Hospital
Psychiatric Institute
Veterans
Howard University
Georgetown University
Columbia
Capitol Hill
D.C. General
George Washington University
St. Elizabeths
Greater Southeast
Hadley Memorial
Medical Schools
Hospitals with Emergency Departments
Psychiatric Hospitals
All Other Hospitals

Public and Private Hospitals *continued*

Hospitals in Washington, D.C. serve District residents and nonresidents. In 1985, 58 percent of patients discharged from District-based hospitals lived in the city; 42 percent were nonresidents, a change from 51 percent resident and 49 percent nonresident in 1982. In 1985, seven of the District's 12 hospitals served primarily District residents. They were D.C. General Hospital, the city's only public hospital (95 percent), Howard University Hospital (84 percent), Capitol Hill Hospital (81 percent), Hadley Hospital (75 percent), Providence Hospital (70 percent), Washington Hospital Center (54 percent), and Greater Southeast Hospital (53 percent). Five of the 12 hospitals served nonresidents, and they were Sibley Hospital (71 percent), Georgetown University Hospital (67 percent), Children's Hospital (65 percent), Columbia for Women (59 percent), and George Washington University (51 percent).

Thirty-nine percent of all patients' hospital stays were paid by government programs—Medicare, Medicaid, Workers' Compensation and Medical Charities; 20 percent had their stays paid by Blue Cross; 24 percent, by commercial insurers; 13 percent were self payers; and 4 percent were HMOs. A greater proportion of District residents' hospital stays (52 percent) were paid for by government programs than nonresidents' (25 percent).

DISTRICT RESIDENTS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL DISCHARGES

	Calendar Year	
	1982	*1985*
Total Hospital Discharges	**113,147**	**115,163**
Percent District Residents	**51%**	**58%**
Capitol Hill Hospital	78%	81%
Children's Hospital	36	35
Columbia Hospital for Women	43	41
D.C. General Hospital	94	95
George Washington University Hospital	45	49
Georgetown University Hospital	33	33
Greater Southeast Hospital	51	53
Hadley Hospital	77	75
Howard University Hospital	81	84
Providence Hospital	68	70
Sibley Hospital	24	29
Washington Hospital Center	51	54

SOURCE OF PAYMENT BY PATIENTS' RESIDENCE FOR DISTRICT HOSPITAL CARE

	District Residents		*Non-District Residents*		*All Patients*	
	1982	*1985*	*1982*	*1985*	*1982*	*1985*
Medicare	23%	26%	16%	17%	19%	22%
Medicaid	23	23	4	5	14	14
Blue Cross	20	15	33	26	27	20
Commercial	14	15	34	36	23	24
Self-pay*	15	15	6	7	11	13
HMOs	3	3	4	5	3	4
Other Government**	2	3	3	3	3	3
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

* Includes individuals who pay cash, individuals with no insurance and unknown.
**Includes Workers' Compensation and the District's Medical Charities.

Source: State Health Planning and Development Agency based on information provided by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Health Planning Agencies and the Metropolitan Council of Governments Health Information System.

Hospital Beds in Operation in the District of Columbia

During 1987, the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) surveyed hospitals in the District of Columbia for the purpose of licensure under D.C. Law 5-48, *The Health Care Facility and Agency Licensure Act of 1983*. DCRA found that as of December 1987, there were 6,607 inpatient hospital beds and 434 bassinets in operation in the District of Columbia. These beds were in 16 hospitals, 11 of which are nonprofit institutions. The majority of beds, 3,172, were for medical and surgical services. Psychiatric beds are the next largest category. There were 434 nursery bassinets in December 1987, of which approximately half were neonatal intensive and intermediate care bassinets.

Excluded from this bed count are federal institutions. Federal hospitals are not subject to District licensure or the certificate of need law requirements. These facilities include the Walter Reed Army Hospital and the Veterans Administration Hospital. Saint Elizabeths Hospital, which is a public psychiatric facility, was transferred from the federal to the District government by an act of Congress on October 1, 1987.

HOSPITAL BEDS*

December 1987

	Medical/ Surgical	*Intensive & Coronary Care*	*Obstetrics/ Gynecology***	*Pediatrics*	*Psychiatric*	*Alcohol*	*Rehab*	**Total Beds*****	**Total Bassinets**
Capitol Hill	234	16	—	—	—	—	—	**250**	—
Children's	—	—	—	279	—	—	—	**279**	—
Columbia	68	4	76	—	—	—	—	**148**	**87**
D.C. General	277	22	57	34	—	20	—	**410**	**57**
George Washington	382	24	43	—	34	—	18	**501**	**45**
Georgetown University	339	74	62	43	17	—	—	**535**	**61**
Greater Southeast	336	16	28	30	20	—	20	**450**	**44**
Hadley	71	10	—	—	—	—	—	**81**	—
Hospital for Sick Children	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	**80**	—
Howard University	275	77	61	40	26	—	—	**479**	**37**
National Rehabilitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	**160**	—
Providence	253	12	48	—	20	40	—	**373**	**26**
Psychiatric Institute	—	—	—	—	201	—	—	**201**	—
Saint Elizabeths	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	—	**1,500**	—
Sibley Hospital	290	18	24	4	26	—	—	**362**	**24**
Washington Hospital	647	14	41	—	57	22	17	**798**	**53**
Total	**3,172**	**287**	**440**	**510**	**1,901**	**82**	**215**	**6,607**	**434**

* Excludes all federal hospitals.
** Includes OB/GYN swing beds.
***Excludes bassinets.

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Public Hospital Services

D.C. General Hospital (DCGH), the only public, acute care general hospital in the District of Columbia, serves all residents who seek medical care, regardless of their ability to pay. The hospital is governed, as provided in D.C. Law 1-134, by a commission appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council of the District of Columbia. The hospital is administered by an executive director, who is selected by the D.C. General Hospital Commission. DCGH is also a teaching hospital affiliated with Howard and Georgetown University Medical Schools.

On average, the hospital registers approximately 118,000 outpatient visits in its 45 adult and pediatric clinics. Specialty outpatient clinics include cardiology, oncology, hypertension, renal disease, dentistry and premature infant care. Through a Robert Wood Johnson grant of $1.2 million to the District government for a Health Care Project for the Homeless, 2,300 outpatient visits and 144 inpatient admissions were provided by DCGH in 1987.

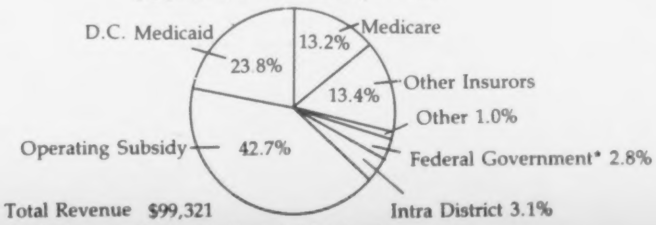
Officially designated a Level I trauma center in 1986, D.C. General Hospital is the only such center in Southeast Washington. The hospital has a helicopter pad to receive trauma patients. A 24-hour team led by a trauma surgeon provides evaluation, resuscitation, and treatment to patients. Another component of the trauma center is an eight-bed unit that provides trauma patients with intensive medical and nursing care during the first 24 to 48 hours. DCGH provided in 1987 more than 17 percent of hospital-based emergency room visits in the city. More than 800 victims of trauma received the highest level of emergency medical care.

D.C. General Hospital annually provides over 9,000 prenatal clinic visits. Special services include midwifery and care to more than 200 pregnant substance abusers annually. Seventy-three percent, or 2,550 of the 3,500 babies delivered at DCGH during 1986 and 1987, required special care in the Neonatal Intensive Care or the Transitional Unit for high-risk infants. These two units operated at a combined occupancy rate of 112 percent in 1987.

Fiscal year 1987 marked the first full year of operations for D.C. General Hospital's 20-bed Phencyclidine (PCP) treatment program. In cooperation with the Commission of Public Health's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration (ADASA), the hospital served 516 adult and adolescent PCP and poly-substance abusers in 1987 with detoxification and early phase rehabilitation services. The hospital provided inpatient care and treatment for 126 persons with AIDS as a primary or secondary diagnosis during fiscal year 1987, an increase of 80 percent over the 70 persons admitted during fiscal year 1986.

The operating expenses, in fiscal year 1987, for D.C. General Hospital were $99 million. Of that amount, 71.7 percent paid staff salaries and benefits. The District government subsidies provided 42.8 percent or $42 million of the hospital's total budget with the remaining 57.3 percent collected from third party payors, including government reimbursements from the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

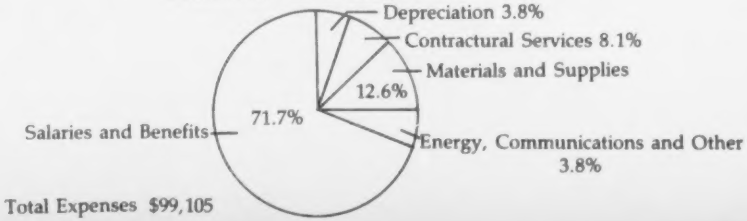
SOURCES OF REVENUE, FY 1987



Total Revenue $99,321

*Includes St. Elizabeth's Hospital Contract

OPERATING EXPENSES, FY 1987



Total Expenses $99,105

D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL OPERATING STATISTICS

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Average Beds in Operation	433	452	421	400	403	388
Admissions, Excluding Newborns	12,371	12,755	12,520	12,567	12,753	12,700
Patient Days, Excluding Newborns	122,803	113,262	109,441	103,605	105,537	105,410
Surgical Procedures	15,254	16,392	17,229	17,551	16,359	16,000
Average Occupancy Rate, Excluding Newborns	77%	68%	71%	71%	72%	74.2%
Average Length of Stay, Excluding Newborns	9.9	8.9	8.8	8.3	8.3	8.3
Bassinets	57	57	57	57	57	57
Admissions of Newborns						
Premature	968	1,001	1,075	1,157	1,138	1,127
Intensive Care	140	144	146	136	155	153
Regular	662	684	750	523	475	470
Total	**1,770**	**1,829**	**1,971**	**1,816**	**1,768**	**1,750**
Newborn Days						
Premature	8,943	8,539	8,890	8,999	10,308	10,130
Intensive Care	1,466	1,081	2,522	2,427	2,816	2,765
Regular	4,608	4,310	4,293	3,644	3,266	3,205
Total	**15,017**	**13,930**	**15,705**	**15,070**	**16,390**	**16,100**
Newborn Occupancy Rate	72%	67%	76%	72%	79%	77%
Newborn Average Length of Stay	8.5	7.6	8.0	8.2	9.2	9.2
Deliveries of Newborns	1,779	1,851	1,971	1,807	1,744	1,740
Emergency Room Visits	84,732	82,564	82,353	85,039	86,511	86,822
Percent of Admissions through the Emergency Room	73%	74%	77%	78%	78%	80%
Transfers from Other Hospitals	810	904	930	742	604	200
Outpatient Visits	120,450	120,656	122,103	121,128	112,844	110,270
Total Expenses (000s)*	**$84,271**	**$90,029**	**$94,751**	**$100,587**	**$99,105**	**$107,368**
D.C. Government Contribution	46.4%	47.9%	48.0%	48.0%	42.8%	41.4%

*Expenditures reported on an audited basis, according to generally accepted accounting principles.

Source: D.C. General Hospital

Communicable Diseases and Preventive Health Measures

The District government provides a wide range of services and programs to control the spread of communicable diseases and to improve the health of its residents. Most of the services are ''in the public interest'' and therefore, free. These services include treatment for drug addiction, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases and treatment of victims of rape. Screening and diagnostic services for hypertension, lead poison and sickle cell anemia are other health services available to residents at no charge.

In fiscal year 1987, the Office of AIDS Activities was created in the Commission on Public Health to better coordinate programs. There were 425 reported new AIDS cases in 1987, 50 percent more than in 1986 and the largest number of new cases reported since reporting began. As of June 8, 1988, 1,224 District residents have been diagnosed as having AIDS; 714 of whom have died. District government expenditures for AIDS-related services in fiscal year 1987 totaled $1.6 million; planned expenditures for fiscal year 1988 are $3.7 million.

In 1987, 14,502 cases of sexually transmitted diseases were reported; 15 percent lower than 1986, 13 percent less than in 1983; and 3 percent lower than the lowest level registered for these diseases in 1981. The reported 158 cases of tuberculosis in 1987 were 7 percent lower than in the previous year and 22 percent lower than in 1983.

A storefront health promotion center was opened in 1987 to provide health education and increase public awareness of preventive health measures. The center, located in a Rhode Island Avenue Northeast shopping center, is open five days a week on a walk-in basis. Visitors are encouraged to experiment with a variety of state-of-the art electronic and computerized devices designed for on-the-spot screening of various health conditions. Other outreach efforts and AIDS prevention in 1987 were focused on intravenous drug users and health services for homeless persons and families living in shelter arrangements.

NEW CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES RECORDED

	Calendar Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Tuberculosis	202	189	167	169	158
Sexually Transmitted Diseases**	16,703	15,773	16,187*	17,113*	14,502
AIDS	41	101*	199*	284*	425

* Note that previously published figures have been revised.
**Includes only gonorrhea and syphilis cases.

Source:D.C. Department of Human Services

Public Health Clinic Services

A network of 25* public health-care clinics, operated by the Commission on Public Health in the Department of Human Services, is available to residents of the District. The clinics provide a range of specialized and primary health services on an outpatient basis. Some of the clinics serve special populations. Three clinics are located within senior citizens housing complexes administered by the District government. In fiscal year 1987, a new clinic opened in an emergency shelter for homeless families. Dental care and audiological screening services are provided to children in public schools. Services provided in specialty clinics include allergy, cardiology, dermatology, eye, speech and hearing assessments and testing for sexually transmitted diseases.

Over the past five years, visits to public health facilities have decreased 13 percent. Specialty clinic visits declined 30 percent, family planning 28 percent, and pediatrics 23 percent. Also during this time, visits for treatment of sexually transmitted diseases declined 17 percent. The pediatric service continued to lead all other services in visits in fiscal year 1987. Maternity visits, although fewer than in the early 1980s, increased for the second consecutive year in fiscal year 1987, with a total of 3,079 women registered.

PUBLIC HEALTH CLINIC VISITS

	Fiscal Year					
Type of Service	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Percent Change 1983-1987*
Pediatrics	78,508	75,730	67,142	58,884	60,379	-23%
Gynecology	6,109	5,752	5,663	6,879	7,105	16
Maternity	14,523	13,680	12,516	12,582	15,236	5
Family Planning	16,682	15,283	14,697	12,443	12,087	-28
General Medicine	30,252	31,753	32,134	32,426	31,559	4
Handicapped Children	30,145	29,827	30,456	30,112	31,808	6
Dentistry	38,368	33,771	33,300	40,602	44,648	16
Podiatry	4,661	4,489	4,428	4,147	3,806	-18
Tuberculosis	6,476	6,664	6,396	5,918	6,415	-1
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	36,706	32,993	33,297	31,334	30,288	-18
School Audio Screening	27,289	28,661**	30,203	24,936**	11,782***	-57
Specialty Clinics	26,587**	24,631**	22,403**	15,789**	18,506	-30
Total	**316,306**	**303,234**	**292,635**	**276,052**	**273,619**	**-13%**

* The 1987 *INDICES* count of clinics omitted three clinics for sexually transmitted diseases; a new clinic opened in fiscal year 1987 making the total 25.

** Note revision to data previously published in *INDICES*.

***Staff shortages resulted in lower units of services being offered for this period.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Substance Abuse

Three widely used indicators of substance abuse are arrests for drug offenses, emergency room drug mentions and overdose deaths. An analysis of these three measures indicates that substance abuse is on the rise in the District of Columbia. Between 1983 and 1987, adult arrests for drug offenses increased 45 percent. Over the same period, juvenile drug arrests tripled. Furthermore, the proportion of arrests for possession and sales of drugs has changed dramatically. In 1987, nearly half of the adult arrests and 81 percent of the juvenile arrests were for sales.

In the three years for which data are available, emergency room reports of drug abuse increased 49 percent. PCP and cocaine mentions have risen, while heroin mentions declined slightly. In Washington, heroin accounts for most of the overdose deaths. During the period 1983-87, the number of heroin deaths increased from 69 to 171. Cocaine and combinations of heroin and cocaine resulted in a significant increase in overdose deaths in 1987 over previous years.

ARRESTS FOR DRUG OFFENSES

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Adults					
Sales	2,935	3,542	3,126	5,558	5,297
Possession	4,687	4,285	5,523	7,000	5,769
Total	**7,622**	**7,827**	**8,649**	**12,058**	**11,066**
Juveniles					
Sales	104	185	220	279	1,550
Possession	335	450	410	943	344
Total	**439**	**635**	**630**	**1,222**	**1,894**

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

EMERGENCY ROOM DRUG MENTIONS*

	1984	*1985*	*1986*
Heroin	1,487	1,469	1,199
Cocaine	591	680	1,505
PCP	1,197	1,493	2,105
Marijuana	227	302	546
Alcohol in Combination with other Drugs	711	858	931
Total	**4,213**	**4,802**	**6,285**

*A reported drug abuse episode involving a death or emergency room admission as a result of drugs.

Source: Drug Abuse Warning Network, National Institute for Drug Abuse

OVERDOSE DEATHS

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Heroin	69	140	144	136	171
Cocaine	*	6	7	6	25
Heroin & Cocaine	*	1	4	2	23
Total	**69**	**147**	**155**	**144**	**219**

*Not reported until 1984

Source: D.C. Medical Examiner

Substance Abuse Services

The District government provides comprehensive services and programs to prevent and treat alcohol and drug abuse. During 1987, more than 20 agencies of the government were involved in drug prevention initiatives. The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration (ADASA) in the Department of Human Services provides a major portion of the drug education, counseling and treatment services of the government. In conjunction with other government agencies and community groups, ADASA, in fiscal year 1987, provided drug prevention education to 50,000 youth and parents, drug prevention training to 3,000 public school teachers and community persons and through its mobile drug prevention van, made over 170,000 contacts.

Drug treatment has been designated as an ''in the public interest'' health service, thereby making treatment available to District residents at no cost. In fiscal year 1987, the District government offered 9 programs for alcoholism and 19 for drug abuse. Of the 28 programs, 14 were operated under contract. In both outpatient and residential settings, the programs offered medical, psychological and psychiatric counseling, educational and vocational services. During fiscal year 1987, there were 3,052 admissions to alcohol treatment programs and 5,838 admissions to programs for drug addiction. Most of those entering drug treatment in the last two years, 58 percent, were referred by the criminal justice system. Youths from 16 to 20 years constituted 11 percent of all persons in treatment in fiscal year 1987, more than double their participation level of 1983. Over the past five years, persons over 30 years of age have constituted the largest percentage of persons in treatment. In fiscal year 1987, this group represented 50 percent of those in treatment. New admissions into ADASA sponsored drug treatment programs have increased in each year since 1983 with corresponding decreases in readmissions. In fiscal year 1983, readmissions were 64 percent of all admissions; in 1987, 39 percent. ADASA's operating budget in fiscal year 1987 was $26 million.

PROFILE OF ADMISSIONS TO ALCOHOL TREATMENT PROGRAMS

	1985		*1986*		*1987*	
Total Admissions	**4,286**		**3,347**		**3,052**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Male	3,429	80%	2,956	88%	2,817	92%
Female	857	20	391	12	235	8
Race						
Black	3,857	90%	2,906	87%	2,686	88%
White	343	8	302	9	198	7
Other	86	2	139	4	168	5
Age						
15-19	342	8%	402	12%	214	7%
20-29	1,075	25	669	20	794	26
30-39	1,794	42	1,473	44	1,007	33
40-49	1,075	25	803	24	762	25
> 49	NA	NA	NA	NA	244	8
Unknown	—	—	—	—	31	1
Status						
Volunteer	3,172	74%	3,231	97%	2,899	95%
Criminal Justice	1,114	26	116	3	153	5

*Total admissions include first time and readmissions.
Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

PROFILE OF DRUG ADMISSIONS PROCESSED THROUGH ADASA'S CENTRAL INTAKE DIVISION

	Fiscal Year									
	1983		*1984*		*1985*		*1986*		*1987*	
Total Admissions	**2,734**		**2,994**		**3,907**		**5,922**		**5,838**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex										
Male	1,886	69%	2,036	68%	2,850	73%	4,382	74%	4,028	69%
Female	848	31	958	32	1,057	27	1,540	26	1,810	31
Race										
Black	2,461	90%	2,724	91%	3,360	86%	5,211	88%	5,137	88%
White	218	8	268	9	313	8	474	8	467	8
Other	55	2	2	1	234	6	237	4	234	4
Age										
16-20	137	5%	419	14%	234	6%	652	11%	642	11%
21-25	492	18	599	20	703	18	1,039	18	1,004	17
26-30	1,066	39	689	23	1,016	26	1,423	24	1,255	22
> 31	1,039	38	1,287	43	1,954	50	2,808	47	2,937	50
Mean Age	30		31		32		33		34	
Status										
Volunteer	1,422	52%	1,647	55%	1,797	46%	2,505	42%	2,452	42%
Criminal Justice	1,312	48	1,347	45	2,110	54	3,417	58	3,386	58
Treatment Modality										
Maintenance	2,051	75%	2,185	73%	2,540	65%	1,066	18%	1,226	21%
Detoxification*	164	6	210	7	273	7	1,465	25	1,051	18
Drug Free	519	19	599	20	1,094	28	3,391	57	3,561	61
Admissions**										
Readmissions	1,750	64%	1,437	48%	1,719	44%	2,330	39%	2,258	39%
New Admissions	984	36	1,557	52	2,188	56	3,592	61	3,580	61

* Detoxification data include detoxification component in the Methadone Program.

**The Central Intake Division (CID) serves as the primary entry point for persons admitted to ADASA's drug treatment programs. Upon registering with CID, an individual receives a medical and psychological examination; the addicting drug is confirmed and the treatment modality specific to the drug is determined. Persons entering contract treatment programs were not counted in CID admissions until fiscal year 1986. In the event of an emergency admission and in some contract programs, CID may be bypassed.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Mental Health Outpatient Services

The Commission on Mental Health Services in the Department of Human Services operated two community mental health centers (CMHC) during fiscal year 1987. The caseloads in these CMHCs as of September 1987 totaled 3,216 persons of whom 465 were children. During 1987, over 36,485 visits were made to the CMHCs. Due to a change in the centers' data system, fiscal years 1986 and 1987 data are not comparable to prior years' statistics.

The District government assumed responsibility for Saint Elizabeths Hospital on October 1, 1987. As a result, mental health services provided by the District government have been reorganized. The new Emergency Psychiatric Response Division represents the merger of the District's Crisis Resolution Unit with a similar service provided by Saint Elizabeths Hospital. In fiscal year 1988, outpatient services of the hospital will be transferred to the North and South Community Mental Health Centers.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

	Fiscal Year									
	1983		*1984*		*1985*		*1986**		*1987**	
	Children	*Adults*	*Children*	*Adults*	*Children*	*Adults*	*Children*	*Adults*	*Children*	*Adults*
North CMHC										
Caseload as of September	380	1,543	455	1,617	439	1,551	484	1,466	367	1,693
Admissions	210	757	298	649	301	698	142	603	162	602
Terminations	163	683	264	675	303	722	74	448	127	915
Percent Readmissions	7.0%	22.9%	8.7%	22.8%	8.0%	22.0%	70.4%	45.2%	5.6%	30.9%
Total Visits	**22,377**	**59,491**	**30,079**	**64,657**	**24,990**	**52,763**	**4,657**	**27,737**	**3,294**	**19,582**
South CMHC										
Caseload as of September	75	1,301	89	1,232	121	1,152	132	1,099	98	1,058
Admissions	88	1,084	80	950	87	1,017	55	728	76	823
Terminations	101	951	66	993	68	1,086	29	644	45	843
Percent Readmissions	5.7%	3.5%	10.0%	31.4%	10.0%	30.0%	41.2%	31.7%	3.9%	36.6%
Total Visits	**7,702**	**34,977**	**8,112**	**32,572**	**5,112**	**35,920**	**9,817**	**19,373**	**4,573**	**9,036**

EMERGENCY PSYCHIATRIC RESPONSE DIVISION**

	Fiscal Year 1987
Patients Served	7,361
Patients Hospitalized at Saint Elizabeths	2,251
Patients Referred to Crisis Residential Facility	171
Outreach Evaluations in the Community	995

* Data for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 are not comparable to other years due to changes in the methodology for counting visits and readmissions.

**The Emergency Psychiatric Response Division is a new organizational unit reflecting the merger of the Crisis Resolution Unit with its counterpart at Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Saint Elizabeths Hospital

Saint Elizabeths Hospital was transferred to the District government on October 1, 1987. Prior to that time, the hospital had been operated by the federal government as an inpatient psychiatric hospital for 132 years. The merger of the hospital into the District government's newly organized Commission on Mental Health Services gives the District government the capacity to administer a unified and comprehensive system of inpatient and outpatient mental health services for its residents. Although the hospital had evolved over time as a public mental hospital for residents of the District, its federal status placed it outside of the District mental health service system. During fiscal year 1987, several components of the District's mental health system were merged with similar functions of the hospital; the transition is not expected to be fully completed until fiscal year 1991.

The Saint Elizabeths Hospital and District of Columbia Mental Health Services Act of 1984, Public Law 98-621, which provided for the District assuming responsibility for the operation of the hospital, also reserves to the Congress the authority over the future use of the land surrounding the hospital. Saint Elizabeths Hospital complex comprises more than 116 buildings on 336 acres in the Southeast quadrant of the District. The law also spelled out a formula for decreasing federal funding for hospital operations. In fiscal year 1983, when the hospital became a Medicaid provider, the District government paid 19 percent of the hospital's $135 million budget; federal appropriations accounted for 61 percent. In fiscal year 1987, the hospital's budget was $143 million of which 50 percent was funded by the District government, a 188 percent increase over 1983. Federal funding in 1987 decreased to 29 percent of the total budget. Planned expenditures for fiscal year 1988 call for the District assuming 63 percent of the hospital's budget. District funding since 1983 includes Medicaid matching funds.

SOURCES OF FUNDING
(in Millions)

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Federal Appropriations	$82.4	$69.8	$48.6	$39.8	$40.8	$30.0
District of Columbia Payment*	24.7	35.1	55.8	61.8	71.2	98.9
Other Reimbursements	27.4	23.5	22.8	28.4	31.1	28.7
Total	**$134.5**	**$128.4**	**$127.2**	**$130.0**	**$143.1**	**$157.6**

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF FUNDING

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Federal Appropriations	61.2%	54.4%	38.2%	30.6%	29.0%	19.0%
District of Columbia Payment*	18.4	27.3	43.9	47.5	50.0	62.8
Other Reimbursements	20.4	18.3	17.9	21.9	22.0	18.2
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

*Includes District government Medicaid match.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Saint Elizabeths Hospital Operating Statistics

Admissions at Saint Elizabeths Hospital decreased 9 percent in fiscal 1987 after an increase of 11 percent in fiscal year 1986. Admissions in 1987 were 13 percent fewer than fiscal year 1983. Of the 3,211 admissions in fiscal year 1987, nearly 89 percent was for inpatient care. Fifty-three percent of these inpatient admissions were new admissions—the highest level of new admissions since fiscal year 1983. Persons who had been previously hospitalized at Saint Elizabeths totaled 47 percent of the inpatient admissions in fiscal year 1987; outpatient admissions totaled 363 persons, 11 percent of all admissions.

The levels of inpatient days and the inpatient daily census for 1987 are below 1983 levels. The overwhelming number of Saint Elizabeths patients are residents of the District.

UTILIZATION OF SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

	Fiscal Year					
Admissions	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Civil Admissions						
New Admissions	1,613	1,530	1,335	1,612	1,617	1,404
Readmissions	1,845	1,749	1,584	1,675	1,412	1,265
Criminal Admissions						
New Admissions	103	130	117	112	95	93
Readmissions	145	123	136	132	87	86
Total	**3,706**	**3,532**	**3,172**	**3,531**	**3,211**	**2,848**
Percent Inpatient Admissions						
District Residents	87.6%	88.6%	87.3%	86.9%	86.8%	86.0%
Maryland and Virginia	5.8	6.0	6.4	7.1	6.1	6.4
Other States	6.5	5.0	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.9
Foreign	.1	.1	.2	.0	.0	.0
Unknown	.0	.3	.3	4	1.2	1.7
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Inpatient Days	589,981	565,348	563,178	586,661	550,650	516,840
Average Daily Census in the Hospital	1,616	1,544	1,543	1,607	1,509	1,358
Patients on the Rolls as of End of Year						
Inpatient	1,807	1,692	1,805	1,795	1,602	1,442
Outpatient	1,523	1,528	1,425	1,083	1,030	—
Area D*	1,272	1,231	958	1,186	1,181	—
Total	**4,602**	**4,451**	**4,188**	**4,064**	**3,813**	**1,442**

*The 50 inpatient beds at Area D were eliminated in May 1985.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

In-Home Support Services

In-home support services are provided by the District government to persons who are unable to perform the activities of daily living and, yet, are not ill enough to require hospitalization or nursing home placement. About 80 percent of the recipients of homemaker services are elderly or disabled individuals, many of whom live alone. Families with children comprise the other 20 percent in situations where care-givers in households are unable to care for themselves, their children or perform other household duties. Often the disability is temporary, for example, where the care-giver has just been released from the hospital and is recovering from illness or surgery. However, in some families the care-giver or adult has a degenerative disease such as multiple sclerosis and the family will need on-going homemaker assistance. Homemakers may serve as housekeepers, care for children, provide personal care and act as instructors. Chore aides perform housework, laundry, errands, meal preparation, respite care and home management activities.

Personal care aides provide some health services to homebound persons in addition to handling their bathing and grooming needs. For the most part, the recipients of these services, which are provided by the Long Term Care Administration of the Department of Human Services, are eligible for Medicaid.

PERSONS RECEIVING IN-HOME SUPPORT

	Fiscal Year						
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Homemaker	794	922	991	1,045	1,303	1,317	1,518
Chore Aides	1,002	1,203	1,394	1,558	1,746	1,829	2,088
Personal Care	875	1,027	1,055	1,150	1,394	1,527	1,638

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Residential Placements

There are several types of residential facilities supported by the District government for persons who due to age, illness or disability require supervised living arrangements. Persons who require only minimal assistance with their daily routine are provided that assistance in community residence facilities (CRFs). Those persons whose conditions require medical and health-related services and are in need of professional nursing services of either an intermediate or skilled level are placed in nursing homes. Both CRFs and nursing homes are required to be licensed.

The Central Referral Bureau in the Long Term Care Administration, Department of Human Services, conducts assessments to determine the level of care required. Approval by the bureau for placement is a prerequisite for public payment for patients in both community residence facilities and nursing homes. Assessments for placements in CRFs since 1983 have averaged 713 annually. On an average, 54 percent of those assessed between 1983 and 1987 were approved, and placements in CRFs were made in 84 percent of the approved cases. Nursing home assessments have averaged more than 1,500 a year since 1983.

The Residential Placement Unit in the Commission of Social Services works with the D.C. Public Schools to meet the needs of handicapped children who cannot be served through the special education programs of the public school system and need to be placed in a residential treatment setting or a psychiatric institution. In fiscal year 1987, the unit handled the placement of 167 children, 79 percent more than in 1983. During 1987, an average of 255 children were being treated in residential programs, 26 percent more than in 1983.

REVIEWS FOR RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT

	Calendar Year					
Central Referral Bureau	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Assessments for Community Residence Facilities	771	743	501	823	725	825
Assessments Approved	420	427	468	671	465	500
Persons Placed	412	347	394	384	700	490
Initial Assessments for Nursing Care	1,418	1,347	1,457	1,700	1,807	2,000
Assessments Approved	1,384	1,369	1,457	1,701	1,807	1,900
Persons Placed	623	1,145	618	877	985	1,050

	Fiscal Year					
Residential Placement Unit	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Assessments of Children	200	250	225	301	215	208
Children Placed	93	121	109	194	167	150
Annual Average Child Population in Residential Placement	211	214	217	254	255	255

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Community-Based Residential Facilities

Community-based residential facilities (CBRFs) provide residential care for individuals in need of supportive services. The elderly, mentally ill, mentally retarded and recovering alcoholics are examples of population groups who are not sufficiently ill to require hospitalization or long-term nursing care, yet need some level of supportive services which can be provided in a supervised neighborhood setting. Other types of community-based residential facilities are health care facilities (nursing homes), emergency shelters, adult and youth rehabilitation homes (halfway houses), youth residential care homes (foster homes) and homes for substance abusers.

An Office of the Coordinator for Community-Based Residential Facilities was established in November 1984 in the Office of the City Administrator to collect, maintain and disseminate information on CBRFs. The CBRF Office coordinates the activities of those agencies which regulate CBRFs or use CBRFs for client placements. It maintains an inventory of CBRF facilities and works with government agencies and private providers to promote the equitable distribution of CBRFs throughout the city's neighborhoods.

An April 1988 inventory of facilities identified 457 CBRFs in operation with a total of 9,476 beds. Nearly one-third of this bed capacity is in nursing homes. Two-thirds of all CBRFs and one fourth of all CBRF beds are licensed by the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs as Community Residential Facilities (CRFs), one category of CBRFs, to serve persons who are elderly, mentally ill, mentally retarded or physically handicapped; 46 percent of all CRFs are very small facilities, housing one to four persons.

The federal government's Supplemental Security Income Program, augmented by District government funds, pays for the residential care of many elderly and disabled CBRF residents. The majority of CBRF facilities in the District are privately operated and have no financial relationship with the District government. Other CBRFs, however, provide community residential placement for persons who are in the care of government. The majority of the government operated or contracted CBRFs are under the auspices of the D.C. Department of Human Services; a few facilities are operated or contracted by the D.C. Office on Aging and the D.C. Department of Corrections. The Medicaid program pays for the care of eligible residents of Medicaid-certified nursing homes and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded.

The location of CBRFs on private property is determined by regulations of the D.C. Zoning Commission. Prior to 1981, CBRFs were permitted as "a matter of right" only in residential neighborhoods zoned R-4 and R-5, generally neighborhoods of attached row houses and apartment buildings. Residential facilities could be established in other residential zones only following a public hearing and the approval of the Board of Zoning Adjustment. On July 9, 1981, Zoning Commission Order 347 was issued. Prior to this order, 80 percent of CBRFs were located, sometimes clustered, in R-4 and R-5 zones. The 1981 order required that CBRFs be dispersed as equally as possible around the city and that smaller facilities, approximating the size and characteristics of families, be encouraged. As a result, 80 percent of the facilities opened since 1981 have been located in R-1, R-2 and R-3 zones.

Zoning Order 347 created three classes of CBRFs. Class C facilities are youth rehabilitation homes, adult rehabilitation homes and substance abuse homes; they cannot be located in a residential zone without a public hearing and prior approval of the Board of Zoning Adjustment. This requirement also applies to Class B facilities, emergency shelters, housing more than four persons. Class A facilities are homes for the elderly, mentally ill, mentally retarded and physically handicapped; youth residential care homes; and nursing homes; those housing fewer than five residents are permitted as "a matter of right" in all zoning districts. Class A facilities housing eight or fewer residents are permitted as "a matter of right" in all residential zones if they meet spacing requirements to avoid clustering; those housing up to 15 residents are permitted as "a matter of right" in primarily apartment building zones, if spaced; larger CRFs must secure the approval of the BZA to locate in a residential zone.

COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

April 1988

Type	*Total Facilities*	*Total Facilities with 5 or More Beds*	*Total Beds*	*Beds in Facilities with 5 or More Beds*	*Average Number of Beds*
CLASS A					
Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded)*	313	168	2,630	2,146	8
Youth Residential (Foster Care Home)**	57**	56	430	428	8
Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	17	17	2,993	2,993	176
CLASS B					
Emergency Shelters	34	33	2,365	2,361	70
CLASS C					
Youth Rehabilitation	16	16	171	171	11
Adult Rehabilitation	15	15	701	710	47
Substance Abuse	5	5	186	186	37
Total	**457**	**310**	**9,476**	**8,995**	

* Note that prior years' data are not comparable; facilities no longer in operation have been removed from the lists.

**Foster homes for one to four children are not counted because they are excluded from CBRF designation under the 1981 zoning order.

Source: D.C. Office of the Coordinator for Community Based Residential Facilities

If the current inventory of CBRFs were dispersed equally throughout the city's wards, each ward would house 12.5 percent of the facilities and 12.5 percent of the beds. In some wards, however, large land areas are not available for the location of CBRFs because they are occupied by public housing complexes, St. Elizabeths Hospital and other federal and District installations. Further, the types of buildings and housing stock are different in each ward. The 1981 zoning order was designed to encourage small CBRFs in neighborhoods with single-family homes and larger CBRFs in neighborhoods characterized by apartment buildings and large dwellings and in commercial zones. As the chart below shows, Ward 4, a residential ward comprised mainly of detached single family homes, houses 24 percent of the existing CBRF facilities but only 7 percent of the city's CBRF beds. In contrast, 27 percent of the city's CBRF beds but only 8 percent of the facilities are in Ward 2, which includes extensive commercial areas and several neighborhoods characterized by large dwellings or apartment buildings. Ward 4 has 84 homes for the elderly and the handicapped; Ward 2 has only 13 such homes. In Ward 4 the homes are small, 45 of the 84 homes cited have four or fewer beds. The Ward 2 homes have an average of 23 beds each. Although Ward 2 has fewer facilities than Ward 4, Ward 2 has 16 large emergency shelters with a total of 1,508 beds; in contrast, there are only two small emergency shelters with a total of 10 beds in Ward 4.

OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Ward	*Total Number of Facilities*	*Total Number of Beds*	*Percentage of Facilities*	*Percentage of Beds*
1	68	1,260	15%	13%
2	37	2,517	8	27
3	23	950	5	10
4	110	676	24	7
5	69	932	15	10
6	73	1,559	16	16
7	36	481	8	5
8	41	1,101	9	12
Total	**457**	**9,476**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: D.C. Office of the Coordinator for Community-Based Residential Facilities

Public Long Term Care Beds

Long term nursing care facilities provide skilled and intermediate nursing care services for aged, chronically disabled and chronically ill persons whose conditions do not require the acute care services of a hospital. The District government operated 944 public long term care nursing beds in three facilities in fiscal year 1987. These facilities included D.C. Village, the largest of the three, with an annual average of 440 beds in operation in fiscal year 1987; J.B. Johnson, with 244 beds; and Washington Center for Aging Services, 260 beds. The Department of Human Services, operates D. C. Village and contracts the J.B. Johnson facility. The Washington Center for Aging Services is a contract facility of the District government's Office on Aging.

From 1983 to 1987, with the exception of the J.B. Johnson facility, the number of long term beds provided by the District in each facility has varied from year to year. J.B. Johnson has maintained the same number of beds in operation from 1983 to 1987 with a 98 percent average occupancy rate for the period. The occupancy rate of each facility has remained high during the past five years.

PUBLIC NURSING BEDS

			Fiscal Year		
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
D.C. Village					
Average Beds in Operation	530	530	446	446	440
Patient Days (000s)	178	160	155	155	159
Occupancy Rate	91%	83%	95%	95%	99%
Admissions	84	103	144	163	155
Discharges and Deaths	145	141	153	161	130
J.B. Johnson					
Average Beds in Operation	244	244	244	244	244
Patient Days (000s)	87	84	88	88	87
Occupancy Rate	98%	95%	98%	99%	98%
Admissions	73	55	82	59	55
Discharges and Deaths	77	68	84	56	60
Washington Center for Aging Services					
Average Beds in Operation	190	256	253	258	260
Patient Days (000s)	68	86	91	92	91
Occupancy Rate	97%	92%	98%	98%	94%
Admissions	109	200	114	141	75*
Discharges and Deaths	106	119	115	141	128
Total Public Facilities					
Average Beds in Operation	**964**	**1,030**	**943**	**948**	**944**
Patient Days (000s)	**333**	**330**	**329**	**335**	**337**
Occupancy Rate	**95%**	**88%**	**96%**	**97%**	**97%**
Admissions	**266**	**358**	**267**	**336**	**285**
Discharges and Deaths	**328**	**328**	**340**	**332**	**318**

*Admissions were closed for several months in fiscal year 1987.

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Office on Aging

Change In Supply of Long Term Care Beds

Long term care nursing beds in operation in the District of Columbia increased 19 percent from 1983 to 1987. In 1983, the District and federal governments provided 52 percent of all long term care beds available in the District. By 1987, the situation was reversed, with 53 percent of these beds in the nonprofit and proprietary sectors. During the five-year period, 1983 to 1987, beds operated by proprietary institutions experienced a 48 percent increase. Proprietary institutions owned 30 percent of beds in 1987. Beds operated by nonprofit groups increased nine percent from 1983 to 1987. The number of beds operated by the District government in 1987 was five percent higher than 1983 and federally sponsored ones increased seven percent during this time. Of the total 3,745 beds in operation as of June 1987, approximately one-third were operated by the District government. Facilities providing long term care beds were located in each of the District eight wards.

LONG TERM CARE NURSING BEDS IN OPERATION

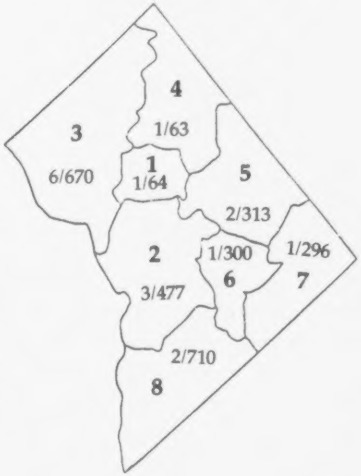
As of December*

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Public**	1,166	1,196	1,225	1,245	1,227	1,252
Federal	473	473	473	509	504	514
Nonprofit	755	708	712	771	824	840
Proprietary	756	1,022	1,059	1,111	1,116	1,139
Total	**3,150**	**3,399**	**3,469**	**3,636**	**3,671**	**3,745**

DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSED LONG TERM CARE FACILITIES AND BEDS BY WARDS

June 1987

WARD	FACILITIES/BEDS*	
1	1	164
2	3	477
3	6	670
4	1	63
5	2	313
6	1	300
7	1	296
8	2	710
	17	2,993



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* The statistics presented on the preceding page and the following page are annual averages. The statistics on this page are for a point in time. For all years except 1987, the point in time is the month of December; for 1987, it is the month of June.

**Public beds include D.C. Village, Forest Haven, J.B. Johnson and Washington Center for Aging Services.

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Office on Aging

Services for Persons Who Are Mentally Retarded

In 1978, the Council of the District of Columbia unanimously passed D.C. Law 2-137, *The Mentally Retarded Citizens' Constitutional Rights and Dignity Act.* That same year, the District government signed a court agreement, known as the Pratt Decree, that called for the deinstitutionalization and eventual closing of Forest Haven, the District institution for persons who are mentally retarded. Under both D.C. Law 2-137 and the Pratt Decree, citizens who are mentally retarded are to receive direct care, therapeutic and educational programs in the most appropriate and least restrictive environment that meets their individual needs. Over the next several years, the 260 residents who remain at Forest Haven are to be moved to community facilities. In fiscal year 1987, the average daily census had declined 49 percent since 1983. During the period of 1983 to 1987, 361 residents of Forest Haven were placed in a variety of community settings. D.C. Law 2-137 also sets forth a process whereby eligible District residents may petition the court to require the District government to provide residential and/or habilitation services. The number of petitions granted has increased by 36 percent since 1983; 19 petitioners were placed in fiscal year 1987. Community residential placements have also been developed to meet another court order. The Dixon Decree requires the placement of some mentally retarded residents of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in less restrictive residential facilities. To provide appropriate residential settings, the Department of Human Services, Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities Administration (MRDDA) has, over the past 10 years, utilized a variety of community-based living arrangements. Such arrangements include small group homes with 24-hour staff supervision. Most of these group homes are Medicaid certified as intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded and provide nursing and other medical supervision. Additionally, mentally retarded persons live in foster family homes that provide direct care and specialized training. Others live semi-independently in supervised apartments. Mentally retarded persons are provided in-home training as well as day programs that range from life skills training to job training. These services are also available to mentally retarded persons living in their own home.

FOREST HAVEN

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Average Beds in Operation	789	553	439	367	286	250
Average Daily Census	513	407	377	301	260	240
Average Daily Occupancy	65%	74%	85%	82%	74%	90%

PLACEMENTS FOR PERSONS WHO ARE MENTALLY RETARDED

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Forest Haven Outplacements						
Intermediate Care Facilities	65	65	47	41	7	20
Group Homes	17	5	7	1	0	18
Foster Homes	14	1	1	3	2	16
Supervised Apartments	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other**	3	6	3	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**77**	**58**	**45**	**9**	**60**
Petitions Granted for Placements						
Intermediate Care Facilities	0	4	6	12	6	1
Group Homes	3	5	5	1	6	3
Foster Homes	4	2	0	0	6	1
Supervised Apartments	7	3	4	0	1	2
Other*	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	**14**	**14**	**15**	**14**	**19**	**7**

*Out-of-state facilities

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Rehabilitation Services

Comprehensive programs and services are provided to persons with some form of mental, physical or social disability to assist them in reaching their maximum levels of independence and self-sufficiency. Approximately 53 percent of the persons served have severe physical or mental disabilities. Others in the program include formerly incarcerated persons and recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Most of the rehabilitation services provided by the District government are provided by the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) in the Department of Human Services. The major focus of rehabilitation services is to enhance the employability of disabled persons.

Services in fiscal year 1987 included evaluation, diagnosis, counseling and guidance, physical and mental restoration, skills and academic training, job placement and follow-up. The Rehabilitation Services Administration assesses an individual's potential for employment, evaluates his or her skills and develops a plan for occupational training. Individualized plans addressing social skills and the development of independent living skills complement the employment training programs. In fiscal year 1987, more than 10,400 persons were evaluated; 965 persons gained part-time employment and 211, full-time employment. For those whose disabilities are so severe as to rule out employment, RSA determines eligibility for income assistance from the federal Social Security Administration. Federal programs providing the assistance are the Supplemental Security Income or the Social Security Disability Insurance.

The number of persons requiring evaluations declined 24 percent from fiscal year 1983 to 1987. Approximately 44 percent of the persons evaluated in those years were provided rehabilitation service. On an average, one-quarter of those persons who were provided services gained employment.

Program expenditures during fiscal year 1987 were $13.8 million, of which nearly 60 percent came from federal funding.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Vocational Rehabilitation Program						
Clients Evaluated	13,832	13,038	10,883	10,105	10,457	11,020
Clients Provided Services	5,983	5,603	4,217	4,335	5,228	7,582
Clients Rehabilitated/Employed	1,450	1,358	1,236	1,092	1,511	1,653

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Shelter Services for the Homeless

The District government is mandated by the citizen-sponsored *District of Columbia Right to Overnight Shelter Initiative of 1985,* D. C. Law 5-146, to provide adequate shelter for homeless persons. Shelter services for homeless persons are coordinated through the Office of Emergency Shelter and Support Services. To meet the needs of those families and single adults who are temporarily without housing, the District government contracts for shelter services in the private sector. In fiscal year 1987, District appropriation totaled $11.7 million for shelter and support services. A total of 421,935 nights of shelter was provided through District government contracts with private providers of shelter services, an increase of 35 percent over the previous year. The occupancy rates for contract shelters in 1987 was 92 percent in family shelters and 98 percent in adult shelters. Included in the total expenditures for shelter services in fiscal year 1987, were 74,829 nights of shelter purchased on the open market in private hotels and rooming houses.

The 1,377 shelter beds provided in fiscal year 1987 by the District government through contracts were supplemented by an estimated 1,500 shelter beds for homeless persons provided by private nonprofit groups such as the Salvation Army, the Central Union Mission and the Center for Creative Nonviolence. In addition to temporary housing provisions, other services provided to homeless persons include meals, health care, alcohol and drug treatment, and counseling. The Health Care for the Homeless Project, created in 1984 with private funds, provided mobile health teams for designated shelters and for the homeless who refuse shelter services.

DISTRICT SUPPORT SHELTER SERVICES
Fiscal Year 1987

Family Shelters	*Contract Bed Capacity*	*Shelter Nights*	*Average Nightly Census*	*Percent Occupied*	*Upduplicated Clients Served Within Each Program*	*Average Nights Length of Stay*
Community of Hope	48	14,260	44	91.7%	152	93.8
Comprehensive Marketing System	101	20,160	109	107.9	168	120.0
Family Living Center	120	22,160	100	83.3	211	105.0
Greentree	30	11,650	32	106.7	235	49.6
House of Ruth*	25	6,439	18	72.0	250	25.8
My Sister's Place*	24	7,922	22	91.7	268	29.6
Pitts Hotel	187	74,846	189	101.1	445	168.2
Transmanagement System Corporation	101	29,963	87	86.1	93	322.2
Atlantic Street	66	2,461	36	54.5	68	36.2
R Street	44	12,578	40	90.9	112	112.3
Washington & Washington	48	18,678	52	108.3	196	95.3
Total	**794**	**221,117**	**729**	**91.8%**	**2,198**	**100.6**

Adult Shelters						
Blair & Pierce	300	112,057	307	102.3%	1,550	72.3
Calvary	20	7,560	21	105.0	582	13.0
House of Ruth**	20	4,364	13	65.0	44	99.2
Webster House	15	1,890	14	93.3	24	78.8
Park Road House	22	1,989	13	59.1	52	38.3
Florida Ave. Center	22	854	7	31.8	37	23.1
Hanna House	16	4,869	13	81.3	57	85.4
House of Ruth	84	35,938	96	114.3	635	56.6
Sarah House	14	4,345	12	85.7	65	66.8
Shelter for the Homeless, Inc.	70	26,952	74	105.7	1,800	15.0
Total	**583**	**200,818**	**570**	**97.8%**	**4,846**	**41.4**
Open Market for Families	404	74,829	491	121.5%	5,216	14.3

* Program for battered women and their children.
**Program for homeless single women and pregnant women.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services.

Medicaid and Medical Charities Utilization

Medicaid is a federally established program to pay for the health care of indigent families with children and for disabled individuals and elderly persons who cannot pay for their medical care costs. The cost of the Medicaid program is shared between the District and federal governments. As operated in the District, the program covers the eight basic services required by federal regulations. These are inpatient and patient hospital services; laboratory and X-ray services; skilled nursing facilities services; early and periodic screening diagnosis and treatment for persons under the age of one year, family planning services and supplies; physician services and nurse midwife services. Optional services such as intermediate nursing care, podiatry and prescription drugs are covered in the District government's program. In 1987, the District government extended coverage to include aged and disabled persons and pregnant women and infants in families whose income is above the program's eligibility level but below 100 percent of the federal poverty level. A total of 96,635 persons were Medicaid recipients in fiscal 1987; of this number, 439 persons benefitted from the expanded eligibility criteria.

The Medical Charities program is a District government-funded health care program that pays hospital costs for indigent, childless persons who do not meet the Medicaid eligibility criteria. In fiscal year 1987, this program served a total of 6,943 individuals at a cost of $2.7 million.

MEDICAID

Fiscal Year

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*	*Percent Change 1983-1987*
Service Recipients	117,250	105,307	98,289	98,020	96,635	97,000	-18%
Average Annual Payment per Recipient	$2,047	$2,817	$3,123	$3,285	$3,744	$3,732	83
Hospital Days Paid*	245,293	209,335	208,016	171,246	205,633	206,000	-16
Average Paid per Hospital Day	$418	$511	$533	$631	$642	$703	54
Intermediate Nursing Days Paid**	450,927	576,492	692,695	677,474	736,730	775,991	63
Average Paid per Intermediate Nursing Care Day	$62.00	$68.00	$77.00	$85.00	$92.00	$95.00	48
MEDICAL CHARITIES							
Average Monthly Eligible Beneficiaries	8,885	8,654	7,897	7,663	6,943	7,000	22%
Inpatient Hospital Days	25,960	24,000	21,000	18,044	18,307	18,500	29%

* Excludes days at Saint Elizabeths Hospital.
**Excludes D.C. Village and facilities for the mentally retarded.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services.

Medicaid Expenditures by Service

Between 1983 and 1987, Medicaid expenditures in the District of Columbia increased by more than 50 percent to a level of $361.8 million. Nursing care expenditures have more than doubled over the five year period and now account for one-third of the total expenditures. Nursing care expenditures include skilled and intermediate nursing facilities and both small and large intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded.

The change in the share of expenditures devoted to long term care reflects primarily the government's commitment to move patients into the level of care most appropriate for them, especially the community-based small facilities for the mentally retarded. Expenditures for long term care are expected to consume a still larger share of the Medicaid dollar in 1988, especially in the home health care segment. The percentage spent for inpatient care in acute care hospitals (as opposed to psychiatric and rehabilitation hospitals) has declined since 1983 and is expected to drop further in 1988.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAID SERVICE EXPENDITURES

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Total Expenditures (000s)	**$241,185**	**$297,658**	**$306,985**	**$321,963**	**$361,798***	**$362,000**
Inpatient Hospitalization	47.7%	46.5%	47.8%	43.0%	44.9%	40.1%
Nursing Care (Including ICF/MR)	23.5	26.6	27.1	31.8	31.9	33.6
Physician	8.5	5.8	6.5	5.2	5.3	5.4
Hospital Emergency Room and Outpatient	7.5	6.8	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.1
Other**	5.4	4.8	4.2	5.6	6.0	7.3
Drugs	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.7
Clinic	4.4	6.7	5.2	4.8	3.9	4.8
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Due to delays in processing by the Medicare fiscal intermediary this amount includes billings by St. Elizabeths Hospital for periods prior to fiscal year 1987.
**Dental, Family Planning, Home Health, Other Practitioners, etc.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

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Public School Enrollment

The District of Columbia Public School system provides educational services to preschool through adult age students. These services include a comprehensive educational program for all elementary, junior and senior high school students. A variety of educational programs are offered to students, such as the Visiting Instruction Corps, the School Without Walls, Ellington School of the Arts, Banneker Academic High School, STAY Program, Career Development Centers, Senate Page School, and the Public/Private Partnership Programs (communications, business, engineering, health professions, and hotel management/culinary arts). Plans are underway to implement a program to prepare students for careers in the teaching profession. Special education services in the District of Columbia Public Schools are provided to those students who have been identified as having physical handicaps, learning disabilities, mental and emotional problems, or behavioral patterns that require specialized instruction.

Total public school enrollment as of October 1987 was 87,955, an increase of 1,062 students from the previous year. Since 1983, enrollment has declined by 1,536 students. There have been enrollment declines throughout the system over the last year, with the exception of elementary school. Enrollment losses have been offset by the school system's expanded educational offerings for preschool, pre-kindergarten and postsecondary students.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
PUPIL MEMBERSHIP BY GRADES IN THE REGULAR DAY SCHOOLS, 1983-1987

	As of October				
School Level and Grade	*1983**	*1984**	*1985**	*1986*	*1987*
Elementary Schools					
Pre-Kindergarten	3,015	3,265	3,309	3,405	3,378
Kindergarten	6,073	6,431	6,602	6,546	6,421
Grades 1—6	40,024	39,559	39,587	39,599	40,440
Subtotal	**49,112**	**49,255**	**49,498**	**49,550**	**50,239**
Junior High School	20,734	20,306	19,411	18,697	17,767
Senior High School	16,476	16,329	16,523	16,328	16,143
Other High School Programs	790	**	**	**	1,948
Career Development Centers***	581	442	596	793	456
City-wide Special Education Schools and Programs	1,150	1,065	1,064	1,037	986
Tuition Grant	514	421	365	382	358
Preschool	134	109	220	106	58
Grand Total	**89,491**	**87,927**	**87,677**	**86,893**	**87,955**

* Note: School enrollment figures for years 1983-1985 are different from earlier editions of *INDICES* due to redistribution by the D.C. Public Schools of enrollments for special education and the Senate Page School. Redistribution did not alter total enrollment for those years.

** The Street Academy and the STAY enrollments were counted in adult education for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985.

***This enrollment represents postsecondary students only. Other students enrolled are counted in regular senior high school enrollment.

Source: D. C. Public Schools

Student Promotions and Test Scores

The Student Progress Plan (SPP) was implemented in 1980 on the elementary school level to ensure students' mastery of specified skills in grades one through six. The Secondary Student Progress Plan (SSPP) was phased into grade seven in school year 1984-85; grade eight in school year 1985-86; grades nine and ten during school year 1986-87; and grades eleven and twelve in the school year 1987-88. Both plans provide for uniform course requirements, grading standards and promotion policies at each grade level. The plans require increased reporting to parents of student progress by subject areas and offers additional assistance to students needing to upgrade their skills in order to be promoted to the next grade level. In June 1986 and June 1987, 93 percent of the elementary school children, grades 1-6, were promoted.

Since 1974, the District of Columbia Public Schools have administered the Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills (CTBS), Form S and Form T, to measure students' academic performance in core curriculum areas. Prompted by changes in curricula both nationally and locally, a new version of the Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills, Form U, was introduced to students in grades 3, 6, 8, 9 and 11 in May 1987. In 1987, students in grade 3 scored at the national norm in mathematics; students in grade 6, above the national norm; and students in grades 8, 9, and 11 scored below the national norm.

PERCENT OF STUDENTS PROMOTED UNDER STUDENT PROGRESS PLAN

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
(As of January) 1st-6th Graders Promoted	84%	88%	89%	90%	90%

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
(As of June) 1st-6th Graders Promoted	92%	93%	93%	93%	93%

PERCENT OF STUDENTS PROMOTED UNDER SECONDARY STUDENT PROGRESS PLAN

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
(As of June)					
7th Graders Promoted	—	—	71%	89%	87%
8th Graders Promoted	—	—	—	93%	91%

COMPREHENSIVE TESTS OF BASIC SKILLS, 1987

Grade	*Reading*	*Mathematics*	*National Norm*
3	3.5	3.8	3.8
6	6.2	7.2	6.8
8	6.9	8.3	8.8
9	8.9	9.5	9.8
11	9.7	10.0	11.8

The 1986-87 results for the College Board Admissions Testing Program reveal that average SAT Verbal and Mathematics scores for the District of Columbia public school seniors have increased over the 1985-86 scores. The average SAT verbal score was 343 and the average SAT Mathematics score was 370. These figures represent a six-point increase in the Verbal score and a three-point increase in the Mathematics score from the previous year. Since the 1984-85 school year, the difference between the national SAT scores and the DCPS SAT scores in both the mathematics and verbal section has decreased.

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST*

VERBAL

	Calendar Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
D.C. Public Schools	334	325	333	337	343
National Average	425	426	431	431	431

MATHEMATICS

	Calendar Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
D.C. Public Schools	368	361	361	367	370
National Average	468	471	475	475	475

*Scores shown are yearly averages.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Secondary School Education

District of Columbia high school students have many educational options. The basic academic program of English, math, science and foreign languages is offered in all high schools. To graduate from high school, students must complete 20.5 Carnegie Units (CUs), the standard measure of academic credit for secondary education. Two semesters of study in a particular subject equal one Carnegie Unit. There were 3,842 members of the 1986-1987 graduating class; these students received more than $7 million in scholarships, financial aid, and awards.

	Comprehensive High school	*Career Development Center*
D.C. History	0.5 CUs	0.5 CUs
Electives	7.0	—
English	4.0	4.0
Foreign Language	1.0	1.0
Health and Physical Education	1.5	1.5
Life Skills Seminar	1.0	1.5
Mathematics	2.0	2.0
Science	2.0	2.0
U.S. Government	0.5	0.5
U.S. History	1.0	1.0
Vocational/Technical Career Preparation	—	9.0
Total	**20.5 CUs**	**23.0 CUs**

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

1982-83	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
4,909	4,073	3,940	3,875	3,842

Alternative academic programs are offered on the secondary school level. Banneker Academic High School offers a rigorous academic curriculum for students pursuing post-secondary education. To graduate, students must earn 26 CUs, five and one half more than standard requirements. Under the High School/College Internship Program students earn first-year college credits while still in high school. The Science/Math Program at Ballou offers advanced mathematics and science, with calculus as a required subject. The Public Safety Preparatory Program at McKinley provides training and educational experiences while expanding the existing curriculum for students who may be interested in a career in law enforcement, fire fighting or emergency medical services. The Spingarn STAY program offers career and academic studies for students returning to school. In addition to regular classroom work, students receive individualized computer-assisted instruction in basic skills and career preparatory skills.

The school system also offers career training opportunities. The Aerospace/Marine Science program at Dunbar prepares students for careers in navigation and flight. In addition to engineering graphics and an engineering laboratory, the Dunbar pre-engineering course includes algebra, geometry, physical science and computer science. McKinley offers a course of study leading to entry-level positions in architecture and engineering. Training in landscaping, carpentry, brick masonry, plumbing, drafting, electronics, automobile repair and welding is offered at Phelps through two programs: the D.C. Apprenticeship School and the Agri-Business, Construction and Transportation program. Chamberlain provides training in accounting, secretarial work, barbering, cosmetology, office machine repair and jewelry repair through its Business and Office Education/Personal Services program. The Far Southeast Career Development Center at Johnson provides training for youth and adults in building maintenance, public safety, typing and general office skills.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Other Educational Options

Special Education

The District of Columbia Public Schools provide special education and related services to those eligible handicapped students who are identified as deaf, deaf-blind, hard of hearing, mentally retarded, multi-handicapped, orthopedically impaired, other health impaired, seriously emotionally disturbed, specific learning disabled, speech impaired or visually handicapped. Special education services are provided within a continuum of services that permits the students to be educated in the least restrictive educational setting as mandated by P.L. 94-142 (*Education of the Handicapped Act*) and Board of Education rules.

On October 1, 1986, the school system reorganized special education into two divisions representing state and local functions. The State Education Agency (SEA) office is responsible for oversight compliance of certain federal and local mandates that govern services to all District of Columbia handicapped students receiving special education. The state office also develops state plans, standards, guidelines, and curricula and it provides staff development and in-service training to parents and personnel serving handicapped students in the District of Columbia. The Local Education Agency (LEA) office is responsible for the delivery of special educational services to eligible handicapped students. Included in this responsibility is the identification, assessment, individual education plan (IEP) development, placement and provision of special education and related services required to meet the individual needs of each student.

As of December 1987, 7,161 handicapped students received special education and related services provided by D.C. Public Schools. Except for a slight decline in school year 1985-86, an increasing number of handicapped students have been served since the 1982-83 school year. Special education enrollment has continued an upward trend despite a consistent decline in overall school system enrollment. While special education enrollment increased by 6 percent between 1983 and 1987, total system enrollment has declined by 4.2 percent. Thus special education as a proportion of the total enrollment has grown. The number of handicapped students as a percent of total enrollment has increased from 7.3 percent in school year 1982-83 to 8.14 percent in school year 1987-88.

Adult Education

The Division of Career and Adult Education serves as the state agency for adult education in the District of Columbia. For purposes of this program, an adult is defined as an individual who is 16 years of age or older, or who is beyond the age of compulsory school attendance under state law. Goals of the state agency are to expand educational opportunities for adults and encourage the establishment of adult education programs that enable all adults to acquire basic literacy skills necessary to function in society; and enable adults who desire to continue their education to at least the level of completion of secondary school.

Adult Basic Education (ABE) is provided for adults whose inability to speak, read, or write affects their ability to obtain or retain employment. Adult secondary education programs include General Education Development (GED) preparation and testing, the External Diploma Program and high school completion through required and elective courses yielding Carnegie units. Career skills training and retraining is provided for adults at career development centers. In addition to these services the state agency interfaces with other public and private agencies to assist in the delivery of adult education services to adults who have been identified as having specific needs. These services are provided in conjunction with community-based organizations. The populations served under the adult education program include persons with handicaps, homeless, institutionalized individuals, persons of limited English proficiency and disadvantaged adults.

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
ENROLLMENT	20,291	16,192	16,469	17,116	16,734

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Public School System Finances

The fiscal year 1988 budget for public schools is $413.6 million in appropriated funds, and a total of $495.5 million when all other funds are added. Salaries and benefits continued, in 1987, to constitute the largest percentage distribution of the total operating budget with a 4.1 percent increase over 1986. Average teacher salaries have increased by 10.3 percent in the last five years. Of the 6,285 teachers employed by the DCPS, 3,771 or 60.0 percent are at the maximum pay level. Beginning salaries on all levels have increased only 11 percent since 1983.

SOURCES OF FUNDS
(In Millions)

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
OPERATING BUDGET						
District Appropriations	$306.5	$326.4	$340.7	$360.1	$396.7	$413.6*
Federal Funds	42.4	45.5	48.0	43.6	45.5	55.0
Total	**$348.9**	**$371.9**	**$388.7**	**$403.7**	**$442.2**	**$468.6**
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDS	8.0	19.8	11.6	22.5	69.9	26.9
Grand Total	**$356.9**	**$391.7**	**$400.3**	**$426.2**	**$512.1**	**$495.5**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET

	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Salaries and Benefits	86.1%	82.5%	83.4%	87.5%	84.4%
Energy, Communications, Rent	6.2	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.4
Subsidies and Transfers	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.2	2.8
Supplies and Materials	1.1	3.4	3.9	1.9	2.0
Equipment	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.3	2.3
Other	2.4	3.4	3.3	2.4	4.0
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

TEACHER SALARIES

	1983-84	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1987-88***
Beginning Salary:					
Bachelor's degree	$17,167	$17,167	$17,768	$18,849	$19,116
Bachelor's degree + 15 credits	18,023	18,023	18,654	19,788	20,068
Master's degree	18,886	18,886	19,547	20,736	21,029
Master's degree + 30 credits	19,749	19,749	20,440	21,683	21,990
Doctorate	20,613	20,613	21,334	22,631	22,951
Average Salary	$31,104	$31,709	$32,166	$33,797	$34,705

* Does not include a $10.0 million supplement pending before Congress.

**Does not include a pending 6 percent pay adjustment.

Sources: D.C. Public Schools

Public School Facilities

In 1987, there were 177 buildings in the public school system. The average student occupancy rates for elementary and junior high schools increased slightly in school year 1987; the rate for senior high schools showed a small decrease. The Senate Page School is located in a Library of Congress building and is not counted in this summary. Public schools also house special programs such as STAY, Street Academy, and community schools. There are 20 other facilities under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia Public Schools that do not serve students, but house administrative offices.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM FACILITIES, 1987*

Elementary Schools	119
Elementary School Arts Center	1
Middle Schools	2
Elementary/Junior High Schools	2
Junior High Schools	26
Senior High Schools	14
Career Development Centers	6
Special Education Schools	4
Adult & Continuing Education Schools	3
Total	177

*All buildings are classified by principal use.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

AVERAGE SCHOOL BUILDING STUDENT OCCUPANCY RATE

	School Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Elementary	65.1%	65.6%	65.0%	65.3%	70.1%
Junior High	71.2%	70.6%	67.4%	67.1%	68.0%
Senior High	105.0%	98.3%	101.1%	95.5%	91.5%

District Public School Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures Compared with Selected Public School Systems in the Washington Metropolitan Area

During the 1987-88 school year the District of Columbia had an enrollment, excluding pre-school and pre-kindergarten students, of 84,519 students with a per pupil expenditure of $4,534, representing a 5.5 percent increase over last year. Montgomery County with a enrollment of 95,275 had a per pupil expenditure of $5,062; Prince George's County with an enrollment of 103,325 students, had per pupil expenditures of $4,076. Falls Church per pupil expenditures, at $6,737 for 1987, were higher than other school districts. Alexandria City public schools experienced the greatest rate of growth in per pupil expenditure in 1987, up 22.5 percent, followed by Montgomery County, up 10.1 percent. All jurisdictions, except Alexandria City and Arlington County, experienced rises in enrollment. Montgomery County had the largest rise, with an increase of 1.9 percent or 1,616 students; followed by the District of Columbia with an increase of 1.4 percent or 1,137 students.

Early childhood education has become an important educational issue, both nationally and regionally. In 1987, Fairfax County had the largest enrollment of children under five with 9,373 kindergarten and Head Start students and 790 preschool students. The District of Columbia ranked second in total preschool and kindergarten enrollment with 3,436 preschool students and 6,421 kindergarten students. Montgomery County had a total of 8,661 students within this population, with 996 preschoolers and 7,665 kindergarten students. Prince George's County had 972 preschool students and 7,000 kindergarten students, representing a total of 7,972. All jurisdictions, with the exception of Alexandria City and the District of Columbia, showed a rise in the enrollment of preschool, kindergarten or Head Start students. The District of Columbia had the highest preschool population, 3,436 students, even though it experienced a 2 percent decline in its total under five school age population.

	School Year	*Enrollment**	*Percent Change*	*Per Pupil Expenditure***	*Percent Change*
District of Columbia	1982-1983	88,175	—	$3,656	—
	1983-1984	85,828	-2.7	$3,726	+1.9
	1984-1985	84,553	-1.5	$4,212	+13.0
	1985-1986	84,148	-0.5	$4,290	+1.9
	1986-1987	83,382	-0.9	$4,297	+0.2
	1987-1988	84,519	+1.4	$4,534***	+5.5
Fairfax County, Va.	1982-1983	121,862	—	$3,236	—
	1983-1984	122,003	+1.1	$3,044	-5.9
	1984-1985	123,175	+1.0	$3,476	+14.2
	1985-1986	125,066	+1.5	$3,586	+3.2
	1986-1987	127,878	+1.3	$3,977	+10.9
	1987-1988	128,742	+0.7	$4,458	+12.1

* The enrollment figures do not include preschool and pre-kindergarten students. Fairfax County, however, includes Head Start student enrollment in the kindergarten figures.

** The per pupil expenditure figure is based on a school district's operating budget for the regular day school program excluding debt service, employee benefits, school food service, summer school and adult education. School systems include all students enrolled and use the regular day school budget in calculating per pupil expenditures. Montgomery County does not include pre-school students in the per pupil expenditures. Fairfax County excludes special education costs.

***Per pupil expenditure based on total enrollment of 87,955.

Public School Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures Compared with Selected Public School Systems in the Washington Metropolitan Area, *continued*

	School Year	*Enrollment**	*Percent Change*	*Per Pupil Expenditure***	*Percent Change*
Alexandria, Va.	1982-1983	10,384	—	$4,298	—
	1983-1984	10,320	−0.6	$4,519	+5.1
	1984-1985	10,549	+2.2	$4,794	+6.1
	1985-1986	10,344	−1.9	$5,139	+7.2
	1986-1987	9,967	−3.6	$5,312	+3.4
	1987-1988	9,422	−5.5	$6,505	+22.5
Arlington County, Va.	1982-1983	14,622	—	$3,805	—
	1983-1984	14,525	−0.7	$4,184	+10.0
	1984-1985	14,684	+1.1	$4,346	+3.9
	1985-1986	14,486	−1.3	$4,842	+11.4
	1986-1987	14,691	+1.4	$5,312	+9.7
	1987-1988	14,404	−2.0	$5,833	+9.8
Falls Church, Va.	1982-1983	1,013	—	$4,761	—
	1983-1984	1,035	+2.2	$5,020	+5.4
	1984-1985	1,061	+2.5	$5,350	+6.6
	1985-1986	1,110	+4.6	$5,579	+4.3
	1986-1987	1,132	+1.9	$6,161	+10.4
	1987-1988	1,145	+1.2	$6,737	+9.4
Prince George's County, Md.	1982-1983	111,805	—	$2,548	—
	1983-1984	108,196	−3.2	$2,603	+2.2
	1984-1985	105,830	−2.2	$3,049	+17.1
	1985-1986	102,997	−2.7	$3,319	+8.9
	1986-1987	102,530	−0.5	$3,803	+14.6
	1987-1988	103,325	+0.8	$4,076	+7.2
Montgomery County, Md.	1982-1983	91,672	—	$3,486	—
	1983-1984	90,190	−1.6	$3,753	+7.7
	1984-1985	90,861	+.8	$3,996	+6.5
	1985-1986	91,959	+1.2	$4,269	+6.8
	1986-1987	93,459	+1.6	$4,598	+7.7
	1987-1988	95,275	+1.9	$5,062	+10.1

* The enrollment figures do not include pre-school and pre-kindergarten students. Fairfax Countyhowever,includes Head Start student enrollment in the kindergarten figures.

** The per pupil expenditure figure is based on a school district's operating budget for the regular day school program excluding debt service, employee benefits, school food service, summer school and adult eduction. School systems include all students enrolled and use the regular day school budget in calculating per pupil expenditures. Montgomery County does not include pre-school students in the per pupil expenditures. Fairfax County excludes special education costs.

Source: Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area Boards of Education, *Basic Information Guide School Year 1987-1988* and prior year's editions.

Private School Enrollment of District Residents

Under the provisions of D.C. Code Title 31, Compulsory School Attendance Law, District residents are required to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age. The D.C. Public Schools, Division of Student Services, Statutory Compliance Branch conducts an annual census of all District resident students, ages 3-18, enrolled in the District of Columbia and out-of-state nonpublic schools and instructional programs.

During the 1987-88 school year, 13,873 students were enrolled in nonpublic schools in kindergarten through twelfth grade programs. The majority, nearly 84 percent, attend private or church-sponsored schools in the District of Columbia. Enrollment of District residents in church-administered schools located in the District has declined in each of the last five years while enrollment in private schools and other programs has fluctuated during this period. For school year 1987-88, the enrollment of District residents in private schools in the District decreased by six percent while enrollment in other school programs declined by 37 percent; church administered school enrollment declined by one percent. Overall attendance of District residents in nonpublic schools, located both in the District and in the suburbs, has declined since 1983.

PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS

	School Year				
	1983-1984	*1984-1985*	*1985-1986*	*1986-1987*	*1987-1988*
District					
Parochial Schools*	7,797	6,925	6,906	6,571	6,500
Private Schools	5,459	5,370	4,752	5,159	4,871
Other Programs	495	774	721	466	295
Total	**13,751**	**13,069**	**12,379**	**12,196**	**11,666**
Outside the District of Columbia	2,755	2,741	2,771	2,577	2,207
Grand Total	**16,506**	**15,810**	**15,150**	**14,773**	**13,873**

*Includes schools affiliated with the Catholic Church, as well as Christian, Baptist, Episcopal, Greek, Muslim and Seventh Day Adventist schools located in the District of Columbia.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Public Higher Education

The University of the District of Columbia (UDC) is a public land-grant institution established in August 1977 through the merger of three schools: D.C. Teachers College, Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute. It is the only exclusively urban land-grant institution of higher education in the nation. The University is governed by a 15-member Board of Trustees, eleven appointed by the Mayor with Council confirmation, three members selected by alumni and one member elected by the UDC student body. The university is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools. The school's main campus, in Northwest Washington, is a 21.8 acre site. Academic programs are also housed in two satellite campuses, the downtown Mount Vernon Square campus and the Georgia Avenue and Harvard Street campus, formerly the site of D.C. Teachers College.

UDC has five academic colleges. As of January 1988, it offered 133 programs: 44 associate, 67 baccalaureate, 17 master's and 5 certificate programs. In addition to its academic programs, the university offers a number of specialized programs through the Cooperative Extension Service and its Division of Continuing Education. The Cooperative Extension Service offers the traditional 4-H and youth programs, and community resources Development activities, e.g. housing repair, training in pesticide handling and urban gardening. The Division of Continuing Education is the outreach unit of the University's instructional programs, coordinating 60 off-campus credit and non-credit courses as well as training programs.

Tuition for District resident undergraduates in fall 1987 was $634; for District resident graduate students, $1,234. Effective spring 1988, the tuition increased; resident undergraduate tuition is $664 a year and resident graduate tuition is $1,264 per year. For both nonresident undergraduate and graduate school students, tuition is $2,464 per year. Approximately 21 percent of UDC students received some form of student aid during the 1987 academic year with an average award of $1,018 per year to cover tuition, books and other living expenses.

The fiscal year 1988 budget for the university is $71.1 million in District government appropriated funds and $87.4 million when all other funds, including tuition, are added. For the academic year 1987-1988, 491 full-time and 200 part-time faculty members performed teaching and other academic duties. In fiscal year 1987, salaries for full-time professors ranged from $31,930 to $54,330, with an average salary of $47,100. Of the full-time teaching staff, 44 percent had earned doctorates, 50 percent held master's degrees, 5 percent held bachelor's degrees and less than 1 percent had other certificates. The university employed 1,218 full-time persons in fiscal year 1987. Included in this number are 696 support, clerical, administrative, maintenance and operations employees.

DEGREES AWARDED

	Associate/Certificate	*Bachelor's*	*Master's*	**Total**
1982-1983	284	574	175	**1,033**
1983-1984	221	549	156	**926**
1984-1985	257	519	148	**924**
1985-1986	248	510	151	**909**
1986-1987	237	538	137	**912**

Source: University of the District of Columbia

Profile of Students in Public Higher Education

In the fall of 1987, the University of the District of Columbia enrolled 9,655 students, a full-time equivalent enrollment (FTE) of 5,819. There were 12 FTE students per FTE faculty member. Of the total enrollment, 92 percent were undergraduate and 65 percent were studying part time, with an average academic load of nine credit hours per semester. The University has an open admissions policy with mandatory skills testing for entering freshmen undergraduates only. This ensures that any District resident who is a high school graduate or has passed the General Education Development (GED) program has the opportunity to enroll at UDC.

In the 1987-1988 academic school year, 84 percent of the total student body lived in the District of Columbia; 57 percent were female; 78 percent were Black; and the average age was 27 years. There were 2,285 students with foreign visas registered in 1987, with nearly 24 percent from Nigeria. Of 4,403 freshmen in the 1987-1988 academic year, 1,367 were first time college enrollees.

During the five-year period, 1983-1987, student enrollment declined 28.9 percent; the number of faculty fell 18 percent; and the student/faculty ratio decreased from 14:1 to 12:1. The percentage of students studying part time has remained steady at 65 percent.

ENROLLMENT

Fall

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Projected 1988*
Headcount	13,576	12,832	12,080	11,098	9,655	9,944
Full Time Equivalent	8,351	7,825	7,411	6,869	5,819	6,165

STUDENT STATUS

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Projected 1988*
Full Time	4,809	4,491	4,475	4,197	3,382	3,488
Part Time	8,767	8,341	7,605	6,901	6,273	6,464

CLASS STANDING

Fall

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Freshman	7,605	6,862	6,408	5,310	4,403
Sophomore	2,207	2,363	2,131	1,931	1,676
Junior	1,295	1,337	1,403	1,397	1,283
Senior	1,156	1,196	1,283	1,565	1,555
Graduate	786	660	615	643	571
Special*	527	414	240	252	167
Total	**13,576**	**12,832**	**12,080**	**11,098**	**9,655**

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT ENROLLMENT/FACULTY RATIO

	Students	*Faculty*	*Ratio*
1983-1984	8,351	611.6	14:1
1984-1985	7,825	573.3	14:1
1985-1986	7,411	570.2	13:1
1986-1987	6,869	552.6	12:1
1987-1988	5,819	500.0	12:1

*Students who have not designated a degree program or consortium students.

Source: University of the District of Columbia

Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions

Washington, D.C. is an educational center with 19 degree-granting institutions of higher education. In the fall of 1987, these colleges, universities and seminaries had 46,267 undergraduates and 31,224 graduate or professional students enrolled. The University of the District of Columbia had the largest undergraduate student enrollment, 9,084 students, or 19.6 percent of the total undergraduate students in District-based institutions. George Washington University had the largest number of graduate and professional students, with 11,569 students enrolled.

In addition to the degree-granting institutions located in Washington, D.C., there are numerous degree-granting branches of other state universities, non-degree institutions of higher education, and specialized public and private research centers. The largest non-degree enrollment in college level courses is in the Graduate School of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which had 41,900 students enrolled in 1987-1988, most of whom attend classes in locations in the District of Columbia.

FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT LEVEL IN POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

	1984—1985		*1985—1986*		*1986—1987*		*1987—1988*	
	Undergraduate	*Graduate*	*Undergraduate*	*Graduate*	*Undergraduate*	*Graduate*	*Undergraduate*	*Graduate*
American University	5,325	5,164	5,429	5,193	5,681	4,986	6,082	4,935
Benjamin Franklin University	NA	NA	NA	NA	316	36	—	—
Catholic University of America	2,867	3,913	2,886	3,765	2,891	3,770	3,026	3,803
Corcoran School of Art	419	0	515	0	504	0	532	0
De Sales School of Theology	0	25	0	26	0	32	0	23
Defense Intelligence College	398	220	317	350	358	344	774	422
Dominican House of Studies	1	37	0	42	0	50	0	48
Gallaudet University	1,140	318	1,536	308	1,657	325	1,908	309
George Washington University	7,754	11,578	7,499	11,291	7,302	11,409	7,931	11,569
Georgetown University	5,829	6,160	5,836	6,149	5,769	6,198	5,858	5,912
Howard University	8,278	3,202	8,193	2,991	8,257	2,796	8,026	2,589
Lutheran House of Studies	NA	(NA	NA	NA	0	32	0	17
Mount Vernon College	489	0	503	0	520	0	579	0
Oblate College	0	42	0	46	8	34	3	39
Southeastern University	607	353	672	350	657	389	709	304
Strayer College	1,321	0	1,226	0	917	0	1,026	0
Trinity College	623	215	739	202	774	187	729	320
University of the District of Columbia	12,172	660	11,465	615	10,455	643	9,084	571
Wesley Theological Seminary	0	399	0	370	0	374	0	363
Total	**47,223**	**32,286**	**46,816**	**31,698**	**46,066**	**31,605**	**46,267**	**31,224**

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
U.S. Department of Agriculture

The Public Library System

Created by an act of Congress in 1896, the public library system has grown from the original Central Library building to include the Martin Luther King Memorial Library (MLK) that opened in 1972 as the main library, 4 regional branches, 16 local branches, 4 community libraries and a kiosk. The first branch library, Takoma Park, was built in 1911. Today, library facilities are located throughout the District and all are structurally accessible to the handicapped. As the number of buildings has increased, so too have the programs, services and collections offered by the library system. The number of books purchased annually has more than doubled since 1983, bringing the total collection to more than 1.5 million. The District government's per capita book expenditure has also doubled in the last five years, approaching parity with the suburbs. The appropriation for the library has increased an average of $1.1 million in each of the past five years. During the 1987-1988 fall, winter and spring schedules, there were 69 weekly hours of service for MLK, seven days a week. The local and regional branches were each open 55 hours, six days a week. The community libraries and kiosk were open 36 hours, five days a week.

During fiscal year 1987 the library increased access to library materials by installing an on-line catalog and Community Information Service, previously available only in the main library, in the regional libraries. The on-line catalog contains information on more than a million of the most active books in the collection. The Community Information Service is an up-to-date listing of services provided by more than a thousand local government and private agencies. The library also introduced InfoTrac II (Magazine Index/PLUS) at the main library and in four regional branches. This computerized service indexes by subject nearly a half-million articles in hundreds of widely-read business, technical and general interest publications. At the main library, Magazine Collection and Business Collection were added. These both give library users direct access to articles in general interest and business periodicals on self-service microfilm cartridges. Articles can be read or copied on reader-printers.

As a place to read, study and conduct research, the library provides an extensive and varied collection of materials. The Washingtoniana Division provides a wealth of information on the District of Columbia. This division houses a photo collection and tapes of oral history by older residents of the District in addition to being a repository of official government publications. The Audiovisual Division has more than 2,500 titles of films and recordings available for use in the library and for loan to registered borrowers. Video cassettes on a variety of subjects are available for loan for a fee.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COLLECTION

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Books (in thousands)	1,360	1,355	1,404	1,440	1,508	1,570
Books Purchased (in thousands)	85	95	132	140	187	171
Newspaper Subscriptions	172	212	225	230	231	235
Magazine Subscriptions	3,016	2,860	2,955	3,042	3,314	3,350
District Appropriated Budget (in millions)	$11.5	$12.5	$14.3	$15.0	$16.6	$17.0
Book Fund as a Percent of Operating Budget	6.9%	6.7%	8.6%	9.4%	9.3%	9.6%
Per Capita Book Expenditures						
District of Columbia	$1.26	$1.32	$1.92	$2.24	$2.44	$2.64
Average — Washington suburbs	2.37	2.55	3.44	2.92	NA	NA
Average — U.S. cities Population 550,000-750,000	2.12	2.10	2.46	2.90	NA	NA

Source: D.C. Public Library

Library Use

Over the period 1983-1987, the use of the District's public libraries, as measured by circulation, has steadily increased. In 1983, more than 1.6 million library materials circulated; in 1987, more than 1.8 million, an increase of 13.4 percent. As the library expands its services to improve community access to its facilities, there has been an increase in branch circulation for both adults and children. The Martin Luther King Library continues to have the largest circulation in the system. Total circulation at the MLK library has grown 24 percent since 1983. The main library's downtown location makes it easily accessible to many college students, to a large daytime workforce and to residents from throughout the city and region. During 1987 more than two million persons were counted entering the system's 26 facilities.

The library has improved the adult basic education collection of the Martin Luther King Memorial Library and expanded the service to five branch libraries: Anacostia, Capitol View, Northeast, Washington Highlands and Watha T. Daniel. Through the adult basic education service, the library provides support for adult literacy providers and adult learners primarily by maintaining collections of easy-to-read materials. Limited space for tutoring is also available at the main library as well as in the branch libraries.

The library provides a variety of programs and activities for children. One program offered this past fiscal year was Summer Quest '87, the theme of which was "Readers on the Move." This self-paced, reading motivation program was conducted throughout the summer and cosponsored by the public libraries of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. The District of Columbia Public Library's Summer Quest '87 was quite successful with 1,933 children participating, a 26 percent increase over the previous year. The Library Theatre's Summer Storybuilders, which featured 30 live children's drama performances, was attended by over 5,700 children and adults. Also well received and well attended was Metro's safety awareness program. Approximately 2,700 children and adults visited libraries across the city to meet Mr. McGruff, the crime dog.

A senior bookmobile operates five days a week, offering large-print books, other reading materials and programs to senior citizens. Visits are also made to homebound persons. Expanded special services such as "talking books" in disc and tape form and accommodations for hearing-impaired persons have contributed to greater use of library services.

PUBLIC LIBRARY USE
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Total Circulation	**1,625**	**1,725**	**1,773**	**1,826**	**1,843**	**1,930**
MLK Adult	373	398	416	434	416	438
MLK Children	35	38	39	42	39	40
Branches Adult	833	858	867	886	887	904
Branches Children	384	431	451	464	501	548
Blind and Physically Handicapped	133	143	144	156	158	164
Head Count (Persons entering libraries)	1,777	1,858	2,007	2,035	2,008	2,092
Occupancy (Hourly count)	1,318	1,370	1,316	1,410	1,511	1,567
Telephone Inquiries	553	545	553	586	627	661
Active Registered Borrowers	250	261	265	279	279	287

Source: D.C. Public Library

Washington, A City of Celebration

The District government, federal government and independent agencies issued more than 2,500 permits for special events, festivals and celebrations which were held in the District of Columbia during 1987. The combined attendance for major events such as the annual Cherry Blossom Festival and Parade, the month-long Potomac Riverfest, the Independence Day celebration, the Hispanic Festival, and the city's New Year's Eve celebration was over 3.6 million people. Many special events occur annually, such as the St. Patrick's Day Parade and the Adams Morgan Festival. Community arts and cultural activities are held each year, such as 1987 Duke Ellington Month Festival, the Very Special Arts Festival, and the Storytelling Festival. Neighborhood festivals and ward celebrations, such as Georgia Avenue Day, the Ward 7 Family Day and Ward 8's annual parade in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., attract city-wide attendance.

The District government sponsors many special events and, in addition, provides financial and other support to community groups organizing events. The range of city services required for these types of activities are coordinated by the Mayor's Special Events Task Group under the direction of the District's Office of Emergency Preparedness. In addition to the licenses and permits required for most public events, planning must be made for crowd control, food safety, sanitary facilities, street closings, emergency medical services, public transportation, parking and cleanup. Eighteen District government agencies, nine federal agencies and several private and regional organizations are members of the task group.

In accordance with a formula set forth in the *Hotel Occupancy Tax Act*, D.C. Law 2-58, the District government dedicates a portion of the revenue it receives from the hotel occupancy tax to promote conventions and tourism. A portion of hotel occupancy tax receipts is allocated to the Washington Convention and Visitor Association, the Committee to Promote Washington, and the Washington Convention Center for promotional activities. In addition, national corporations and local businesses provide funds and services to support major celebrations and festivals.

SELECTED SPECIAL EVENTS HELD DURING 1987

Date	*Event*	*Attendance**
January 2nd	District's Inaugural Ball	4,000
January 19th	Martin Luther King Jr. Parade	35,000
February 24th	Chinese Lunar New Year Celebration	10,000
March 16th	St. Patrick's Day Parade	50,000
April 6th-12th	Cherry Blossom Festival	80,000
June (Month)	Potomac Riverfest	1,000,000
July 4th	Independence Day Celebration	400,000
July 4th	D.C. Free Jazz Festival	2,000
July 25th	Hispanic Day Festival and Parade	250,000
August 19th	Congress Heights Day Festival	10,000
September 13th	Adams Morgan Day	250,000
September 21st	Reggae Festival	20,000
October 3rd	D.C. Firefighters Parade	50,000
October 10th	H Street Festival and Parade	25,000
December 31st	New Year's Eve at the Post Office Pavilion	150,000

*Crowd size estimated by on-site Metropolitan Police Department officers.

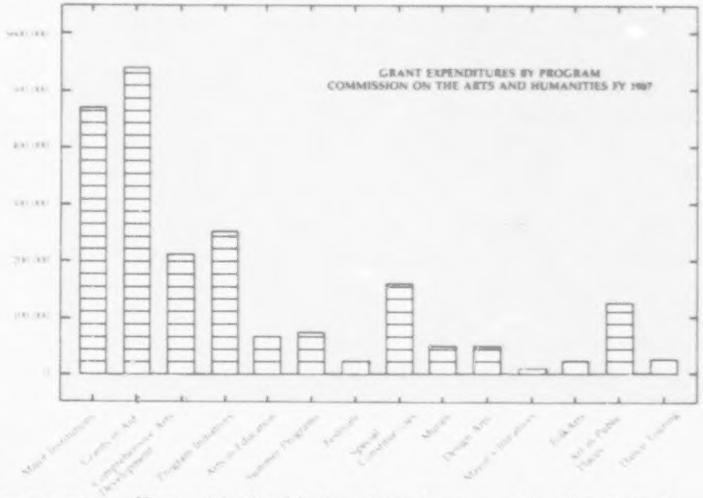
Sources: Office of Emergency Preparedness, D.C. Committee to Promote Washington, D.C. Department of Recreation, D.C. Commission on Arts and Humanities

Washington, D.C., A Center for Community Arts

The District of Columbia is a city alive with cultural activities. The city boasts some 150 exhibit spaces in galleries, museums and universities that regularly display visual arts. Thirty local theaters and 20 dance companies gave over 3,500 performances in 1987. Many festivals and arts events highlight various neighborhood and ethnic traditions. The "Downtown Arts District" along 7th and E Streets Northwest was established in the city's *Comprehensive Plan* to encourage a concentration of galleries, studios, theatres and other art establishments. The renovation of the National and Ford's Theatres and plans for a new live theatre as well as a complex of film theaters are reviving the city's downtown night life.

The D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities is an 18-member body appointed by the Mayor to assist, encourage and promote the arts. The commission receives its primary funding from the District government, with additional support from the National Endowment for the Arts. Over the last five years, District government funding for the arts has more than doubled. Compared to the 1987 legislative arts appropriations of the other states and territories, the District of Columbia ranked third. This is represented by a $3.78 per capita legislative appropriation for the arts in D.C.

Each year the commission awards grants through a competitive peer panel review process to individual artists, arts organizations and other nonprofit organizations involved in arts programming and special events. In fiscal year 1987, the commission awarded more than $2 million in grants to 107 individual artists and 178 artistic groups. Among the grantees in 1987 were the Anacostia Coordinating Council, the D.C. Youth Ensemble, the Lorton Art Program, Centro de Arte, and the Woolly Mammoth Theatre. In the past five years, the commission has nearly tripled the number of programs that it sponsors. Many of the new programs were created to bring high quality arts presentations into city neighborhoods. As shown on the table below, the commission has 14 categories of grants and awards.



The Comprehensive Arts Development Program, initiated in fiscal year 1984, provides managerial and technical assistance to organizations and individuals in culturally underserved areas of the city. The Festivals Program, established in 1986, provides financial assistance to organizations sponsoring festivals in which arts are a significant component. With the help of a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, the commission implemented a Folk Arts Program to survey, document and assess the expressive cultures of residential Washington. The Design Arts, Murals and Art in Public Places programs support the creation of more visually pleasing and humane environments. They also expand the opportunities for District residents to experience art and better design in their daily lives as well as create employment and visibility for artists and designers.

The Major Institutions Program makes major private arts institutions more accessible to District residents and the local arts community with a goal of increasing the participation of ethnic minorities. To increase the availability of high quality arts training for individuals pursuing a career in the arts, the commission established Professional Training in the Arts grants. The Dance Touring Program, a cooperative effort with the National Endowment for the Arts, has expanded the scope, quality and quantity of professional dance presented citywide. Assistance is provided for out-of-town, ethnic, avant garde and non-traditional dance companies. The newest program, Arts-in-Prison, places artists as teachers in District prison facilities to provide training and cultural activities to the incarcerated population. The commission also sponsors the annual Mayor's Arts Awards, the most prestigious honor conferred by the District government on individual artists, arts organizations and patrons of the arts. In 1987, 13 recipients received this award for their significant contributions to the cultural life of Washington, D.C. The Larry Neal Writers' Conference and awards competition is the District government's mechanism for literary recognition. In addition to the activities of the Commission on the Arts and Humanities, the District government promotes the arts through other initiatives. In 1987, the Mayor established a blue ribbon committee to develop strategies for incorporating the arts into economic development efforts. The Arts Inducement Program, administered by the Office of Businesss and Economic Development, allows the District government to use funds for the improvement of spaces that have demonstrated a long-term commitment to the arts.

In August 1986, the District government acquired the Howard Theatre from the Howard Theatre Foundation. The renovation, to be undertaken by the Office of Business and Economic Development, will revive this theatre, creating a performing arts facility to showcase local and national talent.

Also serving artists and arts groups are the Washington Area Lawyers for the Arts, providing *pro bono* or low-cost legal advice, and D.C. ART/WORKS, the only employment and training center for artists of its kind in the country. The Cultural Alliance of Greater Washington administers Business Volunteers for the Arts to give managerial and financial assistance to arts organizations. Many local theaters, through the Cultural Alliance, sell same-day-of-show tickets at a discount through TICKETplace; in 1987, TICKETplace sold 599,265 tickets for artistic performances.

COMMISSION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES EXPENDITURES
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year					
Source of Funds	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
District Government	$886	$916	$1,278	$1,673	$2,418	$3,594
Federal Government	390	301	361	432	447	382
Total	**$1,276**	**$1,217**	**$1,639**	**$2,105**	**$2,865**	**$3,976**

Source: D.C. Commissionon the Arts and Humanities

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT LEGISLATIVE ARTS APPROPRIATIONS COMPARED TO THOSE OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

	Calendar Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Ranking Nationwide	8th	8th	5th	4th	3rd	1st
Per Capita Appropriation for the arts	$1.40	$1.45	$1.81	$2.69	$3.78	$5.66

Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

Recreation and Leisure Time Activities

Public recreation in the District of Columbia encompasses a broad range of indoor and outdoor physical, cultural and social activities. Recreational services provided by the District government are located throughout the city in 104 year-round neighborhood centers. Of these, 10 are based in public housing complexes, 44 are based in public schools and 50 are on District-owned land. The majority of these services are available free to residents and visitors. The District government maintains 49 decorative parks, some of which include children's play equipment and seating for the general public. A total of 96 athletic fields accommodate soccer, softball and football leagues for youth and adults at 66 sites throughout the city. In 1987, 45 swimming pools, which include 3 therapeutic and 11 indoor facilities, were operated by the Department of Recreation. Thirteen senior citizens' centers and two adult centers offered day and evening programs ranging from health and nutrition counseling to music, drama, visual arts and ethnic cultural programs.

Many activities and programs sponsored by the District extend the traditional concept of recreation. For example, recreation centers serve as nutrition sites for the elderly; 16 project Operating Services Assisting Youth (OSAY) sites provided outreach and counseling to over 5,000 youths. A total of 391 children were enrolled in day care programs at 19 sites during fiscal year 1987 and another 336 school-aged youth were enrolled in the before-and-after school day care programs at 13 centers. Throughout the year, therapeutic recreational programs for mentally retarded and physically disabled persons were provided in five specially equipped facilities, serving in 1987 a total of 2,241 persons, from infants to senior citizens. Twelve "day" camps, including four for handicapped children, provide day, overnight camping experience and weekend trips during the summer months. The 64 urban day camps provide daytime enrichment activities for thousands of children during the summer months. A resident camp, located in Scotland, Maryland, offers additional camping opportunities for young people.

The form and function of the recreational facilities in the District reflect its multiple roles as an urban jurisdiction and as the location of the national capital. For example, the majority of the city's park area is maintained by the National Park Service. National parks within the District of Columbia total 7,222 acres, with other parks and open spaces under District jurisdiction occupying 1,357 acres. Management and planning issues for the entire range of recreation resources are summarized in the District's recently published *Comprehensive Recreation Plan. The fiscal year 1988 appropriated operating budget for the Department of Recreation is $30.1 million. Its 1988 capital improvement budget authority totaled $3.3 million for six projects.*

RECREATION SERVICES

Fiscal Year 1987

Year Round Recreation Centers	104*
Seasonal Centers	6
Adult Recreation Centers	2
Therapeutic Recreation Centers	6
Senior Citizens Centers	13
Tennis Courts	166
Day Care Centers	19
Before/After School Centers	13

Cooperative Play Centers	22
Youth Garden Demonstrations	3
Day Camps	8
Day Camps for Handicapped	4
OSAY Centers	16
Overnight Camp	1
Urban Camps Day Camps	64

Pools		
Indoor Swimming		11
Recreation Buildings	2	
School Buildings	9	
Outdoor Swimming		19
Walk-To-Learn		15
Total		**45**
Park Acres		
District		1,337
Federal		7,222
Total		**8,559**
Water Acres		3,500

*4 centers were closed temporarily for renovations in 1987

Source: D.C. Department of Recreation

Public Works

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Transportation System

Streets, Bridges and Public Rights of Way

The Washington metropolitan area is served by three major ground transportation systems: the railroads, which operate from Union Station, the Metrobus and Metrorail system and the interstate highways. At the center of this transportation network, where the use is most intense, is the District of Columbia. The overall transportation goal of the District government is to promote a balanced transportation system that meets the needs of all its users. In addition to public transportation, commercial and private vehicles, over 10,000 taxicabs and hundreds of tour buses must be taken into consideration in planning the system. Commercial activity and the quality of residential life depend on the safe and efficient movement of pedestrians and vehicles throughout the District. This requires that the District's streets, alleys, bridges, bicycle paths and sidewalks be properly designed, well constructed, and efficiently maintained and repaired.

Streets and other public rights of way represent more than 22 percent of the District's land area. Maintenance and repair of streets and bridges are major activities of the Department of Public Works. During 1987, approximately 29 miles of District roads underwent rehabilitation. Another 20 miles were given surface treatments to extend the roadways' useful lives. Major on-going roadway rehabilitation projects include two sections of New York Avenue (from Bladensburg Road to the railroad bridge, Northeast and from 13th Street to 15th Street, Northwest), an extension of Southern Avenue and more than a mile of Military Road, Northwest. A major rehabilitation of the historic Francis Scott Key Memorial Bridge over the Potomac River was completed in spring 1987. This project received national acclaim for technical innovation and aesthetic sensitivity. Several smaller bridges, including the 12th Street and New Jersey Avenue Bridges in Southwest Washington, are currently undergoing complete reconstruction.

As the transportation infrastructure ages, greater road and bridge rehabilitation efforts are required. Since 1983, 15 bridges have been rehabilitated or reconstructed, including three major river crossings. In addition, the entire 12.35 miles of the interstate freeway system within the District have been rehabilitated, are currently under construction or have been designated for rehabilitation in the near future. Major resurfacing of roads within the District has averaged 25.6 miles per year since 1983 and is expected to reach 30 miles in 1988. This program is expected to continue at the same rate in future years depending on the availability of general obligation bond financing.

Registration of Motor Vehicles

Registration of vehicles and the licensing of drivers are also functions performed by the Department of Public Works. Of the 293,000 motor vehicles registered in 1987, 273,000 were cars and pleasure vehicles, 10,100 were taxis, 7,100 were commercial vehicles, and 2,800 were motorcycles. DPW issued 210,641 driving permits in 1987.

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

	Total District FY 1987
Miles of streets	1,102
Miles of sidewalks	1,647
Miles of alleys	452
Bridges	231
Street lights	66,483
Signalized intersections	1,300

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

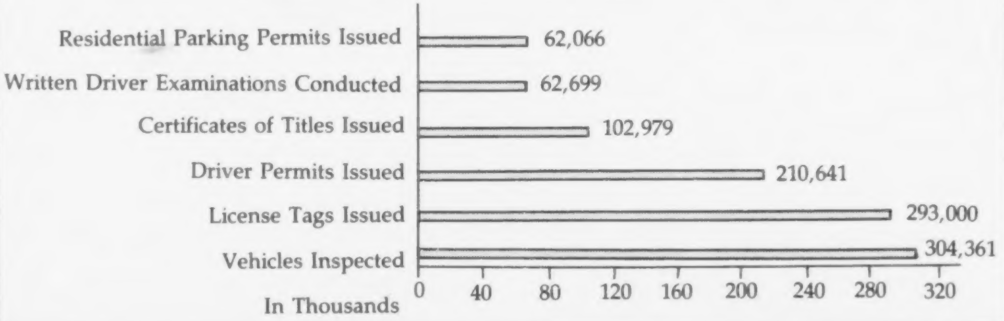
	Total District FY 1987
Cars and Pleasure Vehicles	273,000
Commercial Vehicles	7,100
Motorcycles	2,800
Taxicabs	10,100
Total	**293,000**

MILES OF ROAD RESURFACED THROUGH MAJOR REHABILITATION

Fiscal Year

1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
29.8	21.2	21.0	26.9	29.2

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION. ACTIVITIES FY: 1987.



Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Traffic Safety

The District of Columbia's Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) enforces traffic regulations, facilitates safe and efficient flow of traffic and promotes greater safety awareness by the public. During calendar year 1987, 24,346 traffic accidents were reported, a slight decrease from 1986, and 56 traffic-related fatalities were recorded, a 22 percent increase over 1986. Alcohol-related fatalities were up in 1987.

In July 1987 the Council adopted the *Pedestrian Protection Amendment Act of 1987,* D.C. Law 7-34. The act allows monetary and criminal penalties to be levied against motorists who fail to yield the right-of-way to pedestrians in crosswalks. A public information campaign is planned to increase awareness of pedestrian safety.

The Department of Public Works' "Project Safe Child" began making child safety seats available in 1981, and in 1982 the use of child restraint seats for children under the age of three years became mandatory. District residents may rent an infant or toddler safety seat for a nominal fee, half of which is refunded when the seat is returned on time and in good condition. There are nine sites located throughout the District where the seats can be rented. Under this program more than 7,900 infant and toddler seats were rented since the inception of the program. In 1987, 121 citations for violating the *Child Restraint Act of 1982,* D.C. Law 4-278, were issued by the Metropolitan Police Department.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

	Calendar Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Accidents	24,737	25,026	23,300	24,524	24,346
Fatalities	72	65	61	46	56
Alcohol-Related Fatalities	37	25	27	10	20
Drunk Driving Arrests	5,464	5,645	5,454	4,611	3,996

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Parking Enforcement

The D.C. Department of Public Works' (DPW) parking enforcement program is designed to provide for pedestrian safety and motorists' rights and to enhance the visual environment in the downtown and neighborhood commercial areas. It consists of four primary functions; ticket issuance, vehicle immobilization (booting), towing and impoundment, and delinquent ticket collection.

The department's 87 civilian parking ticket writers, parking control aides (PCAs), supplement the ticket issuance activity of the police and other agencies. During fiscal year 1987 District PCAs issued 60 percent of all parking tickets. Illegally parked vehicles causing safety or access problems are towed and impounded. Vehicles with two or more unpaid parking tickets are legally eligible for booting. At least 30 days after a ticket has been issued, the registered vehicle owner is notified that it is delinquent and the fine doubles. If it remains unpaid, it could be assigned to a collection agency. Approximately 26 percent of all parking ticket payments in 1987 were in direct response to a boot, tow or collection agency action.

PARKING ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

			Fiscal Year		
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Parking control aides	61	61	74	79	87
Parking tickets					
DPW	971,551	1,088,194	1,129,988	1,158,539	1,203,560
MPD/Other	564,930	575,357	615,923	641,673	551,923
Booted vehicles	19,154	20,353	20,795	20,606	18,046
Vehicles towed	17,760	15,728	17,927	15,162	18,612
Abandoned vehicles removed from city streets	NA	NA	6,689	8,037	9,140
Parking meters	13,031	12,896	13,425	13,590	14,460
Parking meter revenue (in millions)	$7.7	$8.2	$8.9	$9.4	$9.7
Average per meter per year	$622	$637	$683	$695	$667
Ticketing revenue collections (in millions)	$20.0	$20.8	$27.5	$37.9	$38.0
Towing & booting revenue collections (in millions)	$1.1	$1.0	$1.0	$1.1	$.9

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Metrorail and Metrobus

The Metrorail and Metrobus systems are operated by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) which is headquartered in the District of Columbia. The authority operates under an interstate compact, authorized by an act of Congress and by legislation passed by the governments of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. Planning for a rapid rail system for the Washington metropolitan area began in 1960 when the National Capital Transportation Agency was established by the federal government. That agency was succeeded by WMATA in 1967. WMATA had its first groundbreaking ceremony for the rail system in 1969 at the Judiciary Square Station in the District. The planned 103-mile rail system is expected to cost $10.1 billion. In 1973, the authority acquired the privately-owned bus systems in the District and in the adjacent counties in Maryland and Virginia.

The District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia are the three signatories of the compact. The WMATA Board has two voting members and two alternates from each signatory jurisdiction. The District of Columbia members on the WMATA board are chosen as follows: two members are appointed by the Mayor, with confirmation by the Council, and two members are appointed by the Council. Virginia members are appointed by the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission; Maryland members are appointed by the Washington Suburban Transit Commission. The WMATA Board hires a general manager for the system.

WMATA receives funds for capital construction and operating expenses from the federal government and area jurisdictions. In 1969, Congress authorized $1.1 billion for a regional rapid-rail system. This was supplemented by federally-guaranteed bonds having net proceeds of $764 million from a $997 million issuance. Two-thirds of the principal and interest on these bonds are repaid by the federal government and one-third by WMATA through a combination of local contributions and sinking fund earnings.

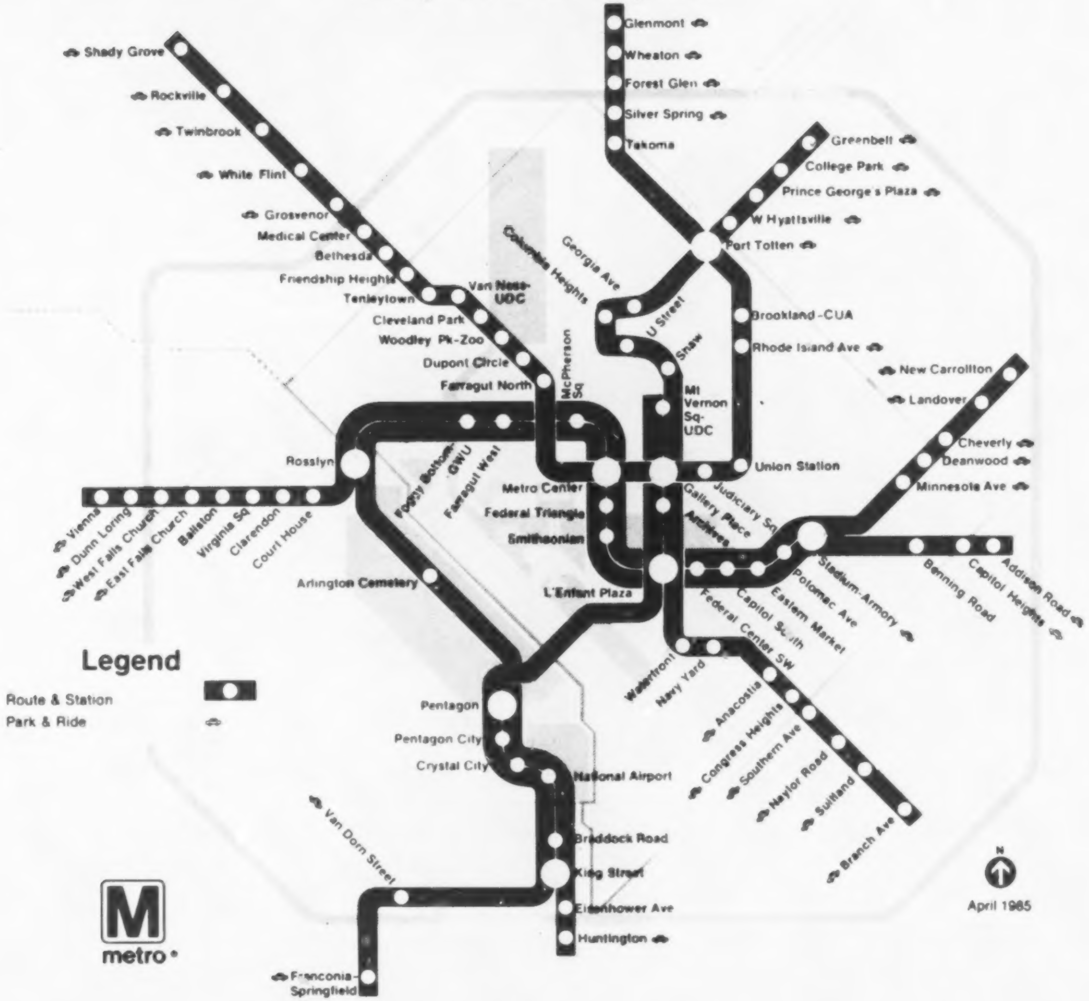
During 1974-1979, the District transferred nearly $2 billion of its federal interstate highway funds to the rail construction program. In addition, the District has contributed some $362 million of local matching funds to the rail construction program, compared with $328 million from Maryland and $259 million from Northern Virginia. The Stark-Harris law of 1980 authorized an additional $1.7 billion in federal funds to compensate for inflation and funding delays to finish the system. This release was conditioned on the three local jurisdictions' establishment of stable and reliable funding. By 1982, the Department of Transportation certified that each jurisdiction had met this requirement.

In 1987, 69.6 miles of the rail system were in operation, 12.9 miles were under construction and 7 miles remained to be bid. This reflects an agreement among the local jurisdictions, WMATA and the federal government to fund 89.5 miles of the rail system, leaving nine stations and 13.5 miles unfunded. Operating funds for bus and rail service and obtained from fares, other operating revenues and operating subsidies from the local and federal governments. In fiscal year 1987, 48 percent of operating costs were recovered from fares. When all other operating revenues, such as advertising, interest income and bus charters, are counted, WMATA recovered 54 percent of its operating costs, requiring a 46 percent operating subsidy. This is one of the highest levels of cost recovery achieved by a publicly owned transit system in the United States. In 1987, rail operations recovered 72.8 percent of its costs from the farebox; bus operations recovered 37.9 percent. There have been no fare increases since June 1984.

In the District of Columbia, there are 33 rail stations and 30.7 miles of rail service in operation. Six stations and 4.87 rail miles were under construction in 1987. A total of 43 stations and 38.3* miles are planned. Although the active bus fleet is not designated by jurisdiction, WMATA buses operated some 20.7 million scheduled miles of service during 1987. The District government subsidizes fares for all public and private school students who are in kindergarten through twelfth grade. Furthermore, the District government has chosen to continue to provide a greater subsidy for bus service than the other governments to keep bus fares affordable. The District also provides reduced fares for rail riders from certain stations and WMATA provides reduced fares for elderly and handicapped riders.

*Revised from 1987 edition of *INDICES*.
Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

Adopted Metro System


Glenmont
Wheaton
Forest Glen
Silver Spring
Takoma
Shady Grove
Rockville
Twinbrook
White Flint
Grosvenor
Medical Center
Bethesda
Friendship Heights
Tenleytown
Van Ness-UDC
Cleveland Park
Woodley Pk-Zoo
Dupont Circle
Farragut North
Columbia Heights
Georgia Ave
U Street
Shaw
McPherson Sq
Mt Vernon Sq-UDC
Greenbelt
College Park
Prince George's Plaza
W Hyattsville
Fort Totten
Brookland-CUA
Rhode Island Ave
New Carrollton
Landover
Cheverly
Deanwood
Minnesota Ave
Union Station
Rosslyn
Foggy Bottom-GWU
Farragut West
Metro Center
Federal Triangle
Smithsonian
Judiciary Sq
Gallery Place
Archives
Vienna
Dunn Loring
West Falls Church
East Falls Church
Ballston
Virginia Sq
Clarendon
Court House
Arlington Cemetery
L'Enfant Plaza
Stadium-Armory
Potomac Ave
Eastern Market
Capitol South
Federal Center SW
Benning Road
Capitol Heights
Addison Road
Waterfront
Navy Yard
Anacostia
Congress Heights
Southern Ave
Naylor Road
Suitland
Branch Ave
Legend
Route & Station
Park & Ride
Pentagon
Pentagon City
Crystal City
National Airport
Van Dorn Street
Braddock Road
King Street
Eisenhower Ave
Huntington
Franconia-Springfield
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Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

WMATA Operating Revenues and Expenses

In 1987, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) operated with a budget of $448 million, of which about 54 percent was expended for bus operations and 46 percent for rail service; less than one percent was spent for management of subway construction. When mass transportation riders' fares in 1987 are combined with other operating revenue sources such as advertising and bus charters, total operating revenue for both bus and rail service was $242 million. This covered about 54 percent of the cost of transit service. Consequently, federal and local jurisdictions provided nearly $206.5 million, or 46 percent, of support to the operations of the bus and rail system. The rail subsidy is computed systemwide based on an allocation formula which is calculated on the number of stations operational in a jurisdiction, resident ridership and ratio of population to population density of a jurisdiction. Using this formula, the District in 1987 paid 40 percent of the rail system subsidy. The bus system subsidy is computed on a jurisdictional basis by calculating its share of service, bus miles and bus hours minus the revenues generated by that service. This computation resulted in the District government's paying, in 1987 close to 52 percent of the bus subsidy. The District government's total payment to WMATA in 1987 was $95.5 million, including bus, rail and student subsidies, and debt service for $1 billion in federally guaranteed bonds sold to start construction of the Metrorail system. In addition, $7.5 million of Urban Mass Transit Administration grants were transferred to WMATA by the District. The District's payment for the Metrobus and rail operating expense, not including federal assistance, was $161 on a per capita basis in fiscal year 1987. The 1988 level of District appropriation to WMATA is estimated to be $105.6 million.

WMATA'S OPERATING COSTS AND SUBSIDY
(In Millions)

			Fiscal Year*			*Planned*
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Operating Budget						
Bus	$208.5	$219.2	$227.5	$233.9	$241.4	$248.1
Rail	120.7	137.4	165.2	187.2	206.2	221.1
Construction Management	.8	1.1	.7	.9	.7	2.2
Total	**$330.0**	**$357.7**	**$393.4**	**$422.0**	**$448.3**	**$471.4**
Total Revenues						
Bus	$ 83.4	$89.0	$93.6	$90.9	$91.5	$91.4
Rail	69.9	84.3	112.3	133.2	150.2	157.9
Total	**$153.3**	**$173.3**	**$205.9**	**$224.1**	**$241.7**	**$249.3**
Total Subsidy						
Bus	$125.1	$130.2	$133.9	$143.0	$149.8	$156.7
Rail	50.8	53.1	52.9	54.0	56.0	64.3
Construction Management	.8	1.1	.7	.9	.7	2.2
Total	$176.7	$184.4	$187.5	$197.9	$206.5	$223.2
Cost Recovery	46.5%	48.4%	51.4%	53.2%	54.0%	53.0%
*Subsidy Per Capita***						
System, including D.C.	$58.40	$69.50	$70.75	$74.67	$79.54	$ 85.97
District	$121.82	$131.65	$149.40	$160.00	$161.40	$176.25

Sources: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
D.C. Department of Public Works

* WMATA's fiscal year is July to June.
**Population constant, 1980 Census.

Metrorail and Metrobus Operating Statistics

METRORAIL

WMATA Fiscal Year*	In Operation Miles D.C.	In Operation Miles System Incl. D.C.	In Operation Stations D.C.	In Operation Stations System Incl. D.C.	System Operating Cost Per Car Mile**	System Operating Cost Per Passenger	Average Passenger Fare	System Rail Cost Recovery***
1983	26.3	42.4	31	47	$6.90	$1.49	$ .80	58.3%
1984	26.3	46.7	31	51	7.67	1.57	.87	61.6%
1985	30.7	60.5	33	60	6.75	1.64	1.01	68.5%
1986	30.7	69.6	33	64	6.98	1.61	1.05	71.1%
1987	30.7	69.6	33	64	5.96	1.62	1.07	72.8%
1988 Planned	30.7	69.6	33	64	6.35	1.66	1.06	71.1%
Total Planned	38.2	103.0	43	87	—	—	—	—

METROBUS

WMATA Fiscal Year*	Active Bus Fleet	Scheduled Bus Miles Miles in 000s D.C.	Scheduled Bus Miles Miles in 000s System Incl. D.C.	System Operating Cost Scheduled Mile	System Operating Cost Per Passenger	Average Passenger Fare**	System Bus Cost Recovery***
1983	1,470	21,665	52,472	$3.98	$1.60	$ .57	40.0%
1984	1,425	20,925	50,050	4.34	1.66	.61	40.6%
1985	1,394	20,535	48,892	4.59	1.73	.63	40.3%
1986	1,355	20,720	47,803	4.80	1.71	.60	38.9%
1987	1,373	20,732	47,364	4.93	1.77	.58	37.9%
1988 Planned	1,383	20,833	49,038	4.95	1.79	.59	36.9%

* WMATA fiscal year is July to June.

** Reflects the effect of transfer to Metrobus from Metrorail and reduced fares for students and senior citizens.

***Note that cost recovery is calculated on a gross budget basis and not an average passenger fare versus average passenger cost.

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Metrorail and Metrobus Ridership

The expansion of the rail system has contributed to an increase in public transportation usage over the last five years. In 1987, the Metrorail system carried 126.9 million riders, up 46.1 million riders (57 percent) since 1983. The average weekday Metrorail ridership in fiscal year 1987 was 8.6 percent above the previous year's level, while bus ridership rose slightly. Total ridership of the bus system in fiscal year 1987 was 136.4 million trips, up 6.1 million riders or 4.6 percent since 1983.

As Metrorail stations have opened, WMATA has revised bus routes to eliminate duplicate services and to lower transit costs. During the period 1983 through 1987, total transit ridership increased from an average weekday count of 600,470 to 761,632 riders. Bus-only riders increased from 435,123 to 444,139, while total rail riders increased from 293,690 to 447,173. WMATA conducts surveys to determine the extent to which riders use both the bus and rail systems. The survey in 1983 showed that 43.7 percent of the rail riders also rode the bus, whereas in 1987, 29 percent of the rail riders also used the bus.

As reported by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments in their most recent study on transportation ridership, in-bound person trips into the central business district in the District of Columbia have increased by 51,881 during the morning rush hours. Of this increase, Metrobus and Metrorail captured 43,842 of these trips or 84.5 percent. Automobiles and other transit vehicles captured 8,039 trips or the remaining 15.5 percent. Since two-thirds of the rail riders were going to or from work, this diversion of automobile travelers to mass transit helped to relieve rush hour highway traffic.

ANNUAL RIDERSHIP*
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year**					Planned
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Metrorail	80.8	87.8	100.5	115.9	126.9	134.8
Metrobus	130.3	131.6	131.8	136.8	136.4	138.4

AVERAGE WEEKDAY
METROBUS AND METRORAIL RIDERSHIP*

	Fiscal Year**				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Metrorail	293,690	317,006	362,079	411,644	447,173
Metrobus	435,123	434,984	433,574	442,246	444,139
Total* **	**600,470**	**613,458**	**655,528**	**724,222**	**761,632**

* School riders have been excluded.
** WMATA fiscal year is July to June.
***The combined ridership is derived through information collected during the spring Metrorail Passenger Survey. In 1983, 43.7 percent of the rail riders used Metrobus. This percentage was carried forward to 1984, as no passenger survey was conducted. The percentage in 1985 was 38.7 percent, 31.5 percent in 1986, and 29.0 percent in 1987.

Sources: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Water Distribution System

The Potomac River is the source of the water supply for Washington, D.C. Water is processed at the Washington Aqueduct plants, which are operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and funded by the District. The water is distributed by the District government. The District's water purification and supply system has a capacity of 264 million gallons per day and the supply is considered to be sufficient to meet the needs of District residents into the 21st century.

In 1987, 174.3 million gallons of water were distributed per day to 127,858 residential and commercial customers by the D.C. Department of Public Works. The distribution system consists of 1,289 miles of water mains and three pumping stations located at Bryant Street, on Reno Road and in Anacostia.

An investment has already been made in the replacement of water meters to improve the accuracy of measuring the water pumped to individual users. This program began in 1981 and is ongoing. It is designed to ensure that residential meters are used no more than ten years and commercial meters no more than three years before replacement. New meters are also being located to provide better access to meter readers.

ACTIVE WATER CUSTOMERS

	Fiscal Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Customers					
Residential	97,430	96,978	96,120	96,206	100,737
Commercial	13,980	14,435	16,213	15,735	19,041
Government	1,787	1,708	2,316	1,661	3,287
Miscellaneous*	421	1,098	1,158	2,996	4,293
Total	**113,618**	**114,219**	**115,807**	**116,598**	**127,358**

WATER METERS INSTALLED/REPLACED

	Fiscal Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Residential	14,080	14,888	14,210	8,204	8,279
Commercial	2,716	831	2,548	786	1,245
Government	695	0	51	112	87
Total	**17,491**	**15,719**	**16,809**	**9,102**	**9,611**

*Mostly fire hydrants, drinking fountains and park fountains

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Water and Sewer Services

In the last four years, major improvements have been made in billings and collections for water and sewer services. Water billing is now computerized, a customer service office handles walk-in complaints and questions and a phone bank system processes calls in a timely manner. Currently, the majority of water bills are based on actual meter readings and accuracy of the billings has steadily improved over the last five years. Consumer satisfaction has grown and service is consistent and reliable.

Customer charges for water and sewer services in the District are comparable to those of the surrounding jurisdictions. In past years, water and sewer services have been subsidized by the District government's General Fund. As part of a plan to make the Water and Sewer Service Enterprise Fund more self-sufficient, legislation was approved in 1984 that raised the water and sewer rates during the next few years. The overall goal of these rate increases was achieved during fiscal year 1987 when, for the first time, the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund totally eliminated its accumulated deficit. The positive balance will be used for working capital for capital expenditures on a pay-as-you-go basis and for emergency cash requirements. With the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund operating in a positive position and with the elimination of the accumulated deficit, the Mayor and Council approved a deferral of a planned ten percent rate increase that was originally scheduled to take effect on October 1, 1988.

WATER AND SEWER SERVICE BILLINGS AND COLLECTIONS
($ In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Total Revenue	$93,008	$117,788	$144,521	$186,090	$205,504	$193,706
Total Expenses	111,408	121,679	140,239	138,357	149,116	159,260
Net Income/(Loss)	($18,400)	($3,891)	$4,382	$47,733	$56,388	$34,446
Year-End Fund Balance/(Deficit)	($54,130)	($58,021)	($53,739)	($6,006)	$50,382	$84,828

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater from homes, commercial establishments and 27,000 storm water catch basins travels through 1,800 miles of sewer pipe and 25 pumping stations throughout the Washington metropolitan area to the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant. Located in far Southwest Washington, Blue Plains is a regional facility, operated by the District government, with a treatment capacity of 309 million gallons a day. It is one of the largest advanced wastewater treatment facilities in the world. The plant treats wastewater from the District, sections of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland, Fairfax County, Loudoun County and the town of Vienna in Virginia. The system serves a population of nearly two million at an operating cost exceeding $50 million annually.

Under a Memorandum of Understanding executed in October 1970, and a regional agreement signed in June 1974, the plant capacity of 309 million gallons a day (mgd) is allocated among the area governments, with the District's share being 135 mgd or nearly 44 percent of the system's capacity. In October 1984, the District and the suburban Maryland and Virginia users signed a major regional contractual agreement to haul and dispose approximately 1,730 tons of sludge produced at Blue Plains daily. In September 1985, a Blue Plains Intermunicipal Agreement was signed by all jurisdictions that use Blue Plains. The agreement allocates the future 370 mgd of wastewater treatment capacity among the user jurisdictions, outlines a long-range sludge management plan, establishes a cost-sharing formula and apportions the treatment capacity of the Blue Plains plant beyond the year 2010. The agreement guarantees the District of Columbia adequate wastewater treatment capacity beyond the year 2000.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT AT BLUE PLAINS
(Millions of Gallons per Day)

				Fiscal Year		
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Total Wastewater Treated	294.7	309.0	294.3	293.4	293.8	310.0
D.C. Wastewater Flow	132.7	133.2	133.4	130.6	136.0	135.0
D.C. Storm Flow	28.8	48.5	28.2	19.2	24.7	N/A

SLUDGE FROM WASTEWATER TREATMENT
(Tons per Day)

				Fiscal Year		
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
District	945	1,254	1,174	992	887	846
Maryland	672	702	699	704	726	693
Virginia	107	44	40	108	117	111
Total	**1,724**	**2,000**	**1,913**	**1,804**	**1,730**	**1,650**

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Beautification Programs

The D.C. Department of Public Works (DPW) operates numerous programs designed to maintain and enhance the beauty of the capital city. A key beautification program is the maintenance of the 108,000 trees lining the streets and avenues. Information on the street trees is maintained in a computerized system, thus enabling the District to plant trees of the same species on the streets, which creates harmony in the landscape. In fiscal year 1987, more than 2,700 new trees were planted to replace dead, injured or diseased trees. DPW has also increased the tree trimming cycle from once in 10 years to once every five years. In fiscal year 1987, more than 22,000 of the District's street trees were trimmed. Aerial spraying against gypsy moths commenced for the first time in fiscal year 1987. The program was a success in terms of both citizen acceptance and effectiveness in reducing gypsy moth infestation.

The ''Clean It or Lien It'' nuisance abatement program continued in 1987, enabling the government to remedy sanitation violations on vacant lots. The Department of Public Works serves a notice to the owner of the property in violation and gives a specific time frame within which to correct the violation. In 49 percent of the cases, the owner corrects the nuisance conditions. For those lots that the District government cleans, a lien equal to twice the cost of cleaning the property is assessed. The ''Clean It or Lien It'' program was the 1987 recipient of the Public Technology, Inc. Technology Achievement Award in Environmental Services.

Beginning in 1988, the Department will launch a comprehensive civil enforcement program aimed at violators of the District's sanitation and public space regulations. Violators will receive tickets with fines ranging from $25 to $300 for violations as varied as overflowing dumpsters, illegal dumping or littering. Those receiving tickets will have the opportunity to state their case at an administrative hearing. As with the ''Clean It or Lien It'' program, violators may also be required to abate the nuisance conditions.

Other beautification activities include the Annual ''Visible Difference'' spring clean-up program, where DPW crews concentrate their efforts on cleaning the streets and alleys of each ward. In 1987, over 2,800 tons of bulk trash and debris were collected. On the Saturday before each ward's clean-up week, DPW held a special ceremony to launch local clean-up efforts. Over 2,300 District residents participated in the 1987 kickoffs. The Litter and Solid Waste Reduction Commission gives annual environmental improvement awards. In the 1987 ceremony, more than 200 awards were given to residential and commercial property owners for their private beautification efforts.

CLEAN IT OR LIEN IT ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year 1987

Nuisance Citations on Vacant Properties	1,989
Percent Abated by Owners	49%
Percent Abated by Government Action	51%
Liens Placed on Properties Cleaned by District Government Crews	$2,289,294

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

The D.C. Department of Public Works (DPW) collects solid waste from all single family residences and from multifamily residences with fewer than four units. In addition, the department provides special bulk collection services to those properties receiving regular household trash collection. By law, refuse from apartment buildings, businesses and institutions is collected by private haulers. In 1980, the Supercan, a 90-gallon plastic trash container, was put into service to improve the efficiency of solid waste operations. From 1980 through 1983, the District placed more than 72,000 Supercans primarily in wards 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8. Supercans cannot be used effectively in the other wards due to on-street parking. A citywide program will begin in 1988 to replace old and damaged Supercans.

In addition to private residential trash collection, DPW cleans the streets and alleys of the city and collects trash from public litter receptacles. More than 90 men and women daily sweep the litter and debris left behind by pedestrians and motorists in the city's central core. In other areas of the city, where the Supercan trash collection program has greatly reduced the amount of litter, streets are cleaned approximately once each month by truck crews. Major arterial streets such as the Southeast-Southwest Freeway and North Capitol Street are swept mechanically approximately once every five weeks.

The District disposes of the solid waste through incineration at the Benning Road Solid Waste Reduction Center and the landfill at Lorton, Virginia. Private haulers use both the incinerator and the Lorton landfill on a scheduled fee basis. While effective sanitation programs are a key to keeping Washington, D.C. a clean and beautiful city, an issue that continues to concern the District government is ensuring adequate long-term disposal alternatives at a reasonable cost. A solid waste management plan to address the long-term problem is being prepared.

NUMBER OF RESIDENCES SERVED AND NUMBER OF SUPERCANS

	Fiscal Year					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Number of Residences	97,690	98,940	99,500	101,000	100,000	100,000
Supercans Added Each Year*	1,500	2,000	2,600	3,141	4,980	7,500

TONS OF SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
District Collection						
Residential	157,284	161,901	165,393	158,367	169,391	173,000
Public Receptacles	1,237	1,600	1,800	2,800	5,851	5,800
Streets and Alleys	14,055	14,500	14,345	15,312	15,746	15,500
Total	**172,576**	**178,001**	**181,538**	**176,479**	**190,988**	**194,300**
Percent Publicly Collected	32.8%	33.3%	28.9%	26.5%	26.7%	27%
Private Collection	350,873	357,199	445,514	488,276	524,761	524,700
Percent Privately Collected	67.2%	66.7%	71.1%	73.5%	73.3%	73%
Solid Waste Disposal						
Tons Incinerated	186,243	190,000	99,080**	164,410	169,749	169,000
Tons Landfilled	340,206	345,200	527,972	500,345	550,171	550,000
Total	**526,449**	**535,200**	**627,052**	**664,755**	**719,920**	**719,000**

* Includes replacement Supercans.

**The District incinerator was closed to commercial haulers 194 of 260 operating days in fiscal 1985.

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

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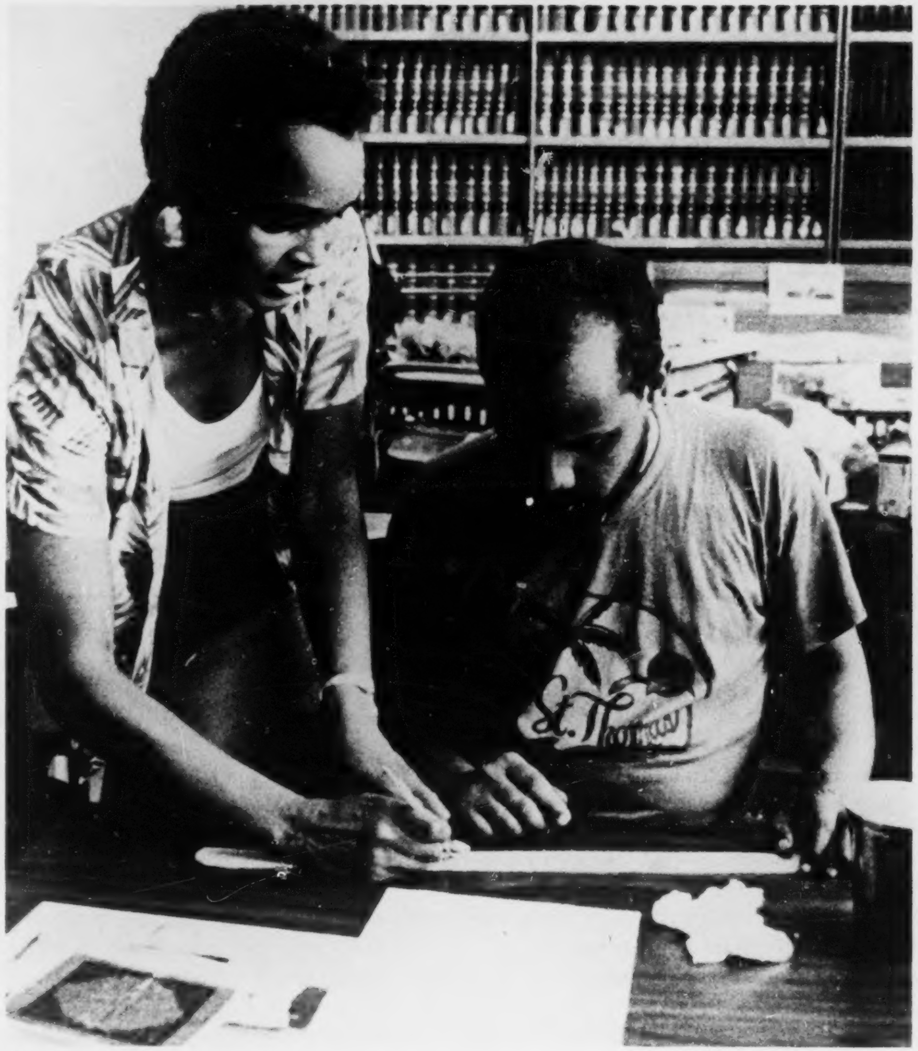


Arts in Prison Program

DC-HELP

The 8DC-HELP Citizens Information Referral System was established in December 1985 in the Office of Emergency Preparedness as a central contact point for reaching the District government to request non-emergency city services. The service is available 24-hours, seven days a week. By dialing 8DC-HELP, citizens set in motion a service-request monitoring process that generates an acknowledgement to their request within 48 hours and, if at all possible, a response to the request for service within five working days.

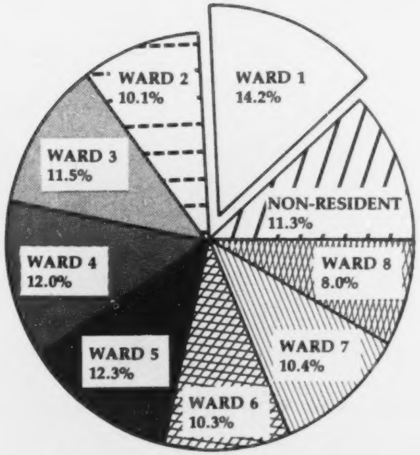
Prior to the existence of 8DC-HELP, an estimated 50 percent of the calls to the District's 911 police and fire emergency number did not involve life-threatening emergencies. It is estimated that 8DC-HELP has resulted in diverting 3,000 calls a month from the 911 system and an additional 40 percent reduction in calls to the regular police communication lines. In fiscal year 1987, 8DC-HELP received approximately 240,000 telephone calls.

In fiscal year 1987, seasonal requests for snow removal constituted 43 percent of all calls. When requests for snow removal are excluded, the most frequently consistently requested service was for housing inspections—57 percent of all requests. All telephone requests for housing inspections are automatically switched to the 8DC-HELP system. For the most part, requests for other services are related to the removal of trash, abandoned cars, street cleaning and tree maintenance. Citizens used 8DC-HELP to register their opinions on various government operations in nearly three percent of the calls during fiscal year 1987.

In addition to facilitating communication between residents and the government, interagency operations have been improved. The system provides essential management data on the city's service delivery system by geographic area down to the precinct level within a ward. In addition to executive-level agencies, information from the 8DC-HELP system is also made available to Councilmembers and Advisory Neighborhood Commissioners.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CALLS TO 8DC-HELP BY WARDS

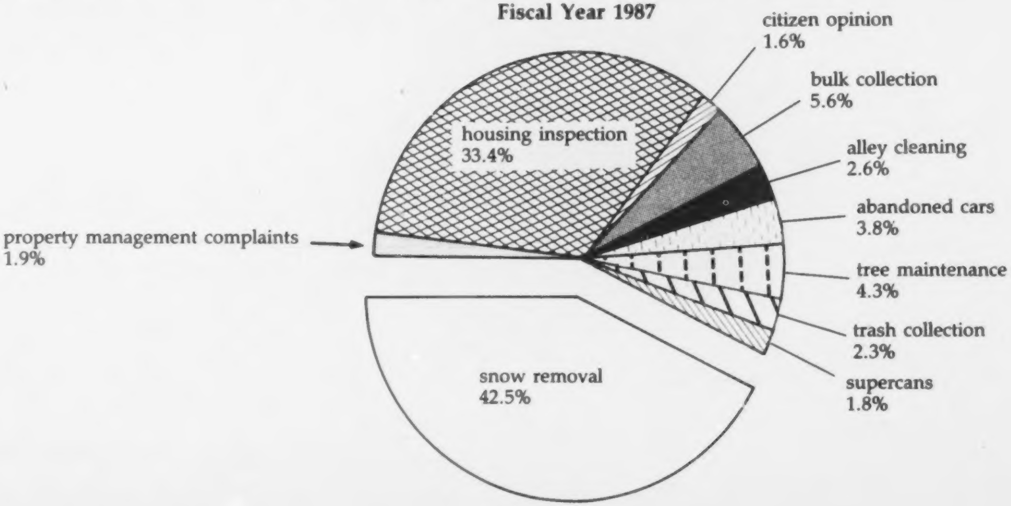
Fiscal Year 1987



Source: D.C. Office of Emergency Preparedness

TEN MOST FREQUENT REQUESTS THROUGH 8DC-HELP

Fiscal Year 1987



Fire Services

Fire prevention is the primary mission of the Fire Department both through inspection and removal of potential fire hazards and through extensive fire prevention education programs. Further, the department is dedicated to saving lives and protecting property in the event of fire. The department also responds to emergencies such as floods and automobile, train and airplane crashes and performs special duties such as presidential helicopter escort and fire prevention at mass demonstrations. There were 1,277 firefighters in the department in 1987; they maintain 33 engine companies, 17 aerial ladder companies, 4 rescue squads, 1 hazardous material company and 1 fire boat company located throughout the District in 34 fire stations.

In 1983, the District began operating a hazardous material (HAZMAT) unit in combination with one of its rescue squads; in fiscal year 1987, HAZMAT began operating as a separate unit. Over the past four years, 1984 through 1987, the unit has responded to 944 incidents.

For 10 years the District has had a comprehensive smoke detector law which is enforced by a vigorous home inspection program. Programs of this nature appear to be paying dividends, as fire deaths have decreased by 30 percent in the past five years to an average of 25 fire victims annually as compared with an average of 36 victims annually during the previous 10 years.

There were 4,837 fires in the District last year, down almost 50 percent from 1986. These fires caused the deaths of 10 persons, the lowest number of fire deaths in 46 years. The dollar value of property losses in fiscal year 1987 was $13.4 million. Expanded fire prevention activities, such as educational programs and inspection for compliance with the residential smoke detector law, commenced in 1986, which accounts for the reduction in regular fire inspections that year. The bulk of the residential smoke detector inspections have been completed and emphasis has returned to the regular inspection program in an on-going effort to combat fatal fires. For example, a new engine company (No. 33) was opened in Ward 8 in January 1987; several other companies are being moved to locations that will provide more rapid response. In 1988, 15 additional fire inspectors are being hired.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATING STATISTICS

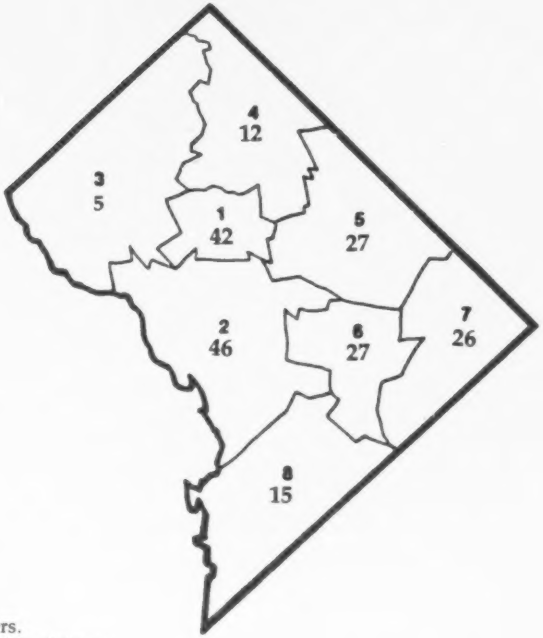
Fiscal Year

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Total Alarms	40,295	46,843	42,870	54,255	64,414
Percent False Alarms	3%	3%	3%	2%	1.8%
Total Fires	6,188	5,766	6,851	7,697	4,837
Incendiary Fires *	7%	7%	5%	4%	1%
Suspicious Fires **	1%	2%	1%	1%	-
Fire Injuries					
Firefighter Injuries	247	244	364	395	319
Civilian Injuries	259	200	223	214	213
Fire Deaths					
Firefighter Deaths	0	1	1	0	0
Civilian Deaths	16	35	21	39	10
Total Loss in Millions	$27.4	$38.3	$120.6***	$13.8	$13.4
Fire Inspections	21,868	16,367	19,906	12,287	18,560
Firefighters****	1,175	1,196	1,166	1,226	1,277
Firefighters per 1,000 Population*****	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0
Number of Fire Stations Rehabilitated	3	2	1	0	0

* Of a criminal nature
** Of a questionable nature
*** The $120.6 million loss in FY 1985 is due to one extraordinary fire with a single loss of $100 million.
**** Note that previously published figures reflected authorized positions not actual numbers of firefighters.
*****Figures for firefighters per 1,000 population have been adjusted in proportion to the actual number of firefighters.

Source: D.C. Fire Department

FIRE DEATHS BY WARDS
1980 — 1987



Emergency Ambulance Service

In fiscal year 1987, the District's Emergency Ambulance Bureau operated 17 basic life support units for situations which may not be life threatening and five advanced life support units for situations which appear to be life threatening. Ambulances and fire company units are routinely dispatched to serious emergencies such as traffic accidents, fires and explosions. In 1987, there were over 113,000 incidents that required ambulance service. In some instances, more than one ambulance was needed, either to transport multiple patients or to provide advanced life support care. Thus, 142,372 ambulance responses were logged during the year. More than 50 percent of these calls resulted in transporting patients to the hospital. Of the 74,682 transports to hospitals, 83 percent required basic life support service and 17 percent required advanced life support service. The average response time between the dispatch and the arrival of an ambulance was 6.2 minutes in 1987.

Demand for emergency ambulance service has increased more than 46 percent in the past five years. In fiscal year 1983, the emergency ambulance service responded to 97,257 calls and transported 59,441 patients to area hospitals. When examined on a ward basis, statistics show that the demand for ambulance service as measured by transports to hospitals increased in *all* wards. Wards 8, 5, 2 and 1 had the greatest increase in transports over the period 1984 to 1987. D.C. General Hospital was the destination for 19 percent of all transports in 1987.

The budget for the Emergency Ambulance Bureau for fiscal year 1987 was $8,740,000. It included monies for emergency medical technicians, paramedics, administrative and logistical personnel and equipment. Personnel are trained in the Emergency Ambulance Bureau's Training Academy in cooperation with the University of the District of Columbia. User fees of $55 for basic life support and $70 for advanced life support are charged per person for every transport. In fiscal year 1987, $1,455,073 was collected for ambulance services.

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE BUREAU RESPONSES

Fiscal Year	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Incidents	96,887	102,657	113,051
Responses	112,842	124,479	142,372
Transports	64,332	67,435	74,682
Persons Requiring Advanced Life Support	4,668	7,262	8,149
Persons Requiring Basic Life Support	59,664	60,173	66,533
Response Time in Minutes*			
From Call to Scene	9.2	10.5	9.0
From Dispatch to Scene	–	–	6.2

*Previous years' figures reported the average response time by measuring the average time between a call received and when the ambulance arrived on the scene.

Source: Emergency Ambulance Bureau

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Ambulance Trips to Hospitals From the Scene of the Emergency

Fiscal Year

Ward*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
1	9,198	9,430	10,199	11,152
2	15,471	15,473	16,203	15,839
3	3,358	3,171	3,151	3,416
4	5,351	5,306	5,353	6,172
5	8,293	8,504	9,178	10,554
6	8,193	8,353	8,674	9,784
7	6,731	6,802	6,991	8,227
8	6,647	7,293	7,686	9,538
Total	**63,242**	**64,332**	**67,435**	**74,682**

Total Transports

Fiscal Year

Hospital Destinations	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Capitol Hill	6,212	5,873	5,375	6,264
Children's	3,099	2,891	2,885	3,278
Columbia	184	143	312	177
D.C. General	11,387	12,269	13,562	14,199
Georgetown University	3,312	3,162	3,093	2,931
George Washington University	7,301	8,401	7,934	7,904
Hadley Memorial	1,488	1,564	1,425	1,847
Howard University	7,679	7,553	9,715	12,004
Providence	3,533	3,996	4,582	4,767
Sibley	814	682	937	1,120
Southeast Community	6,438	6,954	7,620	9,190
Veterans Administration	1,560	1,537	1,323	1,362
Walter Reed	291	232	444	262
Washington Hospital Center	8,601	7,503	6,169	7,325
Washington Hospital MedStar	1,275	1,511	1,934	1,913
Other Hospitals	68	61	125	139
Total	**63,242**	**64,332**	**67,435**	**74,682**

*Based on 1970 Census apportionment

Source: Emergency Ambulance Bureau

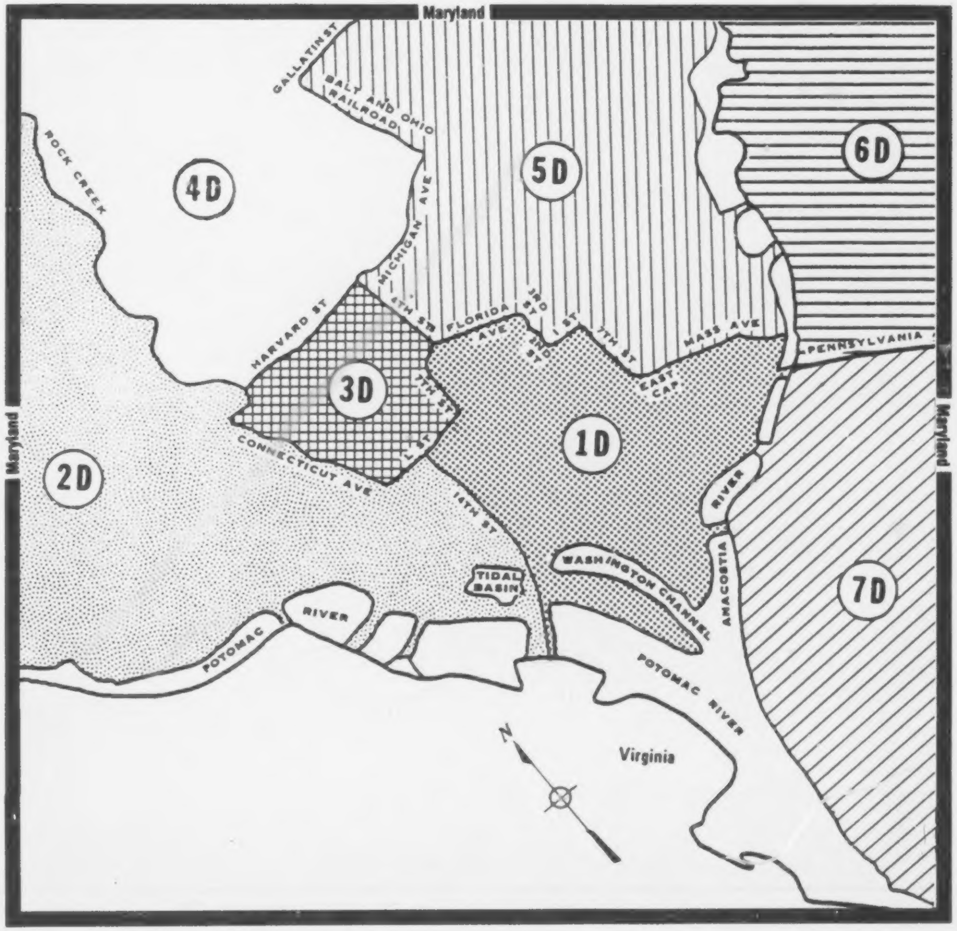
Police Protection

The mission of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is to protect the lives and property of the 628,500 residents, the 400,000 commuters who work in the District of Columbia and the 19 million visitors who come to the nation's capital each year. MPD has the added duty of providing escort services for the President of the United States and visiting foreign dignitaries and policing the numerous demonstrations conducted by those who come to petition the federal government. In 1987, MPD employed an average of 3,857 full-time police officers and 583 civilians. MPD is organized into seven police districts. The boundaries of these seven police districts were established in 1969. Each district is headed by a commander.

In addition to the Metropolitan Police Department, there are 22 other public law enforcement authorities operating in the District of Columbia, with 3,140 commissioned police officers. Among the public agencies with police powers is the United States Secret Service, which is responsible for guarding the White House, the President and foreign dignitaries. The U.S. Capitol Police are responsible for protecting the Capitol building and grounds, senators, representatives and visitors.

In addition to the public law enforcement authorities operating in the District of Columbia, there are 174 private detective agencies with 3,162 special police officers and 3,211 security guards registered with the Metropolitan Police Department. Unlike commissioned police officers of public law enforcement agencies, private detectives and security guards do not have the power of arrest, except as provided to a private citizen by the D.C. Code. Commissioned special police officers have arrest authority only on the premises that they are assigned to protect. Furthermore, special commissioned police officers may only carry firearms while at their duty stations. Security guards of private agencies are not authorized to carry firearms in the District.

POLICE DISTRICTS


Maryland
Maryland
Maryland
GALLATIN ST
BALT AND OHIO RAILROAD
ROCK CREEK
4D
5D
6D
MICHIGAN AVE
HARVARD ST
4TH ST
FLORIDA AVE
3RD ST
I ST
2ND ST
7TH ST
MASS AVE
EAST CAP
PENNSYLVANIA
3D
7TH ST
L ST
1D
2D
CONNECTICUT AVE
14TH ST
RIVER
ANACOSTIA
TIDAL BASIN
WASHINGTON CHANNEL
7D
RIVER
POTOMAC
POTOMAC RIVER
N
Virginia

Criminal Offenses

The national Uniform Crime Reporting System separates crimes into Part I and Part II crimes. In 1987, reported crimes were five percent higher in the District than in 1986. Increases in narcotics offenses, assaults and homicides account for this rise in crime.

For the period 1983-1987, Part I crimes decreased 9.2 percent; Part II crimes increased 41 percent. In Part I and II offenses combined, there was a 3.8 percent increase. Among Part I crimes, there has been a 59 percent increase in auto thefts, a 39 percent increase in assaults and a 21 percent rise in homicides. Over the same period, reports of rapes, robberies and burglaries dropped significantly. Drug offenses increased the most, 83 percent.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Calendar Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Percent Change 1986-1987*	*Percent Change 1983-1987*
Part I Crimes Reported							
Homicide	186	175	148	194	225	+ 16.0%	+ 21.0%
Rape	406	366	337	328	245	− 25.3	− 39.7
Robbery	7,698	6,087	5,230	4,719	4,462	− 5.4	− 42.0
Assault	3,646	4,097	4,457	4,181	5,084	+ 21.6	+ 39.4
Burglary	12,483	10,954	10,004	10,814	11,241	+ 3.9	− 9.9
Larceny	29,405	27,471	24,873	25,818	24,965	− 3.3	− 15.1
Auto Theft	3,955	4,374	5,024	6,105	6,297	+ 3.1	+ 59.2
Arson	371	333	294	272	280	+ 2.9	− 24.5
Total	**58,150**	**53,857**	**50,367**	**52,431**	**52,799**	**+ .7%**	**− 9.2%**

Calendar Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Percent Change 1986-1987*	*Percent Change 1983-1987*
Part II Crimes Reported							
Drugs	6,004	6,649	7,328	9,770	10,977	+ 12.4%	+ 82.8%
Vandalism	4,768	4,919	5,264	5,434	6,163	+ 13.4	+ 29.3
Simple Assault	1,952	2,211	2,320	2,205	2,671	+ 21.1	+ 36.8
Fugitive	975	723	817	834	796	− 4.6	− 18.4
Prostitution	1,547	1,757	1,506	1,374	1,352	− 1.6	− 12.6
Stolen Property	314	305	273	253	261	+ 3.2	− 16.9
Weapons	817	889	919	884	803	− 9.2	− 1.7
Fraud	647	622	702	732	882	+ 20.5	+ 36.3
Forgery	550	462	505	545	604	+ 10.8	+ 9.8
Embezzlement	194	177	216	225	295	+ 31.1	+ 52.1
Sex Offenses	520	640	687	554	535	− 3.4	+ 2.9
Other Part II	1,982	2,024	2,258	2,326	3,270	+ 40.6	+ 65.0
Total	**20,270**	**21,378**	**22,795**	**25,136**	**28,609**	**+ 13.8%**	**+ 41.1%**
Grand Total Part I & Part II	**78,420**	**75,235**	**73,162**	**77,567**	**81,408**	**+ 5.0%**	**+ 3.8%**

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Arrests

In 1987, 8,275 adults were arrested for Part I offenses, such as homicide, rape, robbery and burglary. Adult arrests in 1987 were the lowest since 1983. The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) has placed increased emphasis over the last several years on apprehending drug offenders, particularly those individuals possessing drugs with the intent to distribute. In 1987, there were 11,066 adults arrests on narcotics charges; 52 percent of the arrests were for possessing drugs with the intent to distribute. Fewer arrests for drug offenses were made in 1987 than in 1986. Drug arrests were down in 1987 compared with 1986, even though drug arrests were significantly higher than the arrests made over the period 1983 through 1985.

Arrests of juveniles have shown little variation from 1983 through 1987, averaging over 2,000 arrests a year for Part I offenses. In 1986 and 1987, nearly half of the juvenile Part I arrests were for auto theft, compared to 19 percent in 1983. Robberies, burglaries and larcenies accounted for 70 percent of the juvenile arrests in 1983 and only 34 percent of the arrests in 1987. More than 48 percent of the Part II juvenile arrests in 1987 were for narcotic offenses. In March 1987, the Metropolitan Police Department changed the way it reports juvenile arrests. To conform with the national Uniform Crime Reporting system, MPD began counting all juveniles arrested, including those charged and not sent to court. An additional change in reporting resulted in fugitives being included in the juvenile arrests. Thus total Part II juvenile arrests in 1987 are not comparable to totals in prior years.

PART I ARRESTS

	ADULT					JUVENILE				
Calendar Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Homicide	173	136	107	127	124	3	4	15	8	9
Rape	129	139	136	124	97	15	20	22	19	14
Robbery	1,153	1,023	1,030	952	764	434	388	431	279	220
Assault	1,491	1,602	1,858	1,798	1,704	203	238	518	274	319
Burglary	1,335	1,232	1,475	968	852	515	384	374	243	197
Larceny	3,508	3,635	3,156	3,697	3,354	648	512	343	296	333
Auto Theft	890	1,035	1,193	1,480	1,339	419	497	725	1,015	1,133
Arson	56	52	40	31	41	13	8	15	7	4
Total	**8,735**	**8,854**	**8,995**	**9,177**	**8,275**	**2,250**	**2,051**	**2,443**	**2,141**	**2,229**

PART II ARRESTS

	ADULT					JUVENILE				
Calendar Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987***
Drug	7,622	7,827	8,649	12,058	11,066	439	635	623*	1,222	1,894
Part II Crimes (Excluding Drugs)	23,443	23,229	24,999	22,819	24,104	646	675	883*	581	2,025
Total	**31,065**	**31,056**	**33,648**	**34,877**	**35,170**	**1,085**	**1,310**	**1,506**	**1,803**	**3,919**

* Note that previously published juvenile arrest statistics in this year were reversed.

**To confirm with the National Uniform Crime Reporting system MPD began counting all juveniles arrested including those charged and not sent to court and fugitives.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Law Enforcement Initiatives

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) works with other law enforcement agencies and with citizens to prevent and reduce crime. Through cooperative efforts with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), MPD identifies major illicit drug traffickers in the District of Columbia. During calendar year 1987, the combined efforts of MPD-DEA's Narcotics Task Force and Operation Clean Sweep resulted in 19,276 arrests, the recovery of drugs with an estimated street value of $17.7 million and the seizure of $1.4 million in cash and property.

Under federal and District laws, MPD is empowered to confiscate the assets that drug traffickers accumulate through illegal drug transactions. During 1987, automobiles, cash and other real property with an estimated value of $1.7 million were confiscated by the police under this program.

The Repeat Offender Project (ROP) was organized in May 1982 to target individuals who engage in crime as a career. Since its inception through January 1988, ROP has arrested 3,095 offenders, of whom 89 percent were charged with a felony. ROP has closed 172 fencing operations and seized stolen property valued at over $8 million. Some of this property is returned to the owners from whom it was stolen, other property is auctioned.

Police and Citizens Together (PACT) combined 14 different crime-fighting initiatives. Principal among the programs in PACT is the Neighborhood Watch Program. In 1983, 61,590 households were involved in Neighborhood Watch; in 1987, 75,785 households participated, an increase of 23 percent. Over the same period, 1983 through 1987, burglaries decreased by 15 percent. Thus this crime prevention initiative may have affected the burglary rate. Other program components of PACT include the following:

- Drug awareness programs involve young people, their parents and relatives, police officers and public school staff in drug education and awareness. The goal of these educational campaigns is to prevent young people from using and abusing drugs. They also help youths to be say "NO" to drug use and the social pressures of drugs.

- Police assistance programs include a drug dealer reward program for individuals who provide information leading to arrests. To date, $38,000 has been awarded.

- Citizens' Auto Identification Program is an auto theft prevention program. An identification number is etched in the window glass and registered with the Police Department. As of January 3, 1988, 3,547 automobiles were registered in this program.

- Victim assistance programs have been established by MPD to provide service information to crime victims. In 1982, a Crime Victims Compensation Program was established by D.C. Law 4-100 to reimburse innocent victims of violent crime for medical expenses and employment earnings lost as a result of the crime. The program is administered by the Department of Employment Services. At the end of fiscal year 1987, $502,178 of compensation had been paid.

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	*Percent Change 1983-1987*
Signs Requested	4,565	5,185	5,662	5,995	6,162	+ 35%
Participating Households	61,590	67,666	72,246	74,519	75,785	+ 23%
Burglaries	29,405	27,471	24,873	25,818	24,965	− 15%

Sources: Metropolitan Police Department
D.C. Department of Employment Services

Five Year Trends in Crimes by Police District

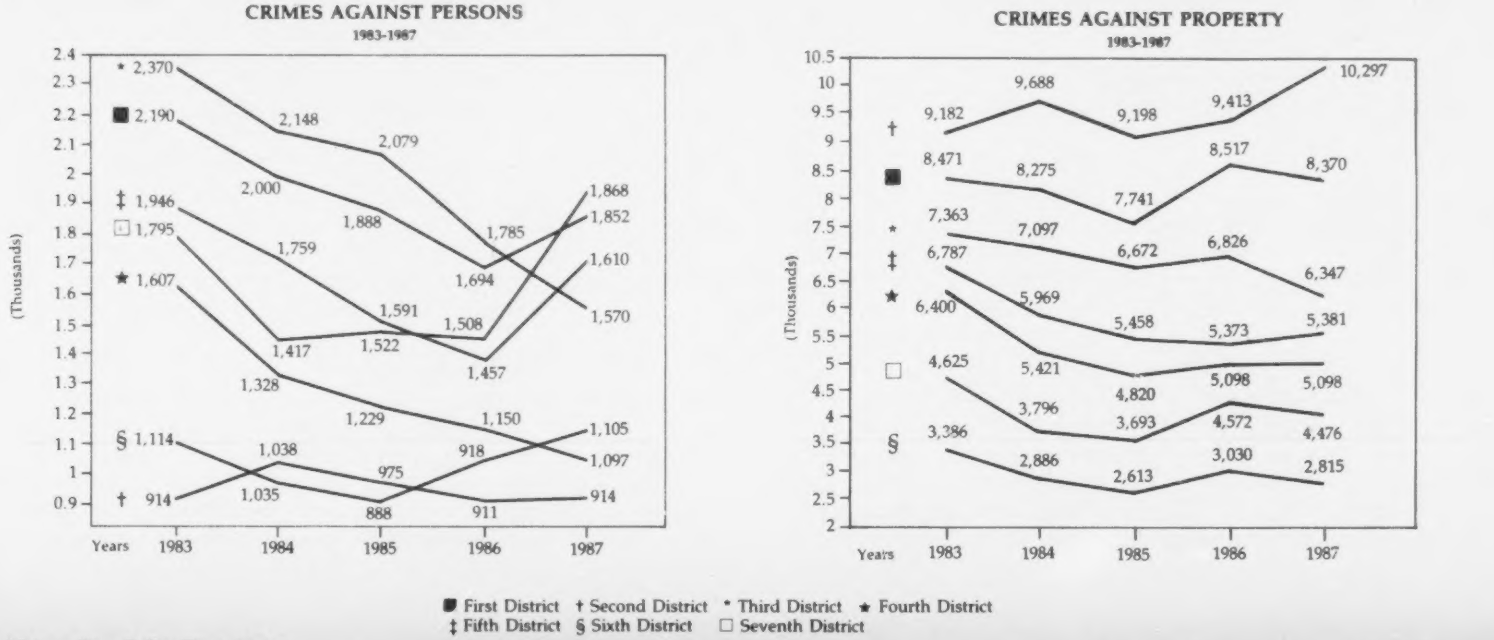
The Metropolitan Police Department is organized into seven districts. At least one station is located in each of these districts.

From 1983 through 1987, Part I offenses have decreased in the District of Columbia by 9.2 percent with decreases in six out of the seven police districts. The Second District, however, had an 11 percent increase in reported Part I offenses.

Over the past five years, crimes against persons, such as homicide, rape, robbery and assault decreased in five of the seven police districts. In the Third District, the decrease was a dramatic 34 percent and in the Fourth Police Districts the decrease was 32 percent. In the Second District there was no change in the reported offenses against persons over the past five years, while in the Seventh District crime rose four percent.

In two of the police districts, there have been significant increases in the number of homicides. In the Seventh District homicides increased by 113 percent and in the Fourth District homicides increased by 56 percent over the past five years. In all police districts rapes have decreased.

When examined by police district and specific property offenses, different trends are seen on a neighborhood level. Auto theft has increased in all districts, with the exception of the Fourth District, which experienced a eight percent drop in auto thefts. The Seventh District had a 199 percent increase in auto thefts over the past five years. The First District also had a significant increase in auto thefts, up 91 percent over the five year period. Burglaries have decreased in six of the seven districts. The Second District had a 12 percent increase in burglaries over the past five years.



Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Legal Affairs

The Office of the Corporation Counsel is the primary legal advisor to the District of Columbia government. The office, presently staffed by 185 attorneys, carries out its responsibilities through eight divisions: Appellate, Civil, Community Development, Consumer Affairs and Trade Regulation, Criminal, Legal Counsel, Public Works and Mental Health. The Mental Health Division became a part of the office on October 1, 1987 when Saint Elizabeths Hospital was transferred from the federal to the District government pursuant to P.L. 98-621. The office also continued its administrative support of the Contract Appeals Board during fiscal year 1987. Primary activities of the office include representing the District government as the plaintiff or the defendant in suits involving personal injury, affirmative action, drug testing, child support, taxes and consumer protection matters.

In fiscal year 1987, the Office of the Corporation Counsel's Civil Division handled 721 lawsuits filed against the District government and filed 4,373 lawsuits on behalf of the District government. As a result of the suits filed against and by the District government, the city paid $7 million in settlements and judgments. In addition, the government collected $11 million, including $7 million in child support. The Community Development Division, which handles tax and real estate transactions, received 38 civil lawsuits and 169 tax suits filed against the District. Judgments in favor of the District resulting from the tax suits totaled $17 million in fiscal year 1987. The division closed real estate transactions of $7.8 million in sales and $2.3 million in leases.

The Corporation Counsel prosecutes juveniles charged with such major crimes as murder, rape and armed robbery, as well as lesser offenses. Juvenile cases referred by the police to the Corporation Counsel in fiscal year 1987 totaled 4,615. These cases resulted in 3,372 prosecution petitions being filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Since the prosecution of major adult criminal offenses in the District rests with the U.S. Attorney, the Criminal Division's authority is limited to the prosecution of traffic offenses, misdemeanors, and various regulatory offenses. In fiscal year 1987, the Criminal Division prosecuted 20,189 cases.

The Office of the Corporation Counsel represents the District government in all appellate proceedings before District of Columbia Court of Appeals and in federal appellate courts. The office also provides legal advice and opinions to District agencies in the executive branch on a wide range of areas, including economic development, procurement, human services, regulatory affairs and law enforcement; reviews legislation, regulations and bond offerings to ensure legal sufficiency; and oversees the sale and lease of Redevelopment Land Agency property. During fiscal year 1987, the office provided advice on numerous legislative matters, including creation of a Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, medical malpractice, tort reform and smoking ban legislation.

CIVIL LITIGATION ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year

	1985	*1986*	*1987*	*Estimated 1988*
Lawsuits Filed against District				
General Litigation Sections	459	410	490	500
Major Case Section	24	6	29	30
Correctional Litigation Section	217	321	222	230
Total Suits against District	**700**	**647**	**721**	**760**
Settlements & Judgments Paid (000)	$6,445	$7,122	$5,697	$12,000
Lawsuits Filed by District				
Child Support	3,405	4,573	4,219	5,000
Special Education and Others	124	170	154	160
Total Suits Filed by District	**3,529**	**4,743**	**4,373**	**5,160**
Amounts Collected (000)				
Forfeitures & Escheats (000)	$2,055	$4,042	$2,267	$2,500
Child Support (000)	6,187	7,109	5,719	7,500
Total Collected (000)	**$8,242**	**$11,151**	**$7,986**	**$9,500**

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year

	1985	*1986*	*1987*	*Estimated 1988*
Civil Suits against District	46	45	38	50
Suits Filed by District	150	100	363	300
Tax Suits against District	266	277	169	250
Tax Judgments for District (000)	$18,065	$21,168	$17,000	$22,000
Value of Real Estate Transactions Closed				
Sales (000)	$7,000	$10,200	$7,781	$64,302
Leases (000)*	$462	$462	$2,275	$1,898

ADULT LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year

	1985	*1986*	*1987*	*Estimated 1988*
Cases Prosecuted				
Regulatory Violations	300	350	399	450
Other Misdemeanors	2,654	2,924	3,333	3,700
Driving While Under the Influence	5,383	5,921	6,749	7,423
Other Traffic Offenses	7,742	8,516	9,708	9,805
Total Cases	**16,079**	**17,711**	**20,189**	**21,378**

*Note: Represents lease value from date of lease through the end of the fiscal year.

Source: D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Juvenile Prosecution

Most juveniles arrested by the Metropolitan Police Department or by any other law enforcement agency in the District of Columbia, for example, the U.S. Park Police, are referred to the D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel for prosecution. Juvenile cases are handled in a different manner than adult cases in the criminal justice system. In juvenile cases, the initial hearing must be held within 24 hours of the youth being apprehended. At the initial hearing, probable cause must be established and a decision made as to whether the youth should be detained or returned to the parent, pending a fact-finding hearing. These fact-finding hearings take place before a judge in the Family Division of Superior Court. If the juvenile is adjudicated guilty at the fact-finding hearing, the judge may order that the juvenile be committed for up to two years. The court must be petitioned by the Corporation Counsel for an extension of the commitment beyond the maximum of two years.

The number of juvenile cases referred to the D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel by the Metropolitan Police has been increasing over the last five years. In fiscal year 1987, 4,615 juvenile cases were referred by the police to the Office of the Corporation Counsel, an increase of 19 percent over 1983 levels. When a case is referred, the attorneys in the Office of the Corporation Counsel review the facts in the case and decide whether to file a petition with the court to prosecute. The number of petitions filed has risen along with the number of cases referred. In 1983, 67 percent of the cases referred by the police resulted in prosecution petitions compared with 73 percent in 1987.

JUVENILE CASES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Fiscal Year

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Cases Referred by the Police	3,875	3,983	4,140	4,432	4,615	4,873
Petitions Filed	2,625	2,770	2,803	3,240	3,372	3,574
Cases Adjudicated						
Guilty Pleas	1,083	1,140	1,205	1,263	1,506	1,600
Guilty at Trial	294	230	208	219	267	285
Not Guilty at Trial	55	60	38	46	63	60
Dismissed	1,000	833*	946*	1,018	1,146	1,341
Consent Decree	270	305*	273*	308	350	392
Fugitive Cases Referred	148	162	173	196	91	102
Fugitive Cases Petitions	123	137	146	170	79	96

*These data were revised from *INDICES* 1987.

Source: D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Juvenile Justice System

Juveniles who are detained and or committed for violations of the law by the court become the responsibility of the Youth Services Administration (YSA) in the Department of Human Services. Upon arrest, juveniles are detained in the Receiving Home for a period not to exceed 24 hours before an initial hearing by a judge. Most juveniles are then released into the custody of their parents or guardians pending the court proceeding on the charged offense. However, some youths, because of the severity of the charge or prior record, may be ordered held in a more secure environment such as a youth group home or institution.

Juvenile court proceedings, unlike the traditional adult jury trial, do not result in innocent or guilty findings. Juvenile court proceeding determine delinquency and the disposition of the juvenile rests solely with the presiding judge. If delinquency is found, the youth may be put on probation; referred to a treatment program; ordered detained in a community-based youth shelter, group home or committed to a juvenile institutional facility for up to two years. Support and rehabilitative services are provided to juveniles in these various settings.

Another group of youths served by YSA are those designated as "Persons in Need of Supervision" (PINS). Frequently, the first sign of trouble for teenagers is either an inability to get along with their parents or school truancy. These are youths who have not committed a crime, but who are considered out of control by parents or guardians. The Office of the Corporation Counsel petitions the Superior Court to ask that youths be adjudicated as PINS. A range of intervention services are provided to PINS to divert them from behavior that could result in a determination of delinquency. Often the result of such cases is the court-ordered provision of family therapy, temporary care outside the home, a change in school or other services. The goal of PINS cases is to prevent a youth's conduct from becoming delinquent behavior.

The number of youths detained in fiscal year 1987 for violations of the law increased 14 percent over 1986 and represented a 42 percent increase over 1983. Similarly, the number of youths committed to YSA as of October 1, 1987 were 14 percent higher than the previous year. A total of 1,182 youths were in the care of YSA in fiscal year 1987, 3 percent more than 1986, and 29 percent more than in 1983.

YOUTHS UNDER COURT ORDERS

Fiscal Year

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Percent Change 1983-1987*	*Planned 1988*
Detained							
Number Detained	1,592	1,525	1,695	1,974	2,254	42%	2,592
Committed							
October 1 census	577	553	565	598	683	18	692
Admissions during year	337	330	347	555	499	48	573
In care during year	914	883	912	1,153	1,182	29	1,265
Discharged during year	361	323	345	470	413	14	474

PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (PINS)

Fiscal Year

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*Planned 1988*
Cases Referred	98	98	72	34	135	143
Cases Petitioned	58	83	46	21	110	100
Cases Adjudicated as PINS						
Guilty Plea	30	26	47	7	11	21
Guilty Trial	3	3	6	2	1	2
Not Guilty at Trial	1	0	0	1	0	1
Dismissed	10	11	13	8	9	9
Consent Decree	3	3	3	0	0	5
Total	**47**	**43**	**69**	**18**	**21**	**38**

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Pretrial Services

The District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency assists the courts in determining the eligibility of arrestees for pretrial release. The mission of the Pretrial Services Agency is to facilitate appropriate non-financial release and ensure both court appearance and community safety. The agency gathers background information on all arrestees and makes recommendations to the courts concerning appropriate conditions of pretrial release, monitors persons released by the courts to ensure compliance with the court's conditions of release, and reports violations to the court.

In 1987, the Pretrial Services Agency interviewed 29,269 arrestees, a seven percent increase in the caseload over 1986 and a 45 percent increase since 1983. The increasing number of criminal defendants reflects the overall increase in arrests, in part as a result of Operation Clean Sweep conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department. Of the 22,081 defendants, 97 percent of those accused of felonies appeared in court, as did 96 percent of those accused of misdemeanors.

The agency's Intensive Pretrial Supervision Program staff reviewed the cases of 3,500 defendants held at the D.C. Detention Facility awaiting trial. After agency determination of eligibility and recommendation of release, the court placed 450 persons in the Intensive Supervision Program, which involves frequent and extensive contact with agency staff; 321 of these persons reached final disposition of their case (e.g. dismissal, trial, guilty plea) with no additional arrests or violations of the conditions of their release. This program, a key component in reducing the number or pretrial detainees at the D.C. Detention Facility, saved over 41,684 jail days in 1987.

With funding from the National Institute of Justice in 1987, the District of Columbia through the Pretrial Services Agency became one of the first jurisdictions in the United States to test juveniles for drug use. During its first year of operation, the juvenile drug testing program provided the Family Division of the D.C. Superior Court with the results of 11,915 drug tests on more than 4,000 juveniles. Overall, 35 percent of the juveniles tested positive for drugs at the time of arrest, with 16 percent testing positive for more than one drug. PCP was the drug most often detected in juveniles, with 27 percent testing positive for this substance. Testing also revealed that during 1987 cocaine use among juveniles increased. In January 1987, eight percent of the juveniles tested positive for cocaine, while in December, 21 percent tested positive.

Results from the Pretrial Services Agency adult drug testing program showed that 74 percent of the arrestees were drug positive. Arrestees held in the Superior Court cellblock are tested for use of the following controlled substances: heroin, PCP, cocaine, amphetamines and methadone. Urinalysis tests are used to set appropriate release conditions for arrestees and to ensure that they comply with the court-ordered conditions of their release. As seen in the graph below, 16 percent of the arrestees tested positive for cocaine in 1984, whereas 60 percent tested positive for cocaine in December 1987.

CONTACT WITH ARRESTEES

	Calendar Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Arrestees Interviewed	20,190	22,153	25,948	27,310	29,269
Percent with Prior Criminal Convictions	NA	NA	49%	58%	58%
Percent on Parole or Probation at Time of Arrest	NA	NA	21%	24%	25%
Percent Released without Bond*	NA	NA	76%	76%	74%
Percent Rearrested while on Pretrial Release	NA	NA	13%	18%	15%
Number of Defendants Tested for Drug Use**					
Adults	-	13,513	15,878	14,935	16,343
Juveniles	-	-	-	-	4,182
Percent Drug Positive					
Adults	-	55%	66%	69%	72%
Juveniles	-	-	-	-	35%
Referrals to Drug Treatment***	NA	3,708	5,364	4,402	3,704
Appearance Rate					
Felony	96%	96%	96%	97%	97%
Misdemeanor	94%	95%	93%	96%	96%

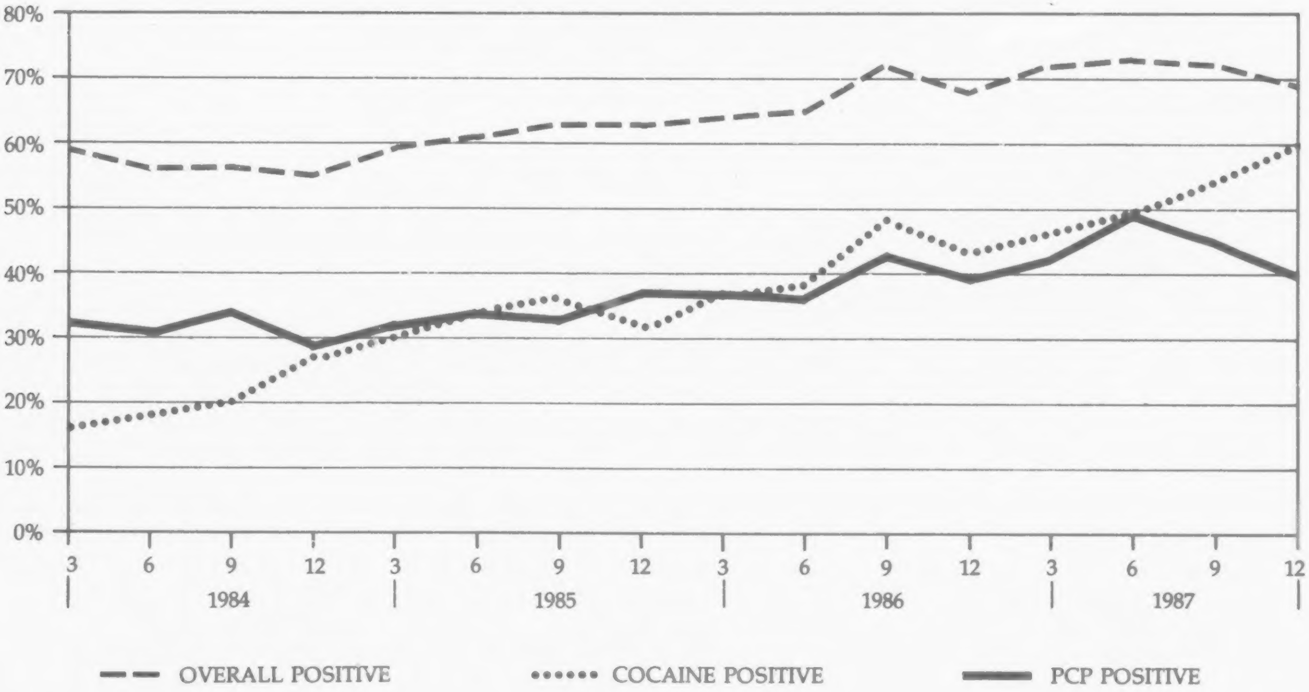
* Excludes persons who are detained under three and five-day hold orders, as well as persons, who are administratively ineligible for release (e.g., due to existing bench warrants, court-ordered mental observation or preventive detention orders.)

** Tests administered in the lockup.

***Includes only those individuals who are eligible and have been referred to programs administered by the Department of Human Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration and other local treatment programs. These figures do not include individuals who are undergoing drug surveillance.

Source: D.C. Pretrial Services Agency

ADULT DRUG USE AS MEASURED BY LOCKUP TESTING
March 1984 - December 1987



Source: D.C. Pretrial Services Agency

Adult Cases Presented by Police to the U.S. Attorney

After adult suspects are charged with a crime by the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department, their cases are forwarded to the U.S. Attorney's Office in the United States Justice Department for review. Juvenile cases are referred to the District government's Office of the Corporation Counsel for prosecution.

The U.S. Attorney's Office examines the facts and evidence in adult cases and determines whether to accept the charge as presented by the police, change the charge or dismiss the case. If the decision is made to prosecute, the U.S. Attorney's Office files the charges with the court.

Over the past five years, an increasing number of felony cases has been presented by the police department to the U.S. Attorney's Office. In 1983, 10,454 felony cases were presented by the police to the U.S. Attorney; in 1987, 16,740 cases were presented, an increase of 60 percent. Furthermore, an increasing proportion of these felony cases has been accepted for prosecution by the U.S. Attorney with the charge filed by the Metropolitan Police Department. In 1983, 50 percent of the felony cases were accepted as charged, compared with 66 percent in 1987.

On average over the last five years, in excess of 13,000 misdemeanor cases were presented annually by the Metropolitan Police Department to the U.S. Attorney. In 1987, of the 13,673 misdemeanor cases filed by the police, 58 percent were accepted for prosecution with the charges as filed, 6 percent of the charges were changed and 34 percent were declined for prosecution.

FELONY CASES PRESENTED BY THE POLICE

Calendar Year

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Cases Presented	10,454	11,270	12,429	14,875	16,822
Charge Accepted	50%	57%	58%	63%	67%
Charge Changed	36	27	26	21	17
Cases Declined	14	16	16	16	16
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

MISDEMEANOR CASES PRESENTED BY THE POLICE

Calendar Year

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Cases Presented	13,180	13,592	13,955	13,552	13,779
Charge Accepted	67%	65%	68%	63%	59%
Charge Changed	9	12	9	9	7
Cases Declined	24	23	23	28	34
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, PROMIS.

Public Defender Service

The Public Defender Service (PDS) was created by the *Court Reform Act of 1970*, P.L. 91-358, to provide legal representation for indigent persons in court proceedings. Public Defender Service attorneys defend juveniles and adults charged with criminal offenses and also represent individuals at involuntary mental health commitment proceedings. Under the *Criminal Justice Act* (CJA) of 1974, P.L. 93-412, PDS is authorized to maintain a register of private attorneys to provide counsel to defendants and is required to assist the court with administration of the CJA program.

In addition to processing initial private counsel appointments under the CJA program, PDS assists the court in identifying adults who were rearrested to ensure their representation by a single attorney in both the new case and the prior pending case. This initiative, known as the Single Representation Program was implemented in May 1987 to achieve continuity and effectiveness in the representation of adult defendants and to reduce expenditures for litigation as a result of multiple appointments of counsel for one defendant. During the last quarter of fiscal year 1987, more than 1,000 adult defendants were identified as rearrests with pending cases.

In fiscal year 1987, PDS was authorized by the *Public Defender Service Amendment Act of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-85, to expand its services to defendants who are incarcerated in District corrections facilities in administrative matters. Under the Civil Legal Services Program, PDS attorneys represent prisoners in matters concerning prison conditions, medical care and treatment.

In fiscal year 1987, 41,534 persons were screened for financial eligibility for court-appointed counsel. Under the *Criminal Justice Act* program, PDS processed private counsel appointments for 37,202 persons. PDS attorneys were assigned to 10 percent of the cases. Taken together, court-appointed counsel represented nearly 93 percent of the defendants. Compared with previous years, the caseload of indigent defendants increased significantly in 1986 and 1987. The number of financial eligibility interviews increased by nine percent between 1986 and 1987. This increase parallels the rise in the number of arrests. The number of appointments of private counsel rose by more than 15 percent between 1986 and 1987.

ATTORNEY REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS

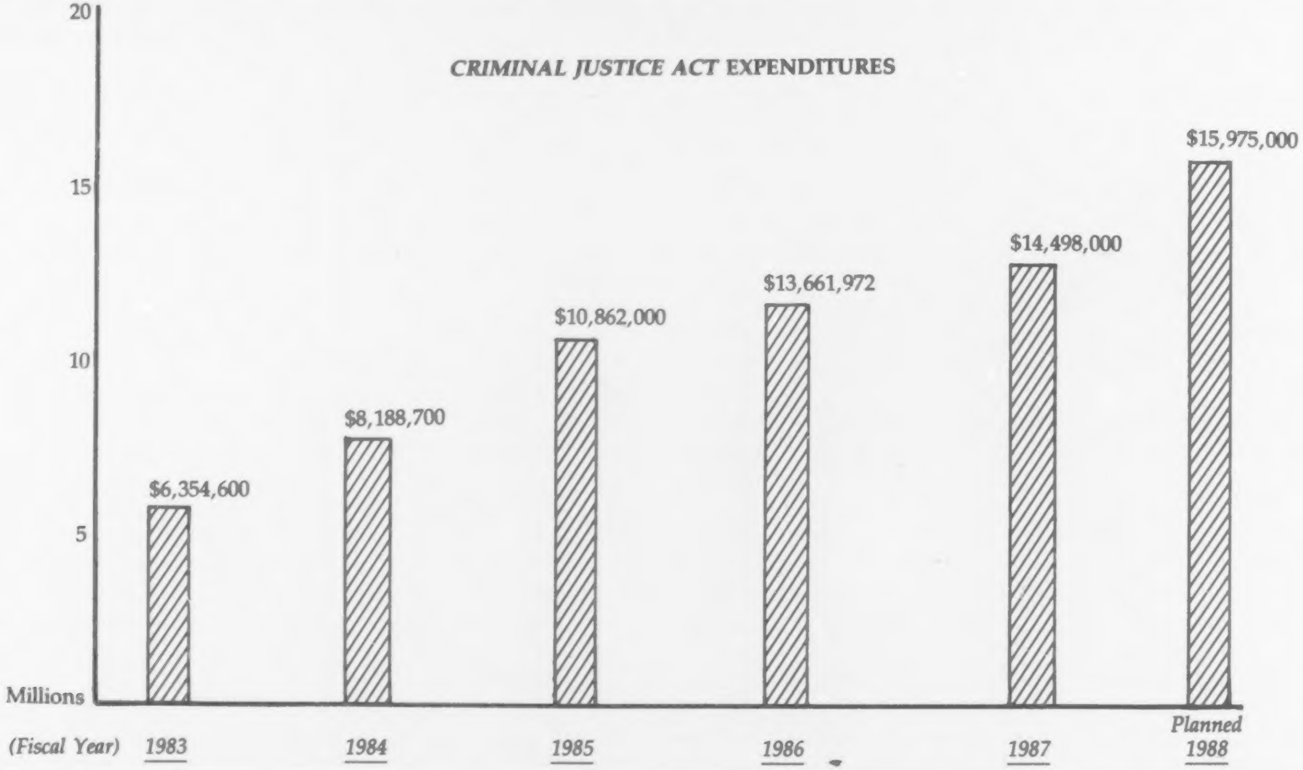
Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Financial Eligibility Interviews	25,897	25,674	26,280	38,173	41,254
Private Counsel Appointments Processed	18,425	19,020	20,247	32,666	37,202
Public Defender Service Representation:					
Cases Closed					
Trial Division	2,091	2,012	1,768	2,036	2,308
Mental Health Division	809	805	737	671	725
Appellate Division	89	136	108	119	114
Miscellaneous Hearings	1,203	657	506	523	528
Correctional Services	154	236	312	239	191
Children's Center/Juvenile Services	1,070	1,292	1,240	1,311	1,374
Total	**5,416**	**5,138**	**4,671**	**4,899**	**5,240**

Source: D.C. Public Defender Service

Legal Representation for Indigent Defendants

Under the *Criminal Justice Act of 1974,* P.L. 93-412, the courts are required to finance the legal representation of indigent adult defendants in criminal cases. This legal representation is provided by private attorneys who are reimbursed by the court at a fixed rate of $35 per hour. This legal representation is in addition to that which is provided by the Public Defender Service.

Over the past five years, the expenditures under the *Criminal Justice Act* program have increased by more than 128 percent. In 1987, these expenditures totaled $14.5 million. This dramatic growth in expenditures can only partially be explained by increased criminal case filings. The increase in total criminal cases filed over the past five years has been 30 percent. There was also an increase of in the fees paid to attorneys in 1983. Fees increased from $20 an hour for out-of-court service to $35 an hour and from $30 an hour for in-court service to $35 an hour.


CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT EXPENDITURES

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1987 Annual Report.*

Grand Jury Actions

When a person is suspected of committing a felony, the U.S. Attorney's Office requests that a grand jury be convened to examine the evidence. A 23-member grand jury is impaneled by the court for a period of two months to determine whether the evidence is sufficient to indict an individual with a crime. In calendar year 1987 in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, 24 grand juries were impaneled. These grand juries considered 10,541 felony cases, of which 77 percent resulted in indictments. An indictment indicates that the grand jury felt there to be probable cause that a crime was committed. Nearly 15 percent of the cases were dismissed; seven percent had other outcomes, such as pleas.

Since 1983, cases before grand juries have increased. For cases involving felony charges, the number increased 97 percent. Also, the proportion of indictments has been on the rise. In 1983, 59 percent of the felony cases resulted in indictments; in 1987, 77 percent. These two trends taken together contribute to the increasing criminal justice caseload in Superior Court.

FELONY GRAND JURY ACTIVITY

	Calendar Year					Percentage Change
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1983-1987*
Dispositions	5,331	6,390	7,352	8,991	10,541	97.7%
Indictments	3,142	4,286	5,223	6,623	8,155	159.5
Preindictments	876	790	692	736	699	-20.2
Dismissed	1,387	1,282	1,412	1,588	1,756	26.6
Other	248	222	245	261	206	-16.9

Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System, PROMIS

Cases Filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia

When the U.S. Attorney prosecutes an adult offender, the case is filed in the Criminal Division of the Superior Court. Small claims, landlord and tenant actions and other civil matters are filed in the Civil Division of the Superior Court. Divorces, mental health commitments and other family matters are filed in the Family Division. There are 51 trial court judges and 14 hearing commissioners, 4 of whom were added in 1987.

New cases filed in the District of Columbia Superior Court in 1987 totaled 203,356. This total was slightly lower than the prior two years and 8.8 percent higher than the cases filed in 1983. The mix of cases over the five years has changed with proportionately more criminal and civil cases in 1987 than in 1983. Landlord and tenant cases accounted for 41 percent of all cases filed in 1987.

NEW CASE FILINGS

Calendar Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Criminal Division					
Felony Indictments	4,161	5,261	6,160	7,735	9,755
Felony Preindictments	7,066	8,736	9,727	12,568	14,097
U.S. Misdemeanors	17,343	16,169	19,443	16,213	16,152
D.C. Misdemeanors	4,467	4,519	5,081	4,430	4,361
Special Proceedings	1,873	1,856	2,213	2,201	2,329
Traffic	10,297	11,606	12,440	12,585	11,912
Total	**45,207**	**48,147**	**55,064**	**55,732**	**58,606**
Civil Division					
Civil Actions	15,486	14,443	9,475	10,899	11,118
Landlord and Tenant	84,222	84,817	87,767	85,139	80,690
Small Claims	21,142	24,741	35,719	35,155	30,108
Total	**120,850**	**124,001**	**132,961**	**131,193**	**121,916**
Family Division					
Juvenile	4,129	4,264	4,492	4,690	5,127
Intrafamily	975	1,094	1,124	1,250	1,138
Neglect	470	492	456	494	528
Domestic Relations	8,487	6,059	8,270	8,413	8,421
Mental Health	1,596	1,646	1,560	2,104	2,244
Mental Retardation*	2,029	1,979	1,824	1,725	1,928
Total	**17,686**	**15,534**	**17,726**	**18,676**	**19,386**
Tax Office					
Criminal Tax Cases	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Tax Cases	135	166	207	160	149
Total	**135**	**166**	**207**	**160**	**149**
Auditor-Master	116	66	81	77	117
Probate Division	2,829	3,014	3,296	3,283	3,182
Grand Total	**186,823**	**190,928**	**209,335**	**209,121**	**203,356**

*Includes review hearings.

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1987 Annual Report.*

Disposition of Court Appointed Counsel Cases

Legal representation for indigent persons in court proceedings in criminal, juvenile and involuntary civil commitment cases is provided either by private attorneys through the *Criminal Justice Act*, P.L.93-412, program or by Public Defender Service attorneys. The Public Defender Service (PDS) is an independent agency of the government. Of the 36,251 cases disposed in 1987, 31 percent were felony cases, 5 percent were misdemeanor cases and 14 percent were juvenile cases. The majority of felony cases were pleas and a majority of misdemeanor cases were dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT CASE DISPOSITIONS

Calendar Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Felonies					
Dismissed*	520	661	889	1,127	1,770
Guilty Pleas	2,765	3,409	4,377	5,589	6,862
Jury Trials	618	630	910	688	654
Nonjury Trials	58	53	48	35	17
Other	643	846	907	1,092	1,817
Total Felonies	**4,604**	**5,599**	**7,131**	**8,531**	**11,120**
Misdemeanors					
Dismissed*	9,016	8,766	11,128	9,389	10,417
Guilty Pleas	7,167	6,573	7,454	6,708	5,994
Jury Trials	568	645	694	565	542
Nonjury Trials	306	490	571	484	297
Other	2,914	3,331	3,096	2,927	2,712
Total Misdemeanors	**19,971**	**19,805**	**22,943**	**20,073**	**19,962**
Juvenile Cases					
Committed to YSA	385	501	497	500	458
Probation	725	832	803	920	1,138
Total Adjudicated Guilty	**1,110**	**1,333**	**1,300**	**1,420**	**1,596**
Not Petitioned	1,207	1,131	1,294	1,169	1,512
Dismissed*	1,247	1,194	1,164	1,536	1,435
Consent Decree	276	356	284	345	394
Other**	122	252	191	275	232
Total Juvenile Cases	**3,962**	**4,266**	**4,233**	**4,745**	**5,169**
Grand Total	**28,537**	**29,670**	**34,307**	**33,349**	**36,251**

PUBLIC DEFENDER CASE DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Felonies					
Dismissed**	283	181	190	224	316
Guilty Pleas	460	348	323	310	384
Jury Trials	73	79	117	84	72
Nonjury Trials	8	5	6	7	3
Other	116	91	76	54	82
Total Felonies	**940**	**704**	**712**	**679**	**857**
Misdemeanors					
Dismissed**	244	177	136	166	189
Guilty Pleas	223	130	113	126	121
Jury Trials	25	21	22	21	24
Nonjury Trials	1	8	4	1	4
Other	61	31	20	34	41
Total Misdemeanors	**554**	**367**	**295**	**348**	**379**
Juvenile Cases					
Committed to YSA	28	21	25	61	46
Probation	180	100	110	112	90
Other Sentence**	108	68	72	36	37
Total Adjudicated Guilty	**316**	**189**	**207**	**209**	**173**
Dismissed*	165	145	113	115	141
Consent Decree	28	48	26	19	35
Adjudicated Not Guilty	11	8	11	7	11
Other***	74	68	41	25	25
Total Juvenile Cases	**594**	**458**	**398**	**375**	**385**
Grand Total	**2,088**	**1,529**	**1,405**	**1,402**	**1,621**

* Dismissed by court and dismissed prior to adjudication.

** Cases previously closed without a finding are now included as dismissed cases.

***Includes suspended commitments.

Sources: D.C. Public Defender Service
District of Columbia Courts, *1987 Annual Report*

Court Dispositions

The majority of felony and misdemeanor case dispositions in calendar year 1987 consisted of findings of guilt. Over 7,000 felony cases were closed in 1987 with 82 percent resulting in a finding of guilt. This was a larger volume of case dispositions, with a higher percentage of guilty findings, than in any of the preceding four years. In 1983, by comparison, of 3,088 case dispositions, 60 percent were findings of guilt.

In 1987, nearly 95 percent of the guilty findings in felony cases were the result of pleas. The other five percent of the guilty findings resulted from jury verdicts or judges' decisions. In 1983, the overwhelming proportion of guilty findings were also as a result of pleas.

As for the prosecution of misdemeanor cases, there were fewer cases disposed in 1987 than in 1983, 6,518 as compared with 7,755. A slightly higher percentage of these misdemeanor cases had guilty findings, 57 percent in 1987, as compared with 55 percent in 1983. Over the past five years, more than 90 percent of the guilty findings were reached through pleas.

The time that elapsed from arrest to trial completion in felony cases averaged 217 days in 1987, almost one month shorter than the average length of time to dispose of a case in 1983. However, the 1986 average number of days from arrest to disposition was 160 days.

Disposition of misdemeanor cases is occurring at a faster rate. In 1983, nearly 109 days elapsed between arrest and final disposition of the case, while in 1987, that period had decreased to 76 days.

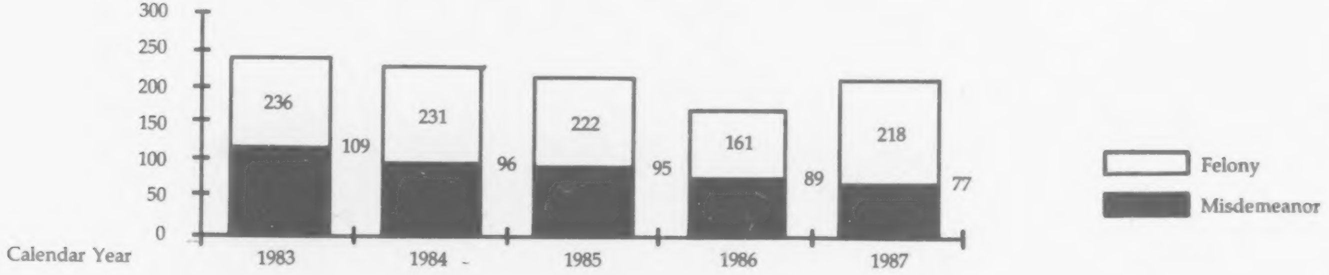
DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CASES

	Calendar Year									
	1983		*1984*		*1985*		*1986*		*1987*	
FELONY										
Guilty Finding	3,088	60%	3,754	63%	4,942	67%	6,285	70%	7,024	82%
Dismissed, Not Guilty, & Other Dispositions	2,052	40	2,199	37	2,457	33	2,736	30	1,527	18
Total Felonies Disposed	**5,140**	**100%**	**5,953**	**100%**	**7,399**	**100%**	**9,021**	**100%**	**8,551**	**100%**
MISDEMEANOR										
Guilty Finding	7,755	55%	7,238	53%	8,246	57%	6,922	54%	6,518	57%
Dismissed or Not Guilty	6,258	45	6,430	47	6,191	43	5,844	46	4,835	43
Total Misdemeanors Disposed	**14,013**	**100%**	**13,668**	**100%**	**14,437**	**100%**	**12,766**	**100%**	**11,353**	**100%**

DISTRIBUTION OF COURT OUTCOMES

	Calendar Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
FELONY					
Guilty Finding	3,088	3,754	4,942	6,285	7,024
Percent Pleas	85.8%	89.1%	87.1%	92.4%	94.7%
Percent Jury & Bench Verdicts	14.2	10.9	12.9	7.6	5.2
MISDEMEANOR					
Guilty Finding	7,755	7,238	8,246	6,922	6,518
Percent Pleas	93.2%	90.9%	91.4%	93.2%	94.2%
Percent Jury & Bench Verdicts	6.8	9.1	8.6	6.8	5.8

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS ELAPSED FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION



Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, PROMIS

District of Columbia Court of Appeals

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals is the highest court for the District of Columbia and is comparable to a state supreme court. This court is composed of a Chief Judge and eight Associate Judges. Cases are generally heard by panels of three judges; exceptional cases are heard by all nine judges. The Court of Appeals hears and rules on decisions of the Superior Court. As provided by D.C. Code Section 1-1510, the Court of Appeals also reviews contested cases and rulings from administrative hearing judges, Mayor's Orders and rules and regulations of agencies of the District government and the Council of the District of Columbia.

During 1987, 1,540 appeals were filed in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. This is the smallest number of cases filed in the past five years. The court disposed of 1,622 appeals, many of which were pending from prior years. A large number of appeals, arising from the cases of embassy demonstrators, have been held in abeyance pending a Supreme Court ruling.

APPEALS AND DISPOSITIONS

	Calendar Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Filings					
Criminal	720	748	891	939	693
Civil	534	629	511	517	521
Agency	207	348	266	183	174
Special Proceedings*	119	103	130	124	152
Total Filings	**1,580**	**1,828**	**1,798**	**1,763**	**1,540**
Dispositions	1,587	1,518	1,570	1,567	1,622
Ratio of Dispositions to Filings Within Year	100%	83%	87%	89%	105%

*Includes disciplinary hearings and rehearings.

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1987 Annual Report*.

Detention

Pretrial detainees and sentenced and unsentenced prisoners of both sexes who are serving sentences of up to one year are held in the D.C. Detention Facility. Sentenced felons and misdemeanants who are awaiting transfer to the District's prison complex in Lorton, Virginia, to the Federal Bureau of Prisons and to prisons in other jurisdictions are also held at the D.C. Detention Facility. When the facility opened in 1976, it was designed to accommodate 960 prisoners. Due to increases in the prison population, another wing was added in 1980, increasing the total capacity to 1,355. In mid-1985, however, the population at the D.C. Detention Facility reached a level of 2,614 prisoners. This overcrowding resulted in the U.S. District Court order in the case of *Campbell v. McGruder* that the population of the facility not exceed 1,694. The average daily population in the Detention Facility in 1987 was 1,649 prisoners.

To comply with the court order, the District proceeded to reduce the population through a variety of measures, including expedited parole hearings, increases in third party custody programs, expansion of halfway houses, transfers to federal prisons and early release of prisoners eligible for sentence reduction under the *Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act*, D.C. Law 7-259. During calendar year 1987, 1,755 prisoners were moved from District facilities into Federal Bureau of Prison facilities. As a result of the Mayor's first declaration on July 5, 1987 under the *Emergency Powers Act*, 1,065 prisoners were released from District facilities. A second declaration, issued on December 6, 1987, resulted in another 289 early releases in 1987. Most of these prisoners' sentences were within 90 days of expiration; about 10 percent of the prisoners were paroled.

In 1987, the D.C. Detention Facility population was comprised of 57 percent unsentenced detainees, 33 percent sentenced prisoners and 10 percent parole violators. The Detention Facility's population has shifted over the period 1983 through 1987 with proportionately more females and fewer incarcerated parolees in 1987 than in 1983. In 1987 the females population of the D.C. Detention Facility averaged 176, down from a 1983 average of 244. The average count of unsentenced prisoners has remained relatively stable while the proportion of sentenced prisoners, both felons and misdemeanants, declined by nearly 50 percent since 1983.

AVERAGE POPULATION OF THE D.C. DETENTION FACILITY*

Calendar Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
UNSENTENCED					
Male Felons	668	671	710	432	631
Male Misdemeanants	200	259	253	281	180
Female Felons	47	41	62	78	96
Female Misdemeanants	34	31	34	46	37
Subtotal Unsentenced	**949**	**1,002**	**1,059**	**837**	**944**
SENTENCED					
Male Felons	640	510	388	301	294
Male Misdemeanants	204	174	242	233	82
Female Felons	79	76	71	64	100
Female Misdemeanants	84	75	50	50	76
Subtotal Sentenced	**1,007**	**835**	**751**	**648**	**552**
INCARCERATED PAROLEES	254	221	211	130	160
Total	**2,210**	**2,058**	**2,021**	**1,615**	**1,656**
Annual Average Daily Population	**2,133**	**2,042**	**2,280**	**1,647**	**1,649**

*Derived from mid-month censuses over a twelve-month period.

Prison Commitments by Offense

In calendar year 1987, 4,081 committed offenders were transferred to the District's correctional facilities at Lorton. These offenders consisted of newly-sentenced felons, newly-sentenced misdemeanants, convicted unsentenced, violators of parole and work release, and transfers from the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Most of the sentenced felons were committed to serve terms of more than one year. All of the commitments to Lorton are males. Female offenders are held at the District's Detention Facility or Federal Bureau of Prison facilities.

Of the offenders entering Lorton, 3,470 were adult males and 611 were young adult males, sentenced under the *D.C. Youth Rehabilitation Act*, D.C. Law 6-47. These young males, between the ages of 17 and 21, were sentenced as youths under this statute. Drug violations were the most common offenses for which both youths and adults were sentenced to Lorton. Over 68 percent of the youths and over 58 percent of the adults entered Lorton to serve sentences for drug law violations.

OFFENDERS ENTERING LORTON
Calendar Year 1987

	Number of Persons			*Percent of Total*	
Sentence	*Youth*	*Adult*	*Total*	*Youth*	*Adult*
Homicide	7	47	54	1.1%	1.3%
Robbery	54	248	302	8.8	7.1
Drugs	417	2,020	2,437	68.2	58.2
Burglary	17	120	137	2.8	3.5
Assault	20	178	198	3.3	5.1
Rape	5	25	30	.8	.7
Larceny	2	141	143	.3	4.1
Auto Theft	49	106	155	8.0	3.1
Forgeries	0	55	55	.0	1.6
Weapons	17	121	138	2.8	3.5
Sex Offenses	1	40	41	.2	1.2
Other Felonies	22	369	391	3.6	10.6
Total	**611**	**3,470**	**4,081**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Sentences Imposed by Charge Category

The number of sentenced adult prisoners entering D,.C. Department of Corrections facilities has increased since 1983. In 1983, 1,893 prisoners entered the District's correctional system; in 1987, 3,137 prisoners began serving time in District prisons, a 65.7 percent increase. In 1987, over half of the persons who entered the prison system were serving sentences for narcotic offenses, compared with 16 percent in 1983. The average minimum sentence for all adult prisoners entering the correctional system in 1987 was 2.23 years.

NEWLY SENTENCED ADULT COMMITMENTS

Calendar Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Homicide	55	74	71	67	47
Rape	49	61	77	29	47
Robbery	487	483	507	355	386
Assault	160	165	300	227	205
Burglary	189	169	265	172	151
Larceny	89	62	106	77	66
Auto Theft	66	66	131	117	135
Forgery	91	67	119	91	110
Weapons	100	104	107	68	69
Narcotics	307	430	1,081	883	1,651
Sex	65	59	68	51	44
Other	235	241	303	227	226
Total	**1,893**	**1,981**	**3,135**	**2,364**	**3,137**

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SENTENCES IN DISTRICT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Calendar Year	*1983*		*1984*		*1985*		*1986*		*1987*	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Offense										
Homicide	8.18	28.62	8.59	28.12	7.20	24.59	6.77	22.11	6.57	20.77
Rape	6.52	20.51	6.85	23.75	6.73	22.23	6.83	20.76	6.74	16.13
Robbery	3.87	12.46	4.17	12.83	3.63	11.48	3.13	9.95	3.59	11.12
Assault	2.66	8.51	2.74	9.13	3.26	10.35	2.68	8.48	3.07	9.28
Burglary	2.96	9.59	2.85	9.31	3.42	10.81	2.58	8.44	2.66	8.34
Larceny	1.78	5.72	2.57	5.85	1.98	6.15	1.58	5.03	1.80	4.07
Auto Theft	1.08	3.56	1.17	3.23	0.98	3.17	1.08	3.56	1.37	3.16
Forgery	1.61	4.95	1.38	4.45	1.25	3.97	0.91	3.01	0.92	3.01
Weapons	2.23	7.09	1.88	5.83	1.90	6.78	1.91	6.52	1.89	5.90
Narcotics	2.91	5.65	1.89	5.79	2.18	6.67	2.12	6.77	1.80	5.67
Sex	2.78	8.80	2.34	8.93	2.60	8.16	2.91	9.90	3.00	9.44
Other	1.95	6.25	2.11	6.06	1.71	4.89	1.64	5.14	1.32	4.14
Weighted Average	2.60	8.10	3.02	9.47	2.71	8.53	2.40	7.68	2.23	6.80

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Imprisonment

The District government operates a state corrections system for incarcerated persons. The District's prison complex was established in Lorton, Virginia in 1916 on a 3,000 acre site and includes minimum, medium and maximum security facilities. Facilities for adult male offenders are separate from facilities for young adult males. The adult facilities house male prisoners convicted of felonies and certain misdemeanors. Youth Centers I and II house young adults sentenced under the *D.C. Youth Rehabilitation Act*, D.C. Law 6-47, which applies to youths between the ages of 17 and 21. Many adult male prisoners are placed at the discretion of the courts in Federal Bureau of Prisons institutions. Most female prisoners who have been sentenced for more than one year are housed in the Federal Bureau of Prisons facility at Alderson, West Virginia.

Over the last five years (1983-1987), the District has added 1,273 spaces at Lorton and another 219 halfway house beds throughout the District of Columbia. Although the capacity at Lorton expanded by 28.8 percent during this five-year period, the sentenced prison population increased by 57 percent. Because the added capacity was not sufficient to house the increased numbers of sentenced prisoners, the number of District prisoners in Federal Bureau of Prison facilities increased by 74 percent.

Long-range plans to alleviate overcrowding include the construction of a correctional treatment facility that will provide intensive services for substance abusers and offenders with special needs. This facility will have a capacity of 800 beds. Funded with a capital appropriation of $50 million, the facility will be located in the District of Columbia on a site adjacent to the D.C. Detention Facility. Construction is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1988.

SENTENCED PRISONERS

	December 1983		December 1984		December 1985		December 1986		December 1987	
	Capacity	*Inmates*	*Capacity*	*Inmates*	*Capacity*	*Inmates*	*Capacity*	*Inmates*	*Capacity*	*Inmates*
D.C. Detention Facility Sentenced Population	*	742	*	995	*	527	*	648	*	649
Lorton										
Central Facility	1,166	1,110	1,166	1,164	1,195	1,230	1,195*	1,125	1,208*	1,168
Minimum Security	300	300	300	288	400	476	400	485	600	606
Maximum Security	536	531	536	533	536	444	536*	535	536*	536
Occoquan I	436	391	436	410	436	507	436	571	433*	607
Occoquan II	450	301	450	456	450	584	550	646	485*	720
Occoquan III	Not Open	—	Not Open	—	300	347	380	445	363*	484
Youth Center I	406	379	406	397	406	403	406*	399	406*	406
Youth Center II	250	244	250	246	250	290	250	254	286	309
Modular	Not Open	—	Not Open	—	Not Open	—	208	207	500	619
Subtotal	**3,544**	**3,256**	**3,544**	**3,494**	**3,973**	**4,281**	**4,361**	**4,667**	**4,817**	**5,445**
Halfway Houses	302	284	302	261	360	408	522	537	521	618
Total D.C. Facilities		**4,282**		**4,750**		**5,216**		**5,852**		**6,722**
D.C Prisoners in Federal Bureau of Prisons **										
Males		1,152		1,294		1,907		2,300		1,962
Females		120		126		268		255		249
Grand Total		**5,554**		**6,170**		**7,391**		**8,407**		**8,933**

* Facilities under court-ordered capacities; at the Detention Facility there are 479 cells designated for sentenced prisoners.
**Includes individuals in Federal Bureau of Prisons halfway houses.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Training Programs in Prison

Education and training play an important role in the rehabilitation process. According to a study completed by the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis in May 1986, fewer than half the inmates at Lorton had attended high school, 26 percent had completed the twelfth grade and fewer than half of the prisoners were employed at the time of prison commitment.

In March 1984, the Department of Corrections implemented a comprehensive education and training program entitled "Second Chances for Improved Education and Job Preparedness." This program was initiated and funded by the Congress with $41.1 million federal dollars over a three-year period to demonstrate that an enhanced academic and vocational training program would improve the employability of offenders and increase their chances of remaining in the community after release from prison. The introduction of this new program is reflected in academic enrollments which rose from 800 inmates in 1983 to 1,326 in 1987. The slight decline in enrollment levels since 1984 reflects the transfer of substantial numbers of prisoners who were enrolled in "Second Chances" from Lorton to facilities of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

"Second Chances for Improved Education and Job Preparedness" provides a range of academic subjects, basic literacy training, personal skills development and course work to prepare for the GED examination. Since its inception, 682 inmates have earned GEDs from the program. College level courses are also offered at Lorton by the University of the District of Columbia. An innovative aspect of "Second Chances" is an Apprenticeship Continuum, which offers screening, testing, counseling and placement services through the D.C. Apprenticeship Council. Certificate programs in auto body repair, auto mechanics, building trades, culinary arts and landscaping are available. The "Second Chances" program supplements the vocational training programs which were already in place and are an integral part of the prison educational program. Among the trades and occupations provided in the vocational training program are printing, barbering, bricklaying, furniture repair and upholstery.

ACADEMIC ENROLLMENTS

	Fiscal Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Total Academic Enrollments	800	1,500	1,382	1,359	1,326
GED Preparation Students	180	305	294	248	249
Basic Literacy Students	120	355	419	453	287
Adult Basic Education	500	840	669	658	810
Total GEDs Granted	NA	221	194	180	147

VOCATIONAL PARTICIPATION

	Fiscal Year				
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Total Enrollments	206	429	604	671*	774
Completions of Vocational Training	120	160	66	36	302

*Note revision in previously published statistics.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Educational Services

Parole Services

Parole is the bridge between incarceration and unconditional release from prison. The five-member Board of Parole determines if offenders should be released on parole and establishes terms and conditions of release. The Board also decides whether to revoke or modify the conditions of parole. The Board of Parole assumed responsibility for supervising parolees in the community in February 1987. The Department of Corrections had previously performed this supervisory function. In fiscal year 1987, the Board of Parole staff included 39 parole officers; the average caseload per officer was 65 parolees under active supervision.

Because of the increase in the District's prison population, the number of prisoners eligible for parole has increased. In fiscal year 1983, the population considered for parole averaged 1,997. In fiscal year 1987, that population was 3,184, an increase of 159 percent over the 1983 level.

On July 3, 1987, Mayor Marion Barry declared a state of emergency because of the prison overcrowding. Under the *Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-43, the Mayor was granted the authority to advance the parole-eligibility dates or sentence expiration dates of certain inmates who were incarcerated for non-violent crimes. Between July 6, 1987 and November 4, 1987, the Board of Parole made parole decisions under the *Emergency Powers Act* on 616 cases where parole eligibility dates were advanced. Parole was granted in 69 percent of the cases.

During fiscal year 1987, the Board made decisions to grant parole to 2,244 inmates. An average of 3,313 persons were on parole during that year, and the sentences of 345 parolees expired during the year. The Board made 825 decisions to revoke parole. Some 30 percent of all revocations have been linked with the "PCP rule." Adopted by the board in March 1985, the rule requires that parole be revoked for use, sale, possession, purchase, manufacture, production or distribution of phencyclidine (PCP). Illegal drug activity is involved in approximately 75 percent of parole revocations. In fiscal year 1988, parole officers are being trained as drug counselors to provide early intervention for drug dependent parolees.

SELECTED PAROLE STATISTICS*

	Fiscal Year	
	1983	*1984*
Average Parole Population	3,340	3,313
Parole Sentence Expirations	275	345
Parole Grants		
Adults	1,425	1,869
Youth Act	342	375
Total Grants	**1,767**	**2,244**
Parole Denials		
Adults	451	646
Youth Act	164	294
Total Denials	**615**	**940**
Parole Revocations		
Adults	522	638
Youth Act	170	187
Total Revocations	**692**	**825**
Revocations based on:		
Criminal Violations	48%	45%
Technical Violations	52%	55%

*Note: The source of parole data has changed from the Department of Corrections to the Board of Parole. The source of 1986 data shown above is the Board of Parole; these data are not comparable with Department of Corrections' data for prior years. Parole data from prior years are not included because they are not comparable.

Source: D.C. Board of Parole

Court Probation

Probation is a sentence for a less serious offense ordered by the court at the time the judge disposes of the case. The judge may order a split sentence, which requires the offender to spend a period of time imprisoned and the rest of the sentence in the community on probation. Thus, probation often serves as an alternative to incarceration. As of the end of calendar year 1987, there were 12,616 persons serving time on probation. Of these cases, 11,116 were adults and 1,075 were juveniles. With a staff of 120 adult probation officers, the average caseload was 93 adult probationers per probation officer. For juveniles, the average was 24 youths per probation officer.

PROBATION CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

Calendar Year	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Cases as of December 31					
Adult Services	9,919	10,713	12,172	12,706	11,116
Family Services	223	182	182	190	204
Diversion	428	377	214	276	221
Juvenile	723	897	799	1,008	1,075
Total	**11,293**	**12,169**	**13,367**	**14,180**	**12,616**
Total Cases Assigned					
Adult Services	9,344	9,225	10,734	10,661	9,629
Family Services	161	107	114	98	120
Diversion	1,409	1,497	1,213	905	943
Juvenile	753	939	929	1,126	1,220
Total	**11,667**	**11,768**	**12,990**	**12,790**	**11,912**
Total Cases Removed					
Adult Services	7,266	8,469	9,275	10,127	11,111
Family Services	1,102	148	114	90	106
Diversion	1,315	1,539	1,376	843	998
Juvenile	821	765	1,027	917	1,153
Total	**10,504**	**10,921**	**11,792**	**11,977**	**13,368**
*Average Number of Probation Officer Positions**					
Adult Services	94	96	112	117	120
Family Services	13	14	14	14	14
Juvenile	41	41	58	43	45
Total	**148**	**151**	**184**	**174**	**179**

*Probation officer positions for Diversion Services are included in other categories.

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1987 Annual Report*.

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Boards and Commissions, Mayor's Office for	727-1566
Budget, Office of the	727-6635
Business and Economic Development, Office of	727-6600
Cable TV, Office of	939-8747
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Community Services, Office of	939-8750
Controller, Office of the	727-9805
Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Department of	727-7000
Corporation Counsel, Office of the	727-6248
Corrections, Department of	673-7425
Council of the District of Columbia	724-8176
Court of Appeals	879-2700
Court, Superior	879-1010
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Elections and Ethics, Board of	727-2525
Emergency Ambulance	727-6161
Emergency Preparedness, Office of	745-2360
Employment Services, Department of	639-1179
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Housing and Community Development, Department of	535-1506
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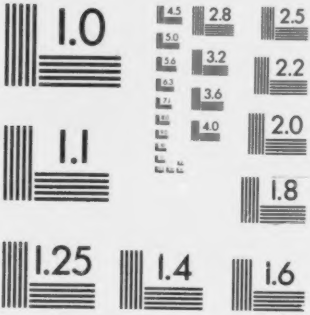
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